THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

BEING

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

OF THE

NATIONS,	TOWNS,	CITIES,	HARBOURS,	CANALS,
KINGDOMS,	EMPIRES,	OCEANS,	RIVERS,	MOUNTAINS,
STATES,	PROVINCES,	SEAS,	LAKES,	CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

THE

GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, AND RELIGION

OF

THE INHABITANTS,

WITH

THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES

OF

THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CONTAINING

SEVERAL THOUSAND PLACES NOT TO BE MET WITH IN ANY SIMILAR GAZETTEER.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOURTEEN MAPS.

BY JOHN WALKER, M.D.

REVISED, CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED, AND IMPROVED,

BY ARTHUR KERSHAW.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:

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James Mark Cosnahan

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PREFACE.

THE use of a Universal Gazetteer, to those who feel any interest at all in what is going on in the world at large, is too obvious to need pointing out. Its name seems to imply, that it is the companion, or accompaniment of the newspaper, or gazette, which latter name was derived from the *gazetta*, a small coin of Venice, the original price of these periodical chronicles in that commercial republic.

A work of this kind, necessarily formed of materials brought from every quarter of the world, at uncertain and different periods, and, generally by we know not whom, is peculiarly liable to errors, and the compiler must confine himself within very narrow bounds, indeed, if he do not submit to these imperfections.

In the compilation of this work, the latest and most authentic accounts have been consulted; from travelling, the author has been enabled to correct several errors, and from correspondents he has received descriptions of some places, which are certainly the best and most accurate that have been yet offered to the public in this way.

Towns and places of note are described at length, or form distinct paragraphs; the names of these are given in capitals. Those to which an asterisk, or star, is prefixed, are the post towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Even villages, hamlets, and single houses, in these islands, have been mentioned, and, in some instances, their situations pretty precisely told; but these, as inferior articles, are given in a different character, or letter, and do not form different paragraphs, but are carried on in continuity, generally forming only distinct periods. The expressions of *inferior* and *considerable*, or of *note*, are meant not in reference to wealth but to population. If errors occur in the places of less note, which they probably may, or, indeed, necessarily must, (for, in attempting to make this the completest geographical index extant, works of more dubious authority have also been consulted) it may be well enough to caution the reader to suspend his analogical conclusions, "that if a place, which he knows, be inaccurately described, he may reasonably suppose that others are also incorrect, and that places more remote, or distant, must necessarily be more false." It will only, in such case, be the part of candour to consider, that such places are, perhaps, but little visited by travellers, and scarcely known beyond their own vicinity; and that if he, or some of his liberal-minded neighbours, do not communicate better information to the compiler, the error is likely to be continued.

And here the author hopes it will not be thought improper, if he takes the liberty to suggest to men of leisure and information, whether they may not apply a few moments of their time, in a way satisfactory to themselves, and useful to the public, in communicating to the gazetteer-makers topographical information. If such will have the kindness to contribute to this work, their communications will be gratefully received; here also he may acknowledge to have received from several of his friends, and even from strangers, of this description, both of the established religion and dissenters, very liberal encouragement in the prosecution of this work. But the present is a production which it does not require erudition to find fault with or amend. There is scarcely any individual but may suggest improvements, or give useful information, on some place which he knows: and every reader, from the school-boy to the man in years, who shall communicate amendments, will confer an obligation on the author.

All who may have the liberality thus to yield assistance to the work, are requested particularly to give information on such subjects as the following, or as an answer to any of these queries:—*What is the place?—What its name?—In what district situated?—How many houses or people?—What the soil?—What the appearance of the surrounding country?—By what production or manufacture are they enabled*

enabled to support themselves, pay taxes, &c.?—What curiosities have they or had they, natural or artificial?—What particular customs?—What public establishments of Infirmaries, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, &c.?—What the situation of the place?—On hill or in vale; on what road or highway; or on what river, bay, creek, or sea?—And what are its distances and bearings from other places, &c.?—What places already mentioned in this work are so insignificant, that they ought to be omitted?—And which are so important that they ought to form distinct paragraphs?

It may be necessary here to notice the improvements introduced into all parts of the present edition, as the proprietors, encouraged by the flattering reception with which the first edition was favoured, have spared no exertion or expence to render this extensive Gazetteer still more worthy of the public patronage.

In the execution of this task, and in order to render the following sheets as complete as the nature of the work will admit, the attention of the publishers has been particularly directed to the *inserting such omissions, and correcting such errors*, as must have unavoidably escaped the author, in compiling so laborious a work.

In the first edition, no notice was taken of a subject affording much useful and necessary information, although a heavy national calamity, viz. War; nor of the facts and circumstances relating to it; military and naval establishments, fortifications, battles, sieges, and other remarkable operations and events, by which the most important changes are produced in the political state of nations.

In the description of a considerable number of the principal empires and countries, the usual division of the regions (in common with all our competitors) was erroneous; the geographical position, bearings, distances, &c. of places, were not laid down with uniform accuracy; nor was the least attention paid to the markets and principal fairs in the several counties of England and Wales. Many mistakes have also arisen from the same words occurring frequently in various parts, with different spellings, &c. &c. all which deficiencies and inaccuracies have, in this edition, been duly attended to and remedied; the whole of this Gazetteer having been lately revised and corrected at a very great expence, and with unremitting attention and assiduity.

Some considerable improvements have likewise been introduced, by adding to the composition of this work, a number of remarkable and important places omitted in the late edition. The reader may also find much new and interesting information in the numerous additions occasionally made to places already noticed, several of which will be found to be considerably improved, if not written entirely new; notwithstanding which, the work, although considerably augmented in valuable and authentic nomenclature, is yet not enlarged in size and price.

The insertions made, include different topics of designation and description, but chiefly relate to the curiosities of nature and art, natural productions, forms of government, military and naval affairs, inland navigations, manufactures, magnificent public buildings, and the remains of remarkable antiquities; with several original communications addressed to the editor, pointing out sources of information and improvement, not often to be met with.

These additions the editor has been enabled to make, by omitting the latitudes and longitudes of places apparently insignificant, or whose situations may be easily ascertained by a reference to places generally known; by reducing and narrowing some accounts rather too circumstantial and minute for an abridgment; and by expunging several articles of less essential importance, which, though not unworthy of attention, leave little room for others that, on further consideration, appear to be more useful and interesting.

The editor, however, in stating the progressive improvements by which he has added to the stock of knowledge contained in our Geographical Dictionaries, does not thereby mean to assert, that he has so fully executed his plan, but that he himself can discover some faults and imperfections both in the work and its execution. Much has been done, yet much remains undone, to improve and bring to perfection the arduous task of compiling Gazetteers and Dictionaries. It is only by slow degrees, and long and persevering exertions, continued through several centuries, that this comprehensive subject can be expected to arrive at extensive usefulness; but, from the mutability of things, it can never be finally brought to a state of full perfection.

The

The publishers, however, not [illegible] succeeded in the execution of this undertaking, yet relying on the candid decision of a discerning public, hope, with some confidence, that the performance, now respectfully submitted to their notice, will be found *amusing and entertaining*, as well as *useful and instructive* to the GENERALITY OF READERS; and they trust it may *claim* the *peculiar attention* of the YOUNG, and SUCH AS ARE NOT ABLE TO PROCURE LARGER WORKS; for the use, indeed, of whom it is principally designed and calculated. The reader, whether scientific or less informed, will be candid enough, it is presumed, to excuse small mistakes, for the sake of the pleasure, satisfaction, and information, which it is natural to suppose, the highly interesting objects contained in the science here treated of, will afford to his mind.

THE compiler of this work is unwilling to dismiss it, without mentioning a practice which he used to adopt, as a geographical exercise for his scholars, when engaged in that pleasing task, the tuition of youth, hoping that, if parents and teachers will but try it, the scholars and children may derive from it a pleasing and useful amusement. The method was, to propose an imaginary journey; suppose from Dublin to Paris, to Rome, to Constantinople, to Jerusalem, to Delhi, to Pekin, or to any other place; or an imaginary voyage, direct or circuitous, or round the world, or long or short. In the first instance, from Dublin to Paris, it was proposed to the lower classes to describe the easiest course: these chose, perhaps, that by water, from the mouth of the Liffey, southward through the Irish Channel, round the Land's End, by the Isles of Scilly, and eastward through the English Channel, to Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Seine; and thence, up the river, to the capital. Others adopted a western circuitous course, through the south of Ireland, and across the sea to Nantz, or Bourdeaux, on their way to Paris. Some took the post road, or a devious way, through Wales and England, to Dover and Calais; and others, perhaps, chose a route through the north of Ireland, Scotland, across the German Ocean, and through some of the continental countries of Europe, in a SW. direction to Paris. In all these instances, they planned out their route by the maps, and related, in form of a letter, what they thought the most entertaining in the descriptions of the places along the way, which they found in the Gazetteer.

Though Geography be one of the most plain and simple sciences, being much easier learnt than reading and writing, there are some parents who declare they know very little of the subject; to these the following remark may be acceptable, as it may enable them to lead their children on, as above-mentioned, in imaginary journeys, or tours, round the earth, till they obtain, in this familiar way, a tolerable acquaintance with the different parts of our globe.

To conceive aright of the world, being represented in two circles on the map, they are to observe, that each of them represents a hemisphere, or opposite half of the globe: if these circles were put back to back, fastened at the edges all round, and swelled up like a blown bladder into a spherical form, it would give a representation of our earth; when, therefore, in marking any line on either of these circles, we get off at one edge, we are immediately on the corresponding part of the other, and so, on it, may pursue, or continue our track or way. Hence it will appear, that in describing a track round the whole earth, or globe, on the map, we must necessarily cross both the circles.

PREFACE

TO THE

THIRD EDITION.

THE intelligent reader will readily discern, that the preceding Preface is partly compiled from the materials furnished by Dr. Walker in the first edition; and that it was judged necessary to add a few observations, explaining such further particulars, of correction and improvement, as had been introduced into the second.

In that edition, many mistakes were rectified, and the insertions made were so very numerous and important, as greatly to add to the reputation and value of the work; indeed, the reception it has met with has been so favourable, and the consequent demand for it so uncommon, that the Editor can announce, with peculiar satisfaction, the rapid sale of a very large impression, within the space of two years.

This Preface is still retained, to enable the reader to survey the origin and progress of the undertaking, and to enter more readily into the merits of the different editions; but in a work which has already given such great satisfaction to the public, and which, it may be fairly presumed, will become more and more popular, in proportion to the additional advantages which every new edition will possess: it appears, in like manner, necessary to enter into a somewhat wider field of preliminary observation and remark, to re-touch some essential parts of the former Preface, which require further explanation, to sketch out a more correct idea of the plan, and to state more fully the many advantages which this edition possesses, so as fully to justify its claim to superiority.

The most conspicuous feature in the character of this new and improved compilation, is the attempt to correct mistakes, and supply many considerable deficiencies, in the alphabetical register and notice of the several counties, hundreds, towns, villages, &c. of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. This has been done, partly, by consulting the large maps, actual surveys, &c. and partly by selecting many important and entertaining articles from a multiplicity of publications, which have appeared, of late years, on different counties, towns, and other particular subjects of topographical description. The economical writings of Sir John Sinclair afford a rich variety of geographical matter, illustrative of places in Scotland, which have been hitherto wholly passed over, or but slightly noticed, and which have been much and long wanted. In availing himself of many of these, the Editor has diligently employed himself; thus endeavouring to improve on the original design of this performance, (which was to introduce a COMPLETE VILLARE BRITANNICUM into the aggregate of the work), a plan for which the public are, and will remain greatly indebted to the former Editor, the learned and laborious Dr. Walker. This publication, likewise, contains some new and authentic accounts, collected with a view to supply deficiencies in respect to particular parts of Ireland, in the statistical and geographical history of which country, it is to be regretted that we are still extremely defective.

This was the first plan ever attempted, to comprise so very *complete* and *circumstantial* a *View* of BRITISH and IRISH GEOGRAPHY, in a work that otherwise professed to embrace all the various advantages and excellencies to be found in GENERAL GAZETTEERS: and in this respect, Dr. Walker may be said to have produced a work *unique* in its kind. Having filled up the outline, wh[illegible] he had taken, and in many respects, accomplished his original design, ([illegible] as a first attempt, it was, as might be expected, extremely imperfe[illegible]ve in the execution) it was evident that, when announced to th[illegible] so much wanted only required to be known, to meet with [illegible]

accordingly, on its first appearance, its merit and usefulness [illegible] and universally acknowledged. Though still confessedly short of its attainable perfection, yet from the successful efforts of the Editor, the work may be considered as having advanced to a very desirable point of accuracy and fulness; and it is material that the public should be made fully acquainted with a fact not generally known, that no other universal Gazetteer, if examined, will be found so well adapted to communicate information relative to the present state of the British Islands, as Dr. Walker's.

Although a publication like the present will certainly prove of great utility to all kinds of readers, as must be obvious at the first inspection, to every intelligent person, yet the Editor thinks it not improper to mention a few particular classes, or sorts of readers, whom he has had immediately in view, and for the use of whom it is more particularly adapted, he having studied throughout to incorporate into the work, complete and satisfactory information on every point of enquiry, which may be deemed necessary to be known by persons of those descriptions.

He begs leave, therefore, to recommend it to the special attention of YOUTH, whether in a course of study at school or otherwise; for the use, indeed, of whom it must appear, at first view, more immediately calculated, and to whom it will prove very serviceable in a double respect, as answering the purpose of satisfactory reference, on all points of enquiry immediately connected with subjects of topographical nomenclature; and as tending to facilitate the knowledge of the maps, charts, and of the terrestrial globe.

No part of education conduces more to FORM the CHARACTER of YOUTH—no kind of instruction tends more effectually to develope the latent faculties—to excite a laudable emulation—to elevate the mind—and inspire noble, magnanimous ideas, than that which is derived from a COMPETENT KNOWLEDGE of HISTORY. In proportion as the student advances to perfection, approaches to excellence, in the acquirement of this sort of knowledge, he is enabled, with more energy and freedom, TO THINK AND JUDGE FOR HIMSELF.

The Editor, at least, who has been long engaged in the tuition of youth, is of this opinion; nor does he ever recollect to have met with a pupil, earnestly desirous of obtaining the reputation of a scholar, to whom historical and political researches were not peculiarly acceptable and grateful.

But even a knowledge of history, though in some measure, the groundwork of all elegant and rational study, would be comparatively dull and insipid, or, at least, lose much of its value, without its great and essential auxiliary—a thorough acquaintance with geography. Indeed, the latter may be not improperly considered as a useful key to, and necessary appendage of the former; and they should ever go hand in hand.

It is likely, also, to be of very considerable service to COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, to whom the Editor begs leave to suggest, that they have here an opportunity of being provided with an elegant and useful *Vade Mecum;* and to whom it will be found more peculiarly desirable and convenient, from the insertion of the *Post Towns, Market Days, principal Fairs,* &c. (omitted either wholly or in part, in other works of this kind) and from the very considerable materials relative to the present state of manufactures, the useful arts, commerce, shipping, produce, &c. of the different places described, which the Editor has carefully collected, for the sole purpose of enriching this work.

The Editor also begs leave earnestly to recommend it as a suitable companion for CAPTAINS of SHIPS, and OTHER PERSONS EMBARKING on a SEA VOYAGE, who will meet with much useful instruction in it, on a great variety of subjects more o[illegible]ess connected with navigation, and to whom it will even furnish amusement i[illegible]abin, in the cessation of more important duties. It is attended with [illegible] advantage, that, considering the vast mass of information which it [illegible]e additional quantity of letter-press, from its compact form, and [illegible] is, comparatively speaking, extremely portable, and will occupy [illegible]he portmanteau or sea-chest.

[illegible] a doubt that it will be highly acceptable to GENTLEMEN [illegible]ly for amusement, and partly for the further polishing [illegible]l education. The tour of Europe has long been [illegible] accomplish the character of a gentleman—to [illegible]ideas—and enable him to surmount national prejudices.

prejudices. Ind..d, for some years past, excursions to the Lakes of Cumberland, and other more distant parts of the United Kingdom, have become very frequent; and thus the curious, the literati, and the fashionable, as if eager to atone for the reproach of former inattention, have appeared anxious to do justice to the beautiful scenes of nature in our own country. On such occasions it is of great importance, and must afford considerable pleasure to the Tourist, to have an unassuming, acceptable COMPANION in the POST-CHAISE, that can fully acquaint him with the material incidents respecting a place, which had either wholly slipped from his memory, or the reading of which he had, perhaps, more shamefully neglected.

He likewise hopes that it will prove extremely acceptable to REAL ANTIQUARIANS, who will find it of use, on numerous occasions, to consult a publication like the present; many of the descriptions contained in it being very curious of themselves, well worthy of attention, and calculated to gratify the taste of all who make objects of this nature their study or amusement.

In this enlightened age, POLITICS will necessary become an interesting and important topic of conversation; and it is impossible for any person even to run over a newspaper to the satisfaction of himself and others, without having made some previous improvement in pursuits intimately connected with it. Indeed, a knowledge of geography may be not improperly considered as the indispensible passport into all genteel company; and nothing can place any man, who is raised a few degrees above the vulgar, in a more contemptible point of view, than to betray a total ignorance of subjects relating to it.

This compilation will also be found very proper to be used as a suitable introduction to larger works, and it has, in this respect, the recommendation of being extremely well fitted for the use and benefit of private learners. The more advanced student will also find, that a considerable portion of useful description has been introduced into the work, to render it more particular and satisfactory, and certainly superior, as a COPIOUS ABSTRACT, to most, if not all, of its predecessors on the same subject. It will likewise, it is presumed, improve and do great service to even the highest class of readers, who will find, in this new edition, very large alterations and improvements, including a great number of original articles, well worthy of their diligent perusal.

But the Editor trusts that it will not only be found useful as a comprehensive DICTIONARY to refer to, but likewise valuable as a work of general entertainment to private families as well as individuals, particularly to such readers as have neither time, means, nor inclination, to search for information in larger works: and even such as are supposed to be unlettered, those, at least, who have not had the benefit of a very liberal education, (of whom there is a large proportion both in town and country), will derive singular advantages, from having in their possession a repository of geographical knowledge, like the present, abounding with such a rich variety of novel and authentic matter.

Fully convinced of its superior excellence and utility, the Editor does not hesitate in its present improved state, to rest its merits with the public, on a candid perusal and examination. Having succeeded nearly to the utmost of his wishes, in his studious endeavours to enhance the value of this performance, (although it is not meant to be offered as elaborate or perfect), and to render it as complete as can possibly be expected, consistently with the design of an abridgment, he indulges the hope, that it will be found sufficiently interesting and instructive to recommend itself. A plain, popular, and agreeable work, concerted on so judicious a plan, and executed on so ample and correct a scale, so much exceeding the former editions in quantity, and so superior in its ma[illegible]s, can scarcely fail to obtain a degree of public approbation strongly mark[illegible] a sale and circulation, in some measure, adequate to, and commensu[illegible] real importance and use.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

LAND AND WATER.

A CONTINENT is a large tract of land not separated by the sea, as Europe, Asia, &c. An ocean is a vast collection of water not separated by land; as the Atlantic, Pacific, &c. A sea is a smaller collection of water, communicating with the ocean; as the Mediterranean, the Baltic.

An island is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c. A lake is water surrounded by land; as the lake of Geneva.

A cape, or promontory, is a projection or point of land running far into the sea; as the Cape of Good Hope.

A peninsula is land almost surrounded with water; as the Morea. A gulf is a part of the sea almost surrounded with land; as the Gulf of Persia.

An Isthmus is the narrow part of land which joins a peninsula to a continent, or larger country; as the Isthmus of Suez. A strait is a narrow channel which affords a passage from one sea to another; as the Straits of Gibraltar.

DEFINITIONS OF CIRCLES, &c.

Astronomers have considered the starry heavens as a sphere, with our earth in the centre; this is the appearance they make to our senses. They have divided the celestial and terrestrial spheres, by great and less circles; great circles are those which divide the sphere equally; lesser circles are those which divide it unequally.

Great Circles.	*Lesser Circles.*
The Ecliptic.	Parallels of Latitude and Declination.
The Equator.	Tropics.
Circles of Longitude and Meridian.	Polar Circles.
The Horizons.	Almicanters, or Parallels of Altitude.
Azimuths.	

To imagine that the Earth stands still, and that the sun rises and falls, is a false idea, however consonant to the perception of our senses, and as romantic as the notion that houses, trees, &c. upon land are moving past us, when we sail in a vessel along the shore.

While our earth annually performs an orbit round the sun, the latter appears to describe a circle in the heavens, and we seem to stand still; this circle is called the ecliptic. The zodiac is the same imaginary kind of circle, but extended to a considerable breadth on each side of the ecliptic, including the paths of all the planets.

The ancients divide the Zodiac into 12 parts, and imagined or contrived certain signs in each division. Their names and characters are as follow:

Northern Signs.	*Southern Signs.*
♈ Aries.	♎ Libra.
♉ Taurus.	♏ Scorpio.
♊ Gemini.	♐ Sagittarius.
♋ Cancer.	♑ Capricornus.
♌ Leo.	♒ Aquarius.
♍ Virgo.	♓ Pisces.

The equator divides the sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. The latitude of a place upon earth, and the declination of a heavenly object, as a star or planet, are their distances from the equator. The tropics are parallels

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♍ Virgo.	♓ Pisces.

The equator divides the sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. The latitude of a place upon earth, and the declination of a heavenly object, as a star or planet, are their distances from the equator. The tropics are parallels

lels of latitude or [illegible]nation, near 23½ degrees from the equator: the tropics bound the ecli[illegible] in the heavens, and on earth, the torrid zone. The polar circles are the same distance from the poles as the tropics are from the equator. On earth, the temperate zones lie between the polar circles and tropics, the frigid zones lie within the polar circles.

Meridians are indefinite in number, their planes intersect that of the equator at right angles.

The longitude of a place upon earth, and the right ascension of a heavenly object, are their distances from a certain meridian. Circles of longitude in the heavens are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the ecliptic at right angles. The latitude of any heavenly object is its distance from the ecliptic; the longitude its distance from that circle of longitude, which passes through the first point of Aries.

The horizon is that circle which bounds our sight, or it is the termination of what is visible to us of the sky, when on the sea, or an extensive level plane.

SOLAR SYSTEM.

The names and characters by which astronomers express the planets, are as follow, in order from the sun:

Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Herschel.
☿	♀	⊕	♂	♃	♄	♅

The planets are attracted by the sun, and would be drawn into it, and consumed, were it not for an impulse they have received, which tends to throw them off in a right line: by the combination of these two forces, (the centripetal, or centre-seeking, and the centrifugal, or centre-fleeing) they are preserved in their orbits.

The three outer planets have each of them several satellites, or moons, accompanying them. The comets of our system are supposed to be 21 in number, they are found to be under the same laws with the planets, but their orbits are very eccentric.

☞ An idea of a place, or its situation, may sometimes be formed from its name. In England, *borough*, *bury*, *berry*, *burgh*, or *brough*, as also *caster*, *chester*, *cester*, and *chaster*, at the end of the name of a place, show it to have been a town or fortified place. *Chip*, *cheap*, *chipping*, in the names of places, implies a market; *combe*, a valley between two hills: and *comb* in the end, or *comp* in the beginning of names, a low situation. *Minster*, is a contraction of monastery. *Mouth*, expresses the situation where a river falls into the sea, or other water; and *ness*, a promontory which runs into the water in a form resembling a nose. *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, and *trop*, all signify a village; and *wold*, whether singly or jointly, signifies a plain open country, or hills without a wood.

In Ireland, *ard* signifies high; *ath*, water; *bally*, a town; and *clon*, a retirement. *Du*[illegible] and *rath* imply a fort. *Innis*, signifies an island; *kil*, a church; *knock*, a hill; *lis*, a[illegible] inclosure; *lough*, a lake; and *magh*, a field.

THE

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AA, three large rivers, one in Courland, which runs into the bay of Riga; one of Artois, which rises however in Picardy, and passes by St. Omers and Gravelines, below which it falls into the English Channel; and one in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and afterwards falls into the river Embs: also the name of several other smaller rivers of France, Germany, Flanders, Swisserland, and the United Provinces. ☞ *Aa* in the Danish language, *Ea* in the Saxon, and *Eau* in the French, signify water.

AACH, a small town of Nellenburgh, in Suabia, near a river of the same name, which falls into the Lake of Zell. It is subject to Austria, and seated on an eminence between the Danube and the Lake of Constance. Lat. 47. 45. N. lon. 9. 0 E.

AACGII DOGGII, a mountain of Amasia, in Turkey, on the frontiers of Persia, over which the caravans pass, in their journey between Constantinople and Ispahan.

AAG HOLM, a small island on the coast Norway. Lat. 58. N.

AUHUS, a small town, in a county of e same name, in Munster, Westphalia, uated near the source of the Aa. Lat. . 13. N. lon. 7. 22. E.

AAIN CHARIN, a village near Jerusa- said to be the place where Zacha- as lived, and much frequented by pil- grims. Near it there is a convent, a large legant building, with a handsome cupola, under which is a remarkably fine mosaic pavement: the altar, which is a very splendid one, encompassed with marble steps, is said to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

AAKIAR, a district of N. Jutland.

AAKIRKE, a town in the island of Bornholm, Denmark, and the seat of the civil court and synod.

AALBERG, or AALBURG, the most northern bishoprick in Jutland; has for its capital,

AALBORG, (that is, eel-town, from the number of eels taken there) an old, large and populous city, and next to Copenhagen, the richest and best in Denmark. It has an exchange, and a harbour deep and secure, but rather dangerous in the entrance. It carries on a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and has a manufactory of saddles, gloves, guns, pistols, &c. Lat. 57. 18. N. lon. 10. 16. E.

AALAST, or AELST. See ALOST.

AALEN. See AULEN.

AALHEIDE, a large heath in Jutland.

AAMA, a province of Barbary, 15 days journey from Tunis. The entrance to it is very dangerous, being very long and narrow, among quicksands and rivers, so covered with dust, that they appear like one continued plain.

AAN SIRE, a small island of Norway.

AAR, two large rivers in Germany and Swisserland, the former of which rises in Blankenheim, Westphalia, and falls into the Rhine opposite Lintz, in Cologne: the latter rises near the source of the Rhine, and after passing through the Lakes of Brientz and Thun, falls into the Rhine near Zursach, in Baden: and an island in the Baltic, for which last see ARROE.

AARASSO, an ancient city of Asia Minor, mentioned by Strabo, but at present only a village.

AARAW, a town and bailiwick in Bern, where the diets of the protestant cantons are held. In these assemblies, the deputies

and their ſervants, being all citizens, dine in the ſame hall. It is ſituated on the river Aar, and contains about 1700 ſouls. The principal manufactures are cotton, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 10. E.

AARBERG, or AARBURG. See ARBERG.

AARDALSWERK, or SEMDALSWERK, a copper-work, now diſuſed, in the pariſh of Leyrdal, in Norway.

AARHUUS, a dioceſe of N. Jutland, erected in the year 950. It contains 308 pariſhes, beſides the capital.

AARHUUS, HARHUS, or ARHUSEN, an open, large, and populous city, with two market places, an hoſpital, univerſity, cathedral, and other public buildings. It lies low, on a beautiful plain, between the ſea and an inland lake; from which laſt the water is conveyed, by means of a pretty broad canal, through the town. The harbour at the mouth of this canal or river, is very ſafe and commodious, but hardly of ſufficient depth and extent for the trade of the place. Lat. 55. 6. N. lon. 10. 0. E.

AARSEO, or ARZEO, a trading town of Algiers, near the mouth of the river Mina. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

AAR'S HERRED, a diſtrict of N. Jutland, containing 14 pariſhes.

AASTRUP, a diſtrict of Aalberg, in N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds of Wenneborg, with 12 pariſhes, and Jerlef, with the like number.

AASUM HERRED, a diſtrict of Nyborg, in Funen, containing 11 pariſhes.

AATTIC, a village in Aatter, a diſtrict of Yemen, in Arabia Felix.

ABABA, the modern name of the Peneus, a celebrated river of Theſſaly.

ABACA, one of the Philippine Iſlands.

ABACH, or WELTENBURG, a town of Lower Bavaria, ſituated on the Danube, having excellent ſprings of mineral waters, which are celebrated for curing many diſeaſes, as alſo ſeveral remarkable Roman antiquities. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 11. 59. E.

ABACO, one of the Lucaya or Bahama Iſlands. Lat. 26. 40. N. lon. 77. 4. W.

ABACOORE, a mountain of Arabia Felix.

ABADAN, a town of Perſia, ſituated at the mouth of the Tigris.

ABAFEDE, a mountain in Egypt, the reſidence, in antiquity, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it, and was afterwards inhabited by Chriſtian devotees, who lived in caves dug out of the rock.

ABAKAN, a river falling into the Jeneſei, near it's ſource in Aſiatic Ruſſia, and 16 miles S. of the town of Abakanſk, ſituated in the province of Kolivan. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 94. 5. E.

ABALASKOI, or ABALAK, a town of Siberia, near Tobolſk, frequented by pilgrims, on account of a ſtatue, called the image of the Virgin Mary. Lat. 58. 11. N. long. 68. 20. E.

ABALA, an ancient city of the tribe of Judah.

ABALLO. See AVALLON.

ABANO, a town of Padua, famous in ancient and modern times for it's warm baths. In one of theſe, called *Bagnio di Fanga*, the patient, in hopes of a cure, is covered all over with the warm mud. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 10. 47. E.

ABARANER, a city of Turcomania, ſaid to contain about 300 Chriſtian families. It is ſeated on the river Alingena, 20 miles N. of Nackſivan. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 63. 59. E.

ABARGALE, a country of Abyſſinia.

ABARIM, or ABARAIM, in ſacred hiſtory, high mountains of ſteep aſcent, which ſeparated the territory of the Moabites and Ammonites from Canaan. Nebo and Piſgah were among them, and Moſes died on one of them.

ABASA, a ſmall town of Romania, in which are an elegant moſque and a ſpacious kane or inn. It is 12 miles from Adrianople, on the road to Conſtantinople.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Upper Ethiopia; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in ſome parts the rocks are ſo ſteep, that men and cattle are craned up by help of ropes and ladders, yet, on the tops of theſe there are woods, meadows, and fiſh-ponds.

ABATOS, an iſland of Egypt, in the Lake Moeris, famous for being the Sepulchre of Oſiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAWIWAR, a country in Upper Hungary.

ABASKAJA, a town on the river Iſchim, in Siberia. Lat. 50. 10. N. lon. 69. 5. E.

Abbas Comb, a pariſh in Somerſetſhire, 4 miles from Milburn-Port. *Abbatſon*, or *Abberſton*, Hampſhire, near Alresford.

ABBEFIORD, a ſea port of Aggerhuys.

Abbenhall, Glouc. 12 miles from the city of Glouceſter, and 3 from Newnham. It is noted for a ſpring of rock water, very efficacious

efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Abberlough, a lake in Argyleshire.

Abberton, near Lexden, Essex. *Abberton*, near Pershore, 7 miles from Worcester, noted for it's bitter mineral water. *Abberwick*, NW. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town in the department of Somme, in France, about 15 miles from the English Channel, seated in a pleasant valley. It is famous for it's manufacture of black and green soaps, woollen and linen cloths; and carries on an extensive trade by means of the river Somme, which runs through the town, dividing itself into several branches, and in which the tide rises 6 feet. It is 52 miles S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. lon. 1. 55. E.

ABBEVILLE, a county of S. Carolina.

* ABBEY-BOYLE, a town in Roscommon, Connaught, situated on the river Buelle, over which there are 2 stone bridges. It is chiefly remarkable for it's old abbey, and is 20 miles N. of Roscommon, 32 NW. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin.

Abbey-Feale, a small town in Limerick.

ABBEY-HOLME, or HOLME CULTRUM, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built there by David king of Scots. It is seated on an arm of the sea, 16 miles SW. of Carlisle.

Abbey-Manor, Berkshire, 3 miles from Wantage.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an ancient little town, in Dorsetshire, noted formerly for it's abbey. It is 12 miles NE. of Dorchester.

Abbey Knockmoy, a town in Galway, Connaught. *Abbey Mahon*, in Cork, Munster. *Abbey Odorney*, in Kerry, Munster; near the river Brick, 141 miles from Dublin. *Abbey Shrule*, in Longford, Leinster.

ABBIANY, a town on the coast of Guinea.

Abbington, near Northampton. *Abbington*, near Royston, Cambridgeshire. *Abbington Magna*, and *Parva*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeshire. *Abborn*, or *Awburn Chapel*, on the E. coast of Yorkshire, 10 miles from Flamborough. *Abbots* or *Apewood Castle*, in Staffordshire, situated on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills, extending a mile in length, having hollows cut in the ground; it is supposed to have been one continued fortification of the ancient Britons, the hill at each end having been a kind of bastion. It is in the parish of Seisdon, and 7 miles from Wolverhampton. *Abbots Anne*, near Andover, Hampshire.

Abbots Beckington, on the river Towridge, Devonshire.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, PAGETS BROMLEY, or BROMLEY-ABBEY, a town in Staffordshire, 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Market on Tues.

ABBOTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, where there is a very large swannery. The town consists of 3 streets in the form of the letter Y. It's chief trade is fishing. It is 10 miles SW. of Dorchester, and 127 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Abbotsbury, near Barley, Hertf. *Abbot's-Careswell*, Devon. *Abbot's Crome*, Worc. *Abbot's Fee-Tything*, near Sherborn, Dorset. *Abbotsham*, near Biddeford, Devon. *Abbot's Langley*, near Barkway, Hertf.

Abbot's Leigh, or *Isle*, near Ilminster, Somersetf. *Abbotsley*, near St. Neot's, Huntf. *Abbot's Moreton*, Worcest. *Abbotstock*, Devon. *Abbotstoke*, near Beminster, Dorset. *Abbotston*, or *Abston*, near Kingswood, Groucef. called also *Wyke*, from a winding brook that runs by it. *Abbotston*, near Syston, Glouc. *Abbotston*, Wilts. *Abbotston*, Hants, near Alresford. *Abbotsroot*, Dorset, near Winborn-Minster. *Abbotswood*, Worcesters. 4 miles NW. of Pershore. *Abbotsworthy*, Hants, near Alresford. *Abb's-Court*, in Walton, Surry.

ABBS-HEAD, a promontory in Berwickshire, forming the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth. Lat. 55. 55. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Abby Forgate, Salop, near Shrewsbury, *Abby-Gate*, Leicester, near Mountsorrel. *Abby Green*, near Bellingham, Northumb.

ABCASSIA, ABASCIA, or ABKHAS, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asia. The Abcasses are very barbarous, seizing and selling one another, for slaves, to Turks, Persians, or Tartars.

Abelick, near Ilminster, Somersetf. *Abcot*, near Purslow, Shropshire.

ABCOUDE, a village, about 9 miles from Amsterdam, on the road to Utrecht.

ABDERA. See POLYSTILLO.

Abdon, near Munslow, Shropshire.

ABDOUA, a town of Pleskof, in W. Muscovy.

ABDUA, or ADDUA. See ADDA.

ABELLA. See AVELLA.

Abenhall. See *Abbenhall*.

ABENOW, a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg. It is the source of the Danube, and gives name to a chain of mountains, extending from the Rhine to the Necker, and from the Forest-Towns to the City of Thorsheim; stretching through different countries, they likewise assume different names.

ABENRADE, a mountainous district and jurisdiction, of Sleswick, Denmark; it has for it's capital,

ABENRADE, or APENRADE, a flourishing town, on a spacious bay, with a good harbour, where they build large ships. It is double the extent it was of formerly, and is built in a better taste. It is surrounded on three sides by high mountains, Lat. 55. 6. N. lon. 9. 14. E.

ABENSBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Aben, near the Danube, 15 miles SW. of Ratisbon.

Aberath, a parish of Cardiganshire.

ABERAVON, (i. e. mouth of the Avon) a town of Glamorganshire, 19 miles SW. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ARBROATH, a town in the shire of Forfar, having a pretty good artificial harbour, advantageously situated for trade, and a mineral water much resorted to. The inhabitants, who are greatly increased of late years, were, in 1792, including the parish of St. Vigean, exactly 5183. The chief manufactures are Osnaburgs, sail-cloths, and white and brown thread. It is 15 miles NE. of St. Andrews, and 40 NNE. of Edinburgh.

ABERCONWAY, a town of Carnarvonshire, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, with a fine prospect over the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade. Here is a magnificent castle, one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in Wales; it was built originally by the earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was destroyed in the reign of king Stephen, and afterwards rebuilt by order of Edward I. Aberconway is 18 miles WNW. of Denbigh, 10 from Bangor, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

ABERCORN, a town of W. Lothian, near the Frith of Forth; here began the Roman wall, built by the emperor Severus, which ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde.

ABERCORN, a town of Georgia, in N. America, 13 miles NW. of Savannah.

Aberdaron, a bay and a parish, on the coast of Cardiganshire.

*ABERDEEN, the capital of Aberdeenshire, is the third city in Scotland for trade, extent, and beauty. It is formed of the Old and New towns; the former, which is about a mile N. of the New, is situated on the Don, over which there is a lofty Gothic bridge of one arch, resting at each extremity on two rocks; the latter is on the Dee, over which there is a bridge of seven arches. There is good anchorage in the bay, a harbour in each river, and salmon in all. The situation is hilly; it has a spa and baths. It's university, consisting of King's College in the Old Town, and Marischal College in the New, has produced many learned men. The manufactures are stockings, cottons, thread, &c. which they export, together with excellent salmon, oat-meal, and pickled pork, &c.; besides the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to France, Spain, Portugal, and the northern states of Europe; the inhabitants, including the Old Town, are estimated at 25,000. A strong pier, forming an excellent harbour for vessels of moderate size, was erected here some years ago, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, on the N. side of the harbour of New Aberdeen. This pier is 1200 feet in length, and gradually increases in thickness and height as it approaches to the sea, where the head, or rounding, is 60 feet in diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. To the S. of the bar, they have now a depth of 17 fathoms at low water; and at the harbour mouth from 8 to 9 fathom, where they had formerly but a few feet. The whole is built of granite, the most durable stone known; and many of the outside stones are above three tons in weight, with hewn beds. Aberdeen is 84 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 6. N. lon. 1. 50. W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, containing the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan. It's length, from NE. to SW. is about 80 miles; it's breadth nearly 30. It is bounded on the W. by Invernesshire; on the NW. by Banffshire and the river Deveron; on the N. and NE. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a town in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles from Edinburgh. In the reign of David II. William, lord of Liddersdale, surnamed the *Flower of Chivalry*, conveyed this town, by charter, to James Douglas, ancestor of the Earls of Morton, the present owners. The nuns, usually styled the *Poor Clares*, had a convent at this place.

Aberdowe, a parish in Radnorshire.

Aberecke, in Carnarvonshire.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for a manufactory of pins: it stands on the great Roman causeway, which, between this and

Castleford

Castleford, appears entire, though nearly 1800 years old. It is 16 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Aberfraw, a village of Anglesea, anciently famous for the castle, or palace, of the princes of North Wales, who were styled kings of Aberfraw.

*ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town in Monmouthshire, containing about 500 houses. It has a considerable trade in flannels, and is seated on the river Gavenny, where it falls into the Usk, 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 143 W. by N. from London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Abergely, a village of Denbighshire. *Aberguilly*, or *Abergerlech*, in Carmarthenshire; here is the seat of the bishop of St. David's.

*ABERISTWYTH, a town of Cardiganshire, situated on the river Riddal, near it's confluence with the Istwith, where they both fall into the sea. It's principal trade is in lead and fish. It is 30 miles NE. of Cardigan, and 203 WNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Aberlady, a village in E. Lothian. *Aberlemno*, in the shire of Angus.

Aberley, *Aburley*, or *Abbotsley*, Worcest. 5 miles from Bewdley.

Aberlour, in the shire of Elgin.

ABERNETHY, a town on the river Spey, in Murrayshire, near which was erected a famous monument, called Macduff's cross; where if any, within the ninth degree to the laird Macduff, fled, for manslaughter, he was pardoned, on paying a few head of cattle by way of fine.

ABERNETHY, a town of Perthshire, on the Tay, said to be formerly the seat of the Pictish kings.

ABERSPERG. See ABENSBURG.

Abertannot, Shropshire, near Oswestry. *Aber-woon*, Glamorganshire, near Swansey. *Abesley*, Hants, between Ringwood and Fordingbridge. *Abetone*, Staff. near Totmanslow.

ABEX, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea. It is about 500 miles long, and 100 broad; has more wild beasts than human inhabitants, and is very sandy, mountainous, dry, and barren. It produces large forests of ebony trees, and is subject to the Turks.

ABHER, HABAR, or EBHER, a city of Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia, with a small river of the same name running through the middle of it. It's mosques, bazars, inns, &c. are elegant, and their gardens are of immense extent. It contains 2500 houses, and is governed by a Deroga. Lat. 36. 14. N. long. 50. 59. E.

ABIAD, a town on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, remarkable for it's trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIGRASSO, a little town in Milan, seated on a canal. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 9. 24. E.

*ABINGDON, or ABINGTON, formerly SHROVESHAM, a well-built town of Berkshire, on the Thames. They make great quantities of malt here, which, with other commodities, they send to London in barges. Here is also a considerable manufacture of sacking and sail-cloth. In the time of the Britons, it was the seat of several of their kings; and afterwards, in the Saxon heptarchy, the place of one synod. It is seven miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

ABINGTON, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania; and another in the state of Maryland; also a small town in Limerick, Munster, 7 miles E. of Limerick, and 91 from Dublin.

Abinger, Surry, near Darking. *Abingworth*, Surry, near Godalmin and Stoke.

ABIUL, a town of Beira, containing about 1300 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations, in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It's capital is Anakopir, tributary to the Turks.

Abkettleby, a parish of Leicestershire, 3 miles from Melton Mowbray.

ABLAY, a country of Tartary, subject to the Russians, but their chief is a Calmuc prince. The inhabitants are called Buchars. Lat. from 51 to 54. N. lon. from 72 to 83. E.

Ablench, Worcest. near Flanbury. *Ablington*, Gloucest. near Fairford. *Ablington*, Wilts, 4 miles from Ambresbury. *Ablods Court*, near Gloucester, on the Severn.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 33. 15. E.

ABNAKIS, a tribe of Indians between Canada and New England.

Abney, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

ABO, a district and a sea-port, the capital of Swedish Finland; it is situated at the mouth of the Aurojoki, near the point where the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia unite. The neighbouring country is mountainous; the town is pretty well built, but the houses are generally of wood, painted red. In 1678, it was almost consumed by a fire. Here is an university, with a botanic garden. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and

iron. Abo is 140 miles NE. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. lon. 22. 18. E.

ABO FLOT, or ABO HUS, in Finland.

ABOARY, or ABOERA, ABOCROE, and ABONEE, tracts of Guinea, pretty rich in gold.

ABOIM DE NOBREYA A COATO, a district of Entre Duero e Minho, in Portugal.

ABORAM, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Fez, whose inhabitants live chiefly by fishing. Lat. 36. N. lon 2. 32. W.

Abornol, Suffex, near Arundel. *Aborrows*, Cornwal, near Helston Downs.

ABOUKIR, otherwise called BIKER, or BIKE, and in French BEQUIERES, a small town of Egypt, lying in the desart between Alexandria and Rosetta. It is the ancient Canopus, and was formerly an island, according to Pliny, Strabo, &c. which it's present local appearance, from the low grounds around it, renders very credible. The rock, on which the town is built, forms a convenient road for shipping. It is situated near one of the mouths of the Nile, 15 miles E. of Alexandria. The bay of Aboukir is memorable for the defeat of the French fleet in 1798 by Lord Nelson. See Nile.

ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, famous for producing the best opium in all the Levant, from the great quantities of poppies which grow thereabouts.

ABRAHAM'S DORF, a populous little town in Hungary. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 19. 50. E.

Abram, Lancashire, near Leigh.

ABRANTES, a town of Tomar, in Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tajo. It's inhabitants are estimated at 35,000; it has four parish churches, four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lat. 39. 13. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

ABREIRO, a district, comprehending ten parishes, and a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ABRENNER, a town and conical mountain of Turcomania, where there are medicinal springs.

Abrey Hatch, Essex, near Rumford. *Abridge*, Essex, near Lambourn. *Abrightled*, near Shrewsbury. *Abrisker*, Brecknockshire. *Abroke*, Surry, near Cobham.

ABROJOS, or BAXOS DE BABUCA, a bank, with several small islands and rocks, to the E. of Turks-Island, in the West Indies. Lat. 21. 5. N. lon. 69. 40. W.

ABROLHOS, a promontory and dangerous shoals, on, and near, the coast of Brazil. Lat. 18. 22. S. lon. 38. 50. W.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well-inhabited town of Transylvania, on the river Ompay; near which there are mines of gold and silver; and the mine court is held there. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 23. 24. E.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, divided into Abruzzo Citra and Abruzzo Ultra, the river Pescaro being the boundary between them. It has the Apennine and other mountains running through it, the tops of which are continually covered with snow, and the woods abound with deer, wolves, and bears; but it is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, oil, hemp, and saffron. Among the mountaineers, evident traces of the ancient Norman and Lombard languages may be still discovered.

Abscourt, Surry, near Walton-upon-Thames. *Absheals*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Abshot*, Hants, near Tichfield.

ABSPERG, a small town in Suabia.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick and village of Prussia, in a mountainous and pleasant country, so fertile in corn and cattle, that it is called the storehouse of Lithuania.

Absthorpe, and *Absterne*, Nottingh.

Abston and Wick, Gloucesters. 7 miles from Bristol, on the road to London. *Abton*, Shrops. near Wenlock. *Abury*, or *Aubery*, Wilts, near Marlborough Downs, noted for the stupendous remains of a druidical temple, like Stonehenge, on Salisbury-plain: a high rampart, with a proportionate ditch, surrounds it. *Aby*, Lincolnshire, near Alford.

ABUYO, one of the Philippine Islands, between Mindanao and Luconia.

ABYDOS. See GALLIPOLI.

Abynhall, Gloucestershire.

ABYSSINIA, called also HIGHER ETHIOPIA, and by the Arabians, ALHABASH, a very ancient kingdom or empire in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and Adel, on the S. and W. by Ajan, Alba, Gingiro, and Goram; lies between 6 and 20 degrees N. lat. and between 26 and 44 E. lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad, and contains 378,000 square miles. The mountains are very high here and scattered all over the country: in some parts they are so steep, that the inhabitants ascend them by ladders, and draw up the cattle with ropes; among these the Nile and the Niger have their source; and here, as in Egypt, they have their periodical inundations, which greatly fertilize the plains. The thunder and lightning here are sometimes tremendous, and the winds no less dreadful, overturning the houses

and tearing up trees by the roots; and the rain comes down like torrents. Their rainy ſeaſon holds for near ſix months, during our ſummer months, and is ſucceeded by an equal period of cloudleſs ſky. Gold, ſilver, and copper are found here, in their mines; the vegetables are various; the animals are the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, ſtag, horſe, cow, goat, ſheep, monkies, &c.; with a great variety of birds, as the oſtrich, eagle, vultures, ſtorks, &c.; and in the rivers there are found the crocodile and hippopotamus. The complexions of the inhabitants are copper-coloured, olive, and black; their religion ſeems to be a mixture of Judaiſm and the profeſſion of the Greek church, their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA, or ACADIE. See NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.

ACAMBOU, a large diſtrict of Guinea.

ACANIMINA, a coaſt town of Lower Guinea.

ACANNY, a country of Upper Guinea, long famous for producing gold, ſo pure, as to become proverbial: alſo a town or village of Guinea, in lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

ACAPULCO, in Mexico, an inconſiderable town, conſiſting of only 2 or 300 thatched cottages; unleſs at the annual fair, which laſts about thirty days, when it ſuddenly becomes a populous city, crowded with the richeſt commodities of India, brought by the Manilla galleon; the treaſures of Peru, brought by the annual ſhip from Lima, and all ſorts of European goods, brought overland from Vera Cruz. The Manilla galleon is a large veſſel, which ſails every year from this port to Manilla, carrying cochineal, quickſilver, and cocoa, but chiefly ſilver; it returns laden with ſpices, muſlins, china, ſilk, and other productions and manufactures of Aſia. It was a veſſel returning from hence to Manilla, laden with ſilver, that commodore Anſon took in 1743. Acapulco is ſeated on a commodious and excellent bay in the South Sea, and has a harbour free and open for ſhips of any burden; the beſt, indeed, on all the weſtern coaſt of Spaniſh America. Lat. 17. 22. N. lon. 102. 20. W.

ACARADY, a country on the S. coaſt of Guinea, remarkable for fine pure gold.

ACARIA, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, built by the Jeſuits in 1624. Lat. 26. 0. S. lon. 51. 5. W.

ACARNANIA, anciently a part of Epirus in Greece, now CARNIA.

ACARON, a town of Paleſtine, called Ekron in ſcripture; it was anciently famous for the temple of Baalzebub.

Acaſter, Yorkſ. near Selby, in W. Riding. *Acaſter Over*, Yorkſ. near the former, E. Riding.

ACCANNY. See ACANNY.

Acklam, Yorkſ. near Bugthorp, E. Riding. *Accle*, Norf. between Norwich and Yarmouth. *Accleton*, Shropſ. near Stoteſden. *Accrington New* and *Old*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Whalley.

ACERENZA, a city of Naples, capital of the Baſilicata.

ACERNO, or AGIERNO, a city of the Principato Citra.

ACERRA, a city of Lavora.

ACHA, a diſtrict of Ses, in Morocco.

ACHAIA. See LIVADIA.

ACHAM. See ASSAM.

ACHELOUS, a river (much celebrated in antiquity) now called ASPRO-POTAMO; and ACHELOVU, a biſhop's ſee of Epirus; in European Turkey.

ACHEEN, ACHEM, or ACHEN, the capital of a large kingdom of the ſame name, in the NW. part of Sumatra; and the place where Engliſh ſhips firſt arrived at, in ſailing to the E. Indies. Chineſe Indian, and European merchants live there, and exchange with the natives their different wares for gold-duſt, elephant's teeth, fine fruits, ſulphur, camphor, rice, cotton, pepper, and benzoin. The houſes are built on poſts, two feet above the ground, becauſe, in the rainy ſeaſon, the city is ſo overflowed, that the inhabitants are obliged to go from houſe to houſe in boats; their public buildings are, the king's palace and the moſques. The city, which, in the 16th century, was a great and flouriſhing mart of eaſtern commodities, and ſtill retains a conſiderable commerce, is ſituated about half a league from the ſea, on a pretty large river, with a ſafe and commodious harbour, or rather road, formed by the iſlands at the point or mouth. The Achaneſe are, in general, taller, ſtouter, and of darker complexion than the other Sumatrans; they are more active and induſtrious; they alſo diſcover more ſagacity and penetration, and are accounted the moſt diſhoneſt people in all the eaſt. They are Mahometans. Lat. 5. 22. N. lon. 95. 34. E.

ACHEN, or ACKEN, in Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, a ſmall town, ſeated on the Elbe, with a citadel.

ACHERON, a river of Albania, celebrated in antiquity; and a lake in Naples, the Tenebroſa Palus of Virgil.

ACHIAVEL, a town of Caſſimere, Hindooſtan.

Achill Isles, two islands in Clew-Bay, on the coast of Mayo, Connaught.

ACHMETSTED, a town of Catharinenslaf, in the Crimea.

ACHMIM, a town of Egypt, situated on the E. side of the Nile, 205 miles S. of Cairo.

ACHOMBENE, a town of L. Guinea.

Achonry, a village of Sligo.

ACHONCAGUA, a deep river of Chili.

Achurch, Northamp. near Oundle.

ACHYR, a town of the Ukrain.

ACIS, a river which rises, at once in a large stream, on Mount Etna, about a mile from the sea, to which it runs with great rapidity. It's waters are of a noxious quality.

Ackeld, Northumb. in Wooler.

ACKERSUNDT, a small island of Norway.

Ackley, near Buckingham. *Ackworth*, Yorks. near Pontefract. In this village, the Society of the Quakers have a respectable seminary, for their children of both sexes.

ACLAMAR, a lake in Turcomania.

Acle, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Acley*, Durham, on the river Skern. *Acliff*, Durham, 5 miles from Bishop-Auckland.

ACMONIA, a city of Hungary, on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge. It lies 12 miles from Temeswaer, and was built by the emperor Severus.

Acol, Kent, near Canterbury.

ACOMA, or ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA, a town of Mexico, on a high mountain, with a strong castle: it is the capital of a province of the same name. To enter the town, you must ascend 50 steps cut out of the rock. Lat. 35. 0. N. lon. 104. 15. W.

ACOMACK, a large county of Virginia, having Cape Charles for it's southern promontory.

Acomb, Northumb. on the N. side of Hexham. *Acombe*, a village two miles from York, where the body of the Roman emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of those times.

Aconbury, 3 miles from Hereford. *Aconbury*, or *Auconbury*, Hunts.

ACORES, a village in Beira.

ACOUEZ, certain Indians in Canada.

ACOUS, a village in Oleron.

ACQS, a little town at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the dept. of Arriege; and

ACQS, or DAX, a city on the river Adour, in the depart. of Landes; both of which places have hot waters or baths. This last town was destroyed by the Saracens in 910, and was long in possession of the English, from whom, however, it was finally taken by the French in 1461.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lat. 43. 45. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Calabria Citra, near the mouth of the river Crata; the ruins are called Sibari Rovinata.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Ovieto, Italy, in the pope's territories. It is seated on a mountain near the river Paglia; and is so called from it's abounding with water. Lat 42. 43. N. lon. 12. 17. E.

ACQUARIA, a town of Modena, seated on the river Panaro. It is famous for it's medicinal waters. Lat. 44. 24. N. lon. 11. 17. E.

ACQUATACCIO, formerly Almo, a small river near Rome, which falls into the Tiber.

ACQUA-VIVA, a town of Terra di Bari.

ACQUI, a town of Montserrat, in Italy, greatly declined from it's ancient splendor; but still much resorted to on account of it's warm baths. It is the capital of a territory, and is seated on the river Bormia, 30 miles S. of Casal.

ACRA, a town and territory of Acambou, on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes have built forts, and each fort has it's particular village.

ACRA, ACRE, or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, a sea port of Palestine, called in scripture Accho, and by the Greeks Ptolemais; it underwent, in the time of the crusades, many sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens; and lately, it has successfully sustained a memoral siege, under the French General Bonaparte. The fortifications, however, whatever they were in former times, consist, at present, of only a few low towers, mounted with rusty cannon towards the sea; and on the land side, of a wretched garden wall, without any ditch. The bay, or harbour, which extends, in a semicircle of 3 leagues, as far as Mount Carmel, is open to the NW. winds; yet the port is reckoned one of the best, and the town is one of the principal ones, upon this dreary coast. It was here that our king Edward I. when prince, receiving a wound from a poisoned arrow, was cured by his queen Eleanor, who sucked out the poison. The Armenians and European merchants have their respective places of worship here, and carry on a pretty profitable trade with the Arabs. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32. 30. N. lon. 35. 24. E.

Acra, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Barbary, forming a harbour, where vessels of the greatest burthen can lie in safety.

Acron, Great, and Acron, Little, two inland republics of Guinea, bordering on the Fantin country.

Acroteri, a town in the island of Santorin, in the sea of Candia. Lat. 36. 25. N. lon. 25. 12. E.

Acryse, or *Awkbridge*, Kent.

Acton, in Armagh, Ireland.

Acton, Kent, in Charing. *Acton*, Staff. *Acton Beauchamp*, 10 miles from Worcester. *Acton Burnell*, Shropf. 8 miles from Shrewsbury; so named from the Burnells, who formerly had a castle in it. A parliament was held here in the reign of king Edward I. wherein a statute, called the Statute Merchant, was made for the assurance of debts. The lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is yet standing. A great part also of the castle, a very magnificent structure, still remains, it's walls being exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements, and rows of windows curiously carved. The building is square, and it is supposed to have suffered less, from the injury of time, than any other of the kind in England. *Acton, East*, 6 miles; *Acton West*, 7 miles from London, both in Middlesex, on or near the road to Uxbridge. At the distance of about half a mile from E. Acton are three wells, that afford a purging water, noted for the pungency of it's salt. These wells, about the middle of the last century, were in the highest repute for their medicinal virtues; the assembly room was then a place of very fashionable resort, and the neighbouring hamlets of E. Acton and Fryar's-Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there, in the months of May, June, and July. But fashion and novelty having given the preference to other wells, these have, long ago, lost their celebrity; and the assembly room, nearly in ruins, has been lately repaired and converted into tenements. *Acton Grange*, Cheshire, near the Mersey. *Acton*, Cheshire, near Northwich. *Acton*, Cheshire, near Namptwich. *Acton*, Cumb. 8 miles from Carlisle. *Acton*, near Northampton. *Acton*, Shropf. near Purslow. *Acton*, Staff. between the Trent and Severn. *Acton Higher*, Glouc. near Wotton. *Acton-Pigot*, *Acton-Reynold*, and *Acton-Scot*, or *on the Hill*, Shropf. *Acton Ilger*, Gloucef. hamlet to Iron Acton. *Acton-Trussel*, Staff. *Acton-Turville*, Glouc.

Acumoli, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Acwell, near Oxford.

Aczu, a town of Natolia; a town and province of Turkestan, in Asiatic Tartary, N. of Caschgar.

Adair, an ancient little town, 8 miles from Limerick, and 120 from Dublin; having a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. From it's extensive ruins of convents, &c. it appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance.

Adak, a lake near the Caspian Sea.

Adam's-Chapel, Dorset, near Corfe-castle.

Adam's Pike, a high mount, in Ceylon.

Adana, a city of Caramania, supposed to have been so called from Eden, on account of it's fine situation and fertile soil. It is seated on the Choquer, 25 miles NE. of Tarsus. Lat. 37. 26. N. lon. 36. 12. E.

Adareton, an island in the Lake of Van, in Turcomania, having on it several villages, and a monastery of Armenian monks.

Adasa, a city of Judea, where Judas Maccabæus overthrew and killed Nicanor.

Adbaston, Staff. near Eccleshall. *Adber*, Somersetf. 4 miles from Ilchester. *Adbolton*, Nottinghamf. near Bingham. *Adcot*, Shropf. near Shrewsbury.

Adda, a little country of Milan, on the Adda, a river which rises in the Grison country, passes through the Lake Como, and crossing the Vatteline and the N. part of the Milanese, falls into the Po 5 miles above Cremona.

Adde, Yorkf. 5 miles from Otley. *Adderley*, Shropf. near Drayton. *Adderbury*, Oxf. 3 miles from Banbury. *Addesham*, Kent, 5 miles from Sandwich. *Addingham*, Yorkf. W. Riding, near Craven. *Addington*, Surry, 3 miles from Croydon. The lord of this manor, in the reign of Henry III. held it by this service, viz. to make the king a mess of pottage, called Dilligrout, in an earthen pot, at his coronation; and if there were any butter or fat in it, it was then called Maupigyrnum; so lately as the restoration of Charles II. this service was ordered by the court of claims, and accepted of by the king at his table. *Addington, Magna* and *Parva*, Northamptonf. two distinct parishes near Higham Ferrers. *Addington*, Bucks, near Winslow. *Addle*, Yorkf. near Leeds. *Addleston*, Surry, near Chertsey. *Addlesthorp*, Gloucef. near Stow-on-the-Would. *Addlesthorp*, Lincolnf. near Spillby. *Addlestock*, or *Addestock*, Bucks.

Adebeth, an island in the Nile, in Lower Egypt, containing many villages and stately buildings, which yet can hardly

be

be seen from the river, on account of the luxuriant foliage of the surrounding lofty trees.

ADEL, a fruitful province of Africa, called also Zeilah, from a rich trading town of that name, situated near the Red Sea. In the centre of the country is Adela, where the king resides: and there is another place of note, called Barbora, near the sea-coast, an ancient town, of some trade. This country stretches along the S. coast of the Strait of Babelmandel, near to the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia.

ABELFORS, a gold mine of Smaland, in Sweden, discovered in 1738.

ADEN, formerly a rich and populous city, giving name to a district on the SW. coast of Arabia Felix; but much reduced since its trade has been removed to Mocha. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 46. 30. E.

Adenburg, near Nottingham.

ADENBURG, or ALDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, subject to the Elector Palatine, 12 miles NE. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 7. 16. E.

ADERBIGAN. See AIDERBEZAN.

ADERBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 9 miles NW. of Stettin.

ADERNO, a town of Demona, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, watered by a river of its own name.

Adesham, Dorsetf. in Broad Windsor.

ADJAZZO. See AJACCIO.

ADIGE, a river of Lombardy, which rises S. of the Lake of Glace, and passing by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, and Verona, falls into the Gulf of Venice, a little N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIRBEITZAN. See AIDERBEZAN.

Adisham, or *Addesham*, Kent, 5 miles from Sandwich. *Adlingfleet*, Yorks. W. Riding, between the Trent and Ouse.

ADLESBURG, a remarkable cavern in Carniola; the passages in which are of some miles extent; from the top, sparricles, and along the sides, a sort of pillars, with various grotesque figures, have been formed by the exsudations of the petrifying fluid.

Adlington, Chesh. near Presbury. *Adlington*, Lanc. near Eccleston. *Admaston*, Shropshire, near Wellington. *Admaston*, Staff. near Paget's Bromley. *Admington*, Gloucestersf. near Campden.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly in a parallel W. from New Ireland. They are between 20 and 30 in number, and were first discovered by Captain Carteret. He describes them as clothed with a beautiful verdure of lofty luxuriant woods, interspersed with spots that have been cleared for plantations, with groves of cocoa-nut trees and houses of the natives, who appeared to be very numerous. The largest of the islands is about 18 leagues long, in the direction E. and W. The inhabitants are a fierce intractable people, going quite naked, except that they have shells on their legs and arms, by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads, which they profusely powder; they also paint their cheeks with white streaks. Lat. about 2 S. and lon. from 146. to 152. E.

Adney, Shropf. 3 miles SW. of Newport.

ADOLPH-FREDERICK'S-SCHADT, a silver-mine in Sweden.

ADONE, a populous village of Stuhl-Weissenburg, Hungary.

ADOUR, a river in the dept. of Gers, which rises in the mountains of Bigorre, and passing by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the Bay of Biscay a little below Bayonne.

ADRA, a sea-port of Granada.

Adragoal, in Bantry Bay, Cork.

ADRIA, a decayed town of Venice, seated on the Tartaro, between the mouths of the Po and the Adige; it was formerly very considerably, but has been greatly reduced by inundations. The present inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. It claims the honour, however, of having given name to the Adriatic Sea, though this denomination is also said to have taken it's rise from *Hadria*, a town in ancient geography, situated in the territory of the Piceni.

ADRIANO-A-SIERRA, a chain of mountains of Biscay, in Spain. There is a road over them to Aalba and Old Castile, which at it's beginning is a dark path of fifty paces, cut through a rock, and then leads over the highest of the Pyrenees.

ADRIANOPLE, a considerable city of Romania, and the see of an Archbishop, under the patriarch of Constantinople. It is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, including the old city and some gardens. The houses are low, mostly built of mud and clay, and some of brick; and the streets are exceedingly dirty. The public buildings are the mosques, and a beautiful bazar, or exchange, called Ali Bassa, which is a vast arched building, with 6 gates, and 365 rich, well-furnished shops, extending half a mile in length, and kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The inhabitants are estimated at about 100,000. The Turks took this city from the Greek emperors in 1362, and made it the seat of their empire, till Mahomet II.

took

took Constantinople in 1453. Adrianople is pleasantly situated on a beautiful plain, and is watered with three rivers, (supposed to be branches of the ancient Hebrus) the largest of which, called the Mariza, is navigable. It is 115 miles NW. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N. lon. 26. 27. E.

Adrington, Sussex, near Arundel. *Adrington*, Devons. near Barnstaple.

ADRUMETUM. See MAHOMETTA.

Adscomb, Surry, near Croydon. *Adset*, Glocest. near Westbury. *Adstock*, near Buckingham. *Adston*, or *Adson*, Northamp. between Brackley and Daventry. *Advene*, Cornwall, near Lesneath.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S. Sea, so called from the ship Adventure, in which Capt. Furneaux, the discoverer, sailed. The inhabitants appear mild and cheerful, but not enterprising or active. Lat. 17. 5. S. lon. 144. 18. W.

ADVENTURE BAY, in Van Dieman's Land, on the E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 43. 23. S. lon. 147. 30. E.

ADUGAK, one of the Fox Islands, in the Northern Archipelago.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, Spain.

Adur, a river in Sussex, which falls into the English Channel below Arundel. *Adwalton*, Yorks. 5 miles from Leeds. *Adwel*, Oxfords. between Thame and Warlington. *Adwick in the Street*, Yorks. near Doncaster.

ADZEL, a small town near Riga.

ADZENETA, a small town of Valencia, on the frontiers of Arragon.

ADZUD, a town of Moldavia.

ÆBORA, ÆBURA. See TALAVERA.

ÆGADES, or ÆGATES, three islands, viz. Levenzo, Favignana, and Maritimo, on the W. side of Sicily.

ÆLEN, a district of Bern.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a harbour of Sudermania.

ÆLST. See ALOST.

ÆGEAN Sea. See ARCHIPELAGO.

ÆGINA, an island in the Archipelago, anciently Genone and Myrmidonia, the inhabitants of which were called Myrmidons, that is, pismires or emmets, from the great pains they took in cultivating the earth.

ÆMILIAN WAYS, two consular roads in Italy, made before the Christian æra.

ÆRDENBURG. See ARDENBURG.

ÆRDING, a town and district of Lower Bavaria.

ÆRSHOT, or AERSCHOT, a large walled town of Brabant, 9 miles NE. of Louvain. It is the chief place of a dukedom of the same name, lying eastward of Mechlin, about 14 miles long and 4 broad.

ÆTH. See ATH.

ÆTHIOPIA. See ETHIOPIA.

ÆTHRA, a river of Sweden.

ÆTNA. See ETNA.

Afer-wick, Worcest. near Sukely.

Affane, a parish in Waterford county.

Afflington, Dorsets. near Blandford. *Affordby*, Leicesters. near Hallaton. *Affpiddle*, Dorsets. near Bere-regis.

AFGHANS, the general name of a military horde, in Persia, employed by the late Kouli Khan.

AFRA, a castle of Biledulgerid, on the borders of Zaara, built by Cherif Mahomet, king of Sus. Lat. 28. 20. N. lon. 23. 10. E.

AFRICA, one of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe; on the NE. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Asia, save where they are connected together by the isthmus of Suez; it's other shores are washed by the Ocean. The greatest part of this largest of all peninsulas, lies within the torrid zone; hence the inhabitants are all of dark complexions, and in the centre and southwards they are quite black. The mountains and rivers of Africa are very large; the country is extremely fertile, except in those extensive tracts that are unsupplied with moisture; there the country is parched up, and the heat becomes insupportable. In crossing these arid desarts, the sands are sometimes so raised by the winds, that whole caravans are buried under them: on the other hand, nothing can be more beautiful than the fertile parts of Africa; the luxuriancy of the landscape, continually clothed with all the beauties of spring, summer and harvest, surpasses all description; and the variety of animals, is much greater here than in the other parts of the globe. Africa lies between the parallels of 37. 0. N. and 35. 0. S. latitude, and between 17. 0. W. and 51. 0. E. longitude, and may be divided as follows: Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zaara, Negroland, Guinea; Upper Ethiopia, including Nubia, Abyssinia, and Abex; Lower Ethiopia, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Ajan, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Sofala, Terra de Natal, and Caffraria. The length of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the most northern part, is 4600 miles, and it's greatest breadth, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, is 3500.

AFRICA, or MEHEDITA, a sea-port of Tunis. Lat. 35. 36. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

AFUERA. See MASAFUERO.

Afwestad, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, which has large copper-works, and a mint for small silver coin. Lat. 61. 30. N. lon. 14. 10. E.

Afwiowara, a village of Danish Lapland, situated among the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of law. Lat. 69. 20. N. lon. 26. 12. E.

Aga, or Agag, a kingdom of Abyssinia,

Agades, a town, and a kingdom of Negroland, between Gubur and Cano, formerly, and perhaps still, tributary to the king of Tombuctoo. It produces excellent grass, cattle, sena, and manna. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 14. 0. E.

Agamenticus, a mountain of N. America, in the province of Main, in lat. 43. 16. N. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about 8 miles from the sea, and a few miles W. from Wells.

Agan, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan, in search of the Molucca islands, was assassinated.

Aganara, a town of Hither India.

Agatha, St. 4 towns of Naples.

Agatha, St. Yorks. N. Riding.

Agatton, a town of Guinea, near to mouth of the river Formosa.

Agborough, Worces. near Bromsgrove. *Agbury,* Lanc. near West Derby.

Adge, a populous town in the department of Herault, situated on the river Herault, about a league and a half from it's mouth, where it falls into the Gulf of Lyons. Lat. 44. 19. N. lon. 3. 33. E.

Agden, near Broxton; *Agden,* near Bucklow; both in Cheshire.

Agdenas, a small district of Drontheim; Agdeside, of Christiansand, both in Norway.

Agen, a populous and ancient city in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, capital of Agensis; it is seated on the banks of the Garonne, in one of the most agreeable countries in France: but the city is, in itself, a very disagreeable place, the houses being ill-built, and the streets narrow and dirty. Prunes here form a considerable object of commerce, and they have also manufactures of table-linen, camblets, serges, and sail cloth. This city was the residence of Julius Scaliger, and the birth place of his son Joseph, that prodigy of learning. It is 108 miles SE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 12. N. lon. 0. 4. E.

Agenebat, a town of Transylvania.

Ager, a town of Catalonia.

Agston, Wight Isle, near Medina. *Agford,* a hamlet of Frome Selwood, in Somersetshire.

Agga, Agonna, or Aguna, a country of Benin, in Africa, where the English have a fort.

Aggerhuys, a very mountainous diocese or province, the largest in the kingdom; also a town, it's capital; and a mountain-fortress of the same name; all in the S. part of Norway. This last, an old castle, the general residence of the governor, and which gives name to the rest, is situated on or near a bay, about a league W. of Christiana.

Aggeroe, a fortress, and Aggerherred, a district of Aggerhuys, or Christiana.

Aghaboe, in Queen's co. Leinster. *Aghabollogе,* in Cork, Munster. *Aghadoe,* in Kerry, Munster. *Aghadown,* in Cork, Munster. *Aghagower,* in Mayo, Connaught. *Aghamore,* in Kerry, Munster. *Aghavallin,* in Kerry, Munster. *Aghclare,* in Mayo, Connaught. *Aghills,* certain loughs, near Skibbereen, in Cork, Munster. *Aghogill,* or *Abogill,* in Antrim, Ulster. *Aghrim,* in Wicklow, Leinster. *Aghrim,* or *Aughrim,* a village of Galway, Connaught, famous for a decisive battle fought near it July 12, 1691, between General Ginckle and Monsieur St. Ruth, the commanders under king William III. and James II. when St. Ruth was slain, with about 4000 of his men; but the loss of the English did not exceed 800 killed. It is distant about 74 miles from Dublin.

Aghunalashka. See Unalashka.

Agilswell, Devon, near Newton Bushel.

Agimere, or Azmere, a town and territory of Hindoostan, having Delhi on the N. and Guzerat on the S. It contains many smaller states, as Agimere Proper, Rampour, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Banswaleh, Nagore, and Bickaneer.

Aginar de Sousa, a district in Entre Minho e Duero, Portugal.

Agincourt, a village in the county of St. Pol, in the depart. of the Straits of Calais, rendered famous to all posterity, by a battle fought near it, Oct. 25, 1415, wherein Henry V. king of England, with an army variously stated at from 22 to 10,000 men, obtained a complete victory over an army of French, consisting of 60,000 men, by the lowest accounts; but according to some contemporary writers, of 100, or even 140,000 men. The French left dead 92 barons, 1500 knights, and 8000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, without including 14,000 prisoners, among whom where the Duke of Orleans, and many others of great distinction: while the loss of the English, including the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed

ceed 100 men. Lat. 50. 31. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks of Corfu, in the Gulf of Venice; it has 20 villages, and 8000 inhabitants.

AGIVAS, a small town in Alentejo.

Agle, Lincolnshire, near Boothby Pannel. *Aglionby*, Cumberland, in the parish of Warwick.

Aglish, co. Waterford, Munster.

AGMAT, or AGMET, in the province, and on a river of the same name, in Morocco, is a pleasant town on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lat. 30. 56. N. 7. 15. W.

Agmondesham. See *Amersham*.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, a town of Transylvania. Lat. 46. 40. N. lon. 24. 10. E.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, near the river Adda.

AGNAN, a small town in the dept. of Loire and Cher, in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the Cher. It is distant 60 miles from Bourges.

AGNANO, a circular lake in Terra di Lavora.

AGNES, ST. one of the Scilly Isles.

Agnes, St. and it's Well, Corn. between St. Ives and St. Michael.

AGNO, a division of Lauvis, Swiss.

AGNON, or AGNO, the Clanius of the ancients; a river of Terra di Lavora.

AGNONA, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

AGNO, an island and harbour on the coast of Sweden. Lat 61. 20. N. lon. 18. 20. E.

AGONNA. See AGGA.

AGOSTA, a sea-port of Sicily, mostly swallowed up by an earthquake in 1763, but since rebuilt. It is 18 miles N. of Syracuse.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name in Hindoostan; was, in the last century, a most extensive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul sometimes resided. His palace was prodigiously large, and the seraglio contained above 1000 women; the palaces of the Omrahs and others were numerous; here were above 60 spacious caravanseras, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and 2 magnificent mausoleums. The Persians, Chinese, and English resorted here, and the Dutch had a factory: the inhabitants dealt in scarlet, looking-glasses, silver, gold, lace, hardwares, cloth of Jelapour, and spices. It was fortified in the Indian manner, and had a wall and fine citadel, built of a red freestone. Agra has since rapidly declined. It is seated on the river Jemma, 100 miles S. by E of Delhi. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 78. 30. E.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia, capital of a district.

AGREABLE, an isle in a river of Fez.

AGREDA, a populous town of Old Castile, in lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 2. 0. W. and a town of Popayan, S. America.

AGRIA. See EGER.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone Islands.

AGRIMONT, a town of Basilicata.

AGROPOLI, a town of Principato Citra.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island St. Michael, one of the Azores.

AGUADA, in Goa, India.

AGUA DE PEIXES, a town in Alentejo.

AGUA REVES, a town in Tra-los-Montes.

AGUAS BELLAS, and AGUEDA, or AGADA, towns in Portuguese Estremadura.

AGUEPERSE. See AIGUEPERSE.

AGUIAR, a town of Beira, and a place in Alentejo.

AGUIAR DE SOUSA, a conceltho, or particular jurisdiction in Entre Duero e Minho.

AGUIAS, a town in Alentejo.

AGUILA, a town and river of Fez.

AGUILAR, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, a town in Old Castile.

AGUIR, a town of Alentejo.

AGURANDE, a town in the depart. of Indre.

Aharcross, in Cork, Munster.

Ahascragh, in Galway, Connaught.

AHLEN, a town of Munster, Westphalia.

AHSAH, a town of Chusistan, Persia.

AHUYS, a sea-port of Schonen.

AJACCIO, or AJAZZO, a town on the western side of Corsica, pretty populous, and the see of a bishop, with a good harbour. It is one of the nine districts of the department. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 8. 50. E.

AIAL, a town of Berdoa, in Africa.

AJAN, or AJEN, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia and the Straits of Babelmandel; it extends about 15,000 leagues in length, from Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui. The eastern coast is sandy and barren, but to the N. the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in their ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves, captured in war, &c. in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths. The inhabitants are not so dark complexioned as those on the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmans. Farther from the sea, there are negroes, who mar-

rying with the Bedouins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes.

AJALON, a valley between Jerusalem and Garth.

AJAS, a town of Natolia.

AJAZZA, a sea-port of Caramania.

AICHA, a town of Bavaria, on the Par.

AICHSTADT, or EICHSTADT, capital of an extensive bishopric of the same name in Franconia. Here are several hospitals, an alms house, a seminary for students, a cathedral and other churches, one of which is built after the model of that called the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; here is also a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament; it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. The bishop is a sovereign prince. Aichstadt is seated in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 48. 57. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

AIDAB, or GHAIDAB, a town on the coast of the Red Sea, in Africa, opposite to Gidda; from hence great numbers of Africans take shipping to visit Mecca.

AIDERBEZAN, or AZERBEYAN, a fruitful province of Persia, W. of the Caspian Sea, and having Georgia on the N. It's chief town is Taurus. The climate is healthy, but cold.

AIELLO, a town and lordship of Calabria Ultra.

Aighton, Lanc. near Blackbourn.

AIGLE, a little town in the depart. of Orme, where they carry on a trade in corn, hardware, and pins. It is 47 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 1. 0. E.

AIGLE, a neat little town in the canton of Berne, the houses of which are built with a white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Rhone, about 6 miles from it's entrance into the Lake of Geneva.

AIGNAN, ST. a town in the depart. of Dordogne.

AIGNEBELLE, or AIGUEBELLE, a little town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the river Arc; and a town in the dept. of Drome.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, near which there is a very cold spring, which bubbles up with a strong ebullition. It is 18 miles N. of Clermont, and 261 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 6. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

AIGUESCAUDES, a district in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, remarkable for a warm spring, the waters of which are oily, saponaceous, and spirituous; they have a foetid smell, and are used both externally and internally.

AIGUESMORTES, an inconsiderable town in the dept. of the Gard. It formerly stood near the sea, and had a harbour, but this is choaked up, and the sea has retired two French leagues from the town, leaving it in a morass. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

AIGUES VIVES, a town in the dept. of the Gard, 15 miles NE. of Montpellier.

AILAH, thought to be the Elath mentioned in Scripture, a small town of Arabia Petræa, mostly in ruins. It is situated on the E. side of one of the north bays of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca.

*AILESBURY, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, and the centre of the business of the vale of Ailesbury, one of the most fertile tracts in England, extending from the edge of Oxfordshire to Leighton in Bedfordshire. The number of houses is about 700. The Lent assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here. In William the Conqueror's time, it was a royal manor, his favourites holding it of him by this tenure, that they should find litter and straw for the king's bedchamber; provide him three ells in winter, and three green geese in summer, thrice a year, if he should come there so often, besides herbs for his chamber. Ailesbury is 16 miles SE. of Buckingham and 41 NW. of London.

Ailesham, or *Ailam*, Norfolk, near Norwich. *Ailesweslthorp*, or *Elweslhorpe*, commonly called *Gayton Thorpe*, Norfolk, near Lynn Regis. *Aileston*, near Leicester. *Ailmerton*, Norfolk.

AILSA, or AILZE, one of the western islands of Scotland, steep, rocky and accessible only on the NE. where steps, or a kind of stairs, are cut out of the rock. It is near the isle of Bute, about 2 miles in circumference, and only the resort of sea-fowl.

AIME, or AXIMA, a small town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the river Isere.

AIN, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone above Lyons. Before the revolution, it contained the countries of Gex, Dombes, and Bresse.

AIN, a small town of Berdoa, Africa.

AINAON. See HAINAN.

AINSA, a town of Arragon, seated on the river Ara, where it joins the Cinca.

Ainstable, Cumberl. between Brampton and Kirk-Oswald. *Ainthorp*, Cumb. in the parish of Boulness.

AIR. See AYR.

AIRE, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 0. 16. W.

AIRE, or ARIEN, a strong town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, taken by the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1710, after a vigorous defence. It is situated among morasses, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse near Howden. *Aislaby*, Durham, near Stockton. *Aislaby*, Yorks. in the parish of Whitby.

AISNE, a dept. of France, composed of what, before the revolution, was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois, and the Soissonnois. It takes it's name from a river which runs by Soissons, and falls into the Oise a little above Compeigne.

AIX, a populous and ancient city, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, adorned with several beautiful squares and fine fountains. It's hot baths have been celebrated since the time of the Romans, who first founded this town, calling it *Aquæ Sextiæ*, and whose first settlement it was in Gaul. The baths, without the city, which have good buildings, were discovered not many years ago. In the neighbourhood is produced excellent wine, but the principal trade is in oil, uncommonly fine: here are also some stuff-manufactures. It is 17 miles E. of Montpellier.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the continent. It is about 12 miles NW. of Rochefort. The English made a descent on it in 1758, and demolished the fort. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 1. 5. W.

AIX, an ancient town of the dept. of Mont Blanc, situated 2 miles E. of the Lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters much frequented. It is 8 miles N. of Chamberry.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a free imperial city of Juliers, Westphalia. There are hot baths in it, and some mines near it. The castle stands upon a hill, from which it is said that 60 cities or towns, the sea, and even England, can be seen on a clear day. This city, which has 30 parochial churches, and a very spacious market-place, was known to the Romans by the name of *Aquæ Granii*. It was destroyed by the Huns in 451, but repaired, beautified, and enlarged by the emperor Charlemagne, who made it the capital of his empire. He lies interred in the church of Notre Dame, where his sword and belt are kept to this day. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, in 1668 and 1748. It has been twice taken by the French in the present war, viz. in 1792 and in 1794, and is now in their possession. It is 17 miles N. of Limburgh, 22 NE. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 58. N. lon. 6. 3. E.

Aka, or *Roche*, a river of Lancashire

AKALZIKA, a town and castle of Satabago, in Georgia, Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 41. 55. N. lon. 44. 55. E.

Akeham, with it's *Grange*, near York. *Akelington*, Northumb. between Morpeth and the coast. *Akely*, Bucks. *Aken*, Notting. *Akenham*, Suff. near Ipswich.

AKERMAN, or BIELGORD, an old town of European Turkey, situated at the efflux of the Dneister into the Black Sea.

Aketon, Yorks. near Pontefract.

AKIM, a town on the gold coast.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatira, a town of Natolia, seated in a fertile plain, 17 miles over, producing corn and cotton. It has about 5000 inhabitants, chiefly Mahometans, and is watered by the river Hermus. Lat. 38. 48. N. lon. 28. 30. E.

Akley, Notting. near Bawtree. *Acring*, Nottinghamshire, near Sherwood Forest.

ALABA, a fertile district of Biscay, 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, which formerly had the title of a kingdom. It produces rice, barley, good wine, and fruits, and has fine iron mines. It lies W. of Guipuscoa. Victoria is the capital.

ALABANDA, a decayed town of Caria, in Asiatic Turkey. In the Roman division of the country, this city was made the head of a jurisdiction, and the judicial conventus was held in it; there still remain some magnificent ruins of it's former splendor.

ALACARNES, islands on the coast of Mexico, so called from the number of scorpions found there.

ALADULIA, a province of Natolia, called by the Turks Dulgadir. It has Caramania on the W. and Syria on the S.

ALAFOENS, a district or duchy of Beira, comprehending 37 parishes.

ALAGOA, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azores Islands.

ALAGON. See ALLAGON.

ALAINS, or ALANS, a barbarous people from the North, who in the fourth and fifth century, joining themselves to the Goths and Vandals, carried terror and desolation wherever they went, overspreading a great part of the south of Europe, and the north of France.

ALAJOR, a district of Minorca.

ALAIS, a town in the dept. of Gard, near a beautiful plain or meadow at the foot of the Cervennes. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and the annual export of raw silk from it, is 1,200,000lbs. From the foot of one of the adjacent mountains, issues a hot medicinal spring, and many apertures in the rocks shew that mines have been formerly wrought here. It is 350 miles nearly S. of Paris, and 37 N. of Montpellier. Lat. 44. 8. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

Alall, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *Alan*, or *Camel*, a river of Cornwall, which runs into St. George's Channel at Padstow.

ALBANY, Cumb. an agreeable watering place, much resorted to in the bathing season. The inhabitants are employed in the herring fishery, and there is good anchorage in the bay. It is about 20 miles N. of Whitehaven, and as far SW. of Carlisle.

ALAND, or ALANDT, a cluster of Swedish islands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It contains 15 villages, the principal of which is Castleholm, about 9000 inhabitants, and lies 75 miles NNE. of Stockholm.

ALANDRA, a small town of Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tagus, 15 miles NNE. of Lisbon.

ALANDROAL, a town of Alentejo.

ALANQUAR. See ALENQUIR.

ALANTA, a small city of Wallachia.

ALAPAEWSHOI SAWOD, an iron forge in the Catherinburg division of Siberia.

ALARCON, a town of New Castile, on the river Xucar. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 2. 4. W.

ALATAMAHA, pronounced Ottamahaw, or the river St. George, a large river of N. America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, and running SE. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Frederica.

ALATRI, or ALATRO, a town on a hill in the Campagna di Roma, 40 miles SE. of Rome.

ALATYR, ALATYRSKOI, a district and town of Casan in Asiatic Russia.

ALAVA. See ALABA.

ALAUTA, or ALT, a considerable river of European Turkey, which, after watering part of Transylvania and part of Wallachia, falls into the Danube almost opposite Nicopolis, in Bulgaria.

ALBA, a small town of Montserrat, in Italy, pleasantly situated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE. of Turin. Under the Romans, it was a principal city of Liguria. Lat. 44. 46. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

ALBA JULIA. See WEISSENBURG.

Alba, Pembrokes. *Albanbury*, Yorks. *Alba*, and *Alaxton*, Leices.

ALBANIA, or ARNAUT LAROS, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Epirus, and a small part of Illyricum. It has the Adriatic on the W. and Macedonia on the E. and produces flax, cotton, wax, honey, excellent wine, and salt, which is dug out of the mountains. The inhabitants make tapestry, which they export with their other commodities; they are strong, courageous, of a military character, and, in general excellent horsemen. This country was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by it's own princes, the last of whom, the famous John Castriot, known better by the name of Scanderberg, one of the greatest heroes in history, bequeathed it at his death to the Venetians; who yet, or lately did, hold a small part of it on the coast. Lat. from 38. 20. to 43. 30. N. lon. from 18. 49. to 21. 50. E.

ALBANO, a town on a lake of the same name, in the Campagna di Roma, celebrated by Horace for it's excellent wine, a virtue which the soil has not yet lost. It is 15 miles nearly S. of Rome, and much resorted to in the summer months. Lat. 41. 43. N. lon. 12. 50. E.

ALBANO, a town of Basilicata, in Naples.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Albania, formerly the capital.

* ALBAN'S, ST. a town of Hertfordshire, which arose from the ruins of the ancient Verulam. In the ancient abbey church are the funeral monuments and effigies of king Offa on his throne. Of the magnificent abbey itself, erected by Offa, in honour of Alban, the first martyr in Britain, not the least vestige remains, except the gateway, a large square building. It is seated on the river Ver, or Moore, a branch of the Coln, 21 miles N. by W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Alban's, St. Dorsets. on the coast, S. of Swannage-Bay, a noted sea-mark. *Alban's, St.* Kent, near Canterbury.

ALBANY, a river, and an English fortress, on the SW. of James's-Bay, Hudson's Bay. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 81. 20. W.

ALBANY, a city and county in the State of New York, situated on the W. side of Hudson's River. The former contained, a few years ago, 600 houses, and 4000 inhabitants, many of whom are the descendants of the first colonists, the Dutch; but adventurers, from various parts, are daily

daily flocking here, by the advantages for trade, which the place affords, it being situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the store-house of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. It is 160 miles N. of the city of New York, Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 73. 20. W.

ALBANY. See BRAEDALBANE.

ALBARGARIA, a poor town of Alentejo.

ALBARGARIA DE PANELA, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho e Douro.

ALBARRAZIN, an ancient city of Arragon, bordering on New Castile, which contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is seated on a craggy hill, by the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E. of Madrid. It's wool is the finest in Arragon. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 1. 16. W.

ALBAZETE, a small town of New Castile.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, situated on the river Yamour, on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lat. 54. 0. N. lon. 103. 30. E.

ALBECK, a county and town of Suabia, Germany, 4 miles N. of Ulm.

ALBEGNE, a town in the dept. of Lot.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMALE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine; having a manufacture of serges and other stuffs. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NE, by N. of Rouen, and 70 NNW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

ALBEMARLE, a county of Virginia.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, in N. Carolina, an inlet of the sea, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherrin, Nottaway, &c.

ALBEN, a mountain of Carniola.

ALBENGA, a small city on the coast of Genoa, and a little island or unshapen rock in the sea, opposite thereto, called Isola d'Albenga. The town is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is a sea-port, 37 miles SW. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10. N lon. 8. 30. E.

Alberbury, or *Aberbury*, Shrops. near the Severn, between Salop and Welshpool.— *Alberton*, Sussex, near Bramber. *Alberton*, Somersets. 3 miles from Axbridge.

ALBI, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Albins, Essex, near Witham.

ALBION, the ancient name of Britain, supposed to be derived from the Latin *album*, white, on account of the chalky cliffs on it's sea-coasts.

ALBISOLA, a small town of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufacture.

ALBOLODUY, a small town of Granada.

ALBONA, a small town of Istria, Venice.

ALBORAN. See ABORAM.

Alborn, Sussex, near Bramber, *Alborn*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Alborough*, Nort. near Reppis and Erpingham. *Albrighton*, near Stafford. *Albrighton*, Shrops. on the edge of Staffords. 10 miles NNE. of Bridgenorth.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town and duchy of Spanish Estremadura. The former stands on an eminence, and carries on a considerable trade in wool and woollen cloth. Lat. 39. 21. N. lon. 7. 3. W.

ALBURG, or ALBOURG. See AALBURG.

Alburgh, Yorks. E. Riding, near the sea, S. of Mapleton. *Alburgh*, or *Alberghe*, Norfolk, near Bungay. *Alburn*, Essex, W. of Southminster. *Albury*, or *Alderbury*, Surry, near Boxhill; the river Wye runs through it. *Albury*, Herts, near Putmore Heath. *Albury*, Gloucesters. near Wickwar. *Alby*, Norfolk, 4 miles from Alesham.

ALBY, an ancient town in the dept. of Tarn. There are very beautiful walks in the environs of the town, and the adjacent country is very fertile, producing grain, wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and wood; the fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into stockings, ratteens, shalloons, coarse woollens, &c. and the wax-candles made here are much esteemed.— This town is seated on the river Tarn, 42 miles NE. of Toulouse, and 335 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 15. N. lon. 2. 14. E. The *Albigenses*, or *Albigeois*, so called from their making their first appearance in this city, were a people who, so early as the 11th century, disputed the authority of the pope; for this they were excommunicated; and several very cruel persecutions were raised against them by means of crusades.

ALCACAR, a palace on one side of Toledo, in New Castile. It stands on the top of a steep rock, and commands a prospect of the city, and of the river Tagus, running at it's foot through the neighbouring fields.

ALCACAR QUIBER, a town of Garb, Morocco.

ALCACAR ZEGUER, a town and fortress of Fez, between Tangier and Ceuta.

ALCACERE, or ALCACAR DO SAL, a town of Setiwal, in Portuguese Estremadura, called Salagia by the Romans, on account of the salt produced here. It is seated on the river Cadaon. The country around it, from it's barrenness, produces little else but rushes; these are carried to Lisbon, and worked into fine mats. Lat. 38. 22. N. lon. 8. 17. W.

ALCACOVA, a citadel of Santaren.

Alcala-de Guadaira, a town of Seville, situated on the river Guadaira.

Alcala de los Gazules, an old town of Seville, situated on a mountain.

Alalcaz de Henarez, a town of New Castile, anciently called Complutum, having been a considerable Roman colony. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Henarez, over which there is a stately bridge. The university is a handsome building; it was re-established, in 1494, by Cardinal Ximenes, at whose charges, and under whose direction, the celebrated Complutensian Polyglot Bible was printed here. It is 15 miles ENE. of Madrid.

Alcala de Real, a large, populous town of Jaen, in Andalusia, in a mountainous country, which yet produces excellent fruits and wine. It is seated near the river Guadalquiver, 6 miles N. of Seville.

Alcamer. See Alcmaer.

Alcamo, a town of Mazara, Sicily, 20 miles SW. of Palermo.

Alcandro, a town of Old Castile, situated on the Ebro.

Alcanede, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 6. 0. W.

Alcani, or Alcan, a town in Egypt, on the western branch of the Nile, 30 miles NNW. of Grand Cairo.

Alcaniz, or Alaanitz, a town of Arragon, situated on the river Guadaloupe.

Alcannings, Wilts, near the Devizes.

Alcantara, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, 67 feet long, 28 broad, and 200 high, said to have been built by the Emperor Trajan. It is 42 miles N. by W. of Seville. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

Alcantara, in Andalusia, stands on an eminence, near the Guadalquiver; adjoining which there is a morass, over which the Romans built a bridge with a tower at each end.

Alcaraz, or Alcarez, a city of New Castile; has a remarkably ancient aqueduct. It is situated on the river Guardarama, near the source of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles SSE. of Madrid.—Lat. 38. 51. N. lon. 2. 25. W.

Alcaston, Shrops. near Munslow.

Alcatrases, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 21 leagues nearly S. from Acapulco. Lat 15. 50. N. lon. 102. 30. W.

Alcaudete, a small town of Cordova, in Andalusia, 18 miles W. of Jaen.

Alcazar. See Alcacar.

Alcazzava, a castle of Malaga.

Alcester. See Aulcester.

Alchester, Oxfords. a little to the SW. of Bicester; formerly very extensive, and a place of great strength under the Romans *Alchurch*, Worcestershire, 5 miles NNE. of Bromsgrove.

Alcino, Mt. a small town of Tuscany, situated on a mountain. In this neighbourhood is produced the most exquisite wine in Italy, called Muscatello di Mont Alcino; but the inhabitants are not allowed to sell a single pipe of it, till the sovereign has first ordered what number he judges proper for his own use.

Alcmaer, or Alkmaer, a clean, populous town of N. Holland. They make great quantities of cheese and butter here, esteemed the best in the country. In 1637 there was a public auction here, of 120 tulips, which, with the off-sets, sold for 90,000 guilders; a single one of them, named the Viceroy, sold for 4203 guilders; and not only the name and price, but the weight of these flowers are particularly set down in the city registers. The passion of giving enormous prices for flowers and flower-roots, by which many individuals were ruined, had become so prevalent, that the states interfered, and put a stop to it, by severe penalties. It is 20 miles N. by W. of Amsterdam.

Alcmina, a district, or marquisate in Mazara, Sicily.

Alcoa, a river; Alcobaca, Alcochette, and Alcoentre, towns of Portuguese Estremadura.

Alcomb, Somersets. near Dunster. *Alcenbury*, 5 miles from Huntingdon.

Alconchoe, or Alconchoel, a fortress of Spanish Estremadura. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 6. 37. W.

Alcoriz, a town of Gallicia, in Spain.

Alcossir, See Coseir.

Alcot, Devons. near Barnstaple.

Alcovendas, a town of Old Castile.

Alcoutim, or Alcoytim, a town of Algarve, situated on an island in the Guadiana, on the borders of Alentejo.

Alcoy, a town of Valencia, near an iron mine; also a river, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 miles NE. of Gandia.

Alcudia, a town in Majorca, of about 1000 houses, with a considerable bay, to which it gives name. It is situated on the NE. coast, between two large harbours. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3. 0. E.

Aldan, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises on the borders of China, and taking a NE. course, which it afterwards changes to WNW. joins the Lena in lat. 63. 25. N. and lon. 164. 10. E.

Aldborough, near the river Ald, a sea-port in Suffolk. The town was formerly much larger: but the sea has swallowed up one of the streets. It is pleasantly

seated

seated in the Vale of Slaughden, 3 mile from Orford, 40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 NE. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. See *Slaughden*.

ALDBOROUGH, or OLDBOROUGH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorks. on the Ouse, was the *Isurium Brigantium* of the Romans, though not so much as the ruins are now to be seen, except some remains of walls, pavements, and baths. It is 8 miles from Rippon, 15 miles NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London.

Albourne, see *Aibourn*. *Aldburgh*, Yorks. E. Riding, on the sea coast of Holderness. Aldbury, Hertf. near Berkhamstead. *Aldbury*, Hertf. between Buntingford and Bishop's Stortford. *Aldby*, in Dacre parish, near Penrith, Cumberland. *Aldby*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk. *Aldby*, Yorks. E. Riding, on the river Derwent, 4 miles N. of Stanford Bridge.

ALDEA GALLEGA, and ALDEA GALLEGA DE MERCIANA, towns in Portuguese Estremadura.

ALDEGO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adige.

ALDENBURG, a town of Berg, Westphalia; and a town of Anhalt Bernburg, Upper Saxony.

Aldenham, Hertf. 2 miles from Watford, and 5 from St. Alban's. *Aldenham*, or *Awdenham*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Alder*, a river in Sussex, which runs by Shoreham into the sea. *Alderbury*, Wilts, 2 miles from Salisbury, on a heathy hill, near the Avon. A manufacture of cottons and fustians is carried on here. By a fire in 1777, 200 houses were destroyed. *Alderford*, Norf. near Sparham.

ALDERHOLM. See GEFFLE.

Alderholt, Dorsets. near Corfe-Castle. *Alderkirk*, Linc. near Kirton. *Alderly*, Glouces. near Wotton-Underedge, formerly the utmost bounds of Kingswood Forest. On some of the hills here are found fossils, apparently petrifactions of marine shells. *Alderley Hall*, Chesh. near Macclesfield. *Alderley*, Staffords. near Seisdon. *Aldermarston*, Berks, beautifully situated on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet. It is 3 miles from Silchester, the Roman station, 3 from Baghurst, and 8 from Reading. *Aldermerston*, and *Alderminster*, Worc. both in Pershore hundred, encompassed by Warwickshire.

ALDERNEY a pleasant and healthy island, on the coast of Normandy, fruitful in corn and pasture, and remarkable for a fine breed of cows. It is about 8 miles in compass, 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the nearest part of England, which holds possession of it. On the S. there is a harbour, called Crabb's, which only admits small vessels, and in the centre stands the town of Alderney, which consists of at least 200 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. This island is separated from France by a strait, called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage in stormy weather, when the two currents meet; otherwise it is safe, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest ships.—To the W. lie the range of rocks, called the Caskets, where the son of Henry I. was shipwrecked on his passage to France: and here, Oct. 5, 1744, the Victory, a first rate man of war, the finest in the world, Sir John Balchen commander, was lost.

Alderney, Glouces. see. *Alderley*. *Aldersey*, Chesh. near the Dee, between Malpas and Chester. *Aldershot*, Hants, near Farnham. *Alderston*, Somers. near Ilminster. *Alderston*, Wilts, on the borders of Hampshire. *Alderton*, Glouc. 7 miles from Tewkesbury, and 15 NE. of Glocester. *Alderton*, or *Aldrington*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Alderton*, Shrops. between Salop and Oswestry. *Alderton*, Suff. near Deben river, 6 miles from Wood-bridge.

ALDERWAS, or ALREWAS, Staff. between Lichfield and Burton-upon-Trent; has a small market on Tuesday.

Alderwashley, Derbys. near Wirksworth. *Aldfield*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Studley. *Aldford*, near Chester. *Aldfriston*, Suff. near Pevensey. *Aldham*, Essex, near Colchester. *Aldham*, Suff. near Hadley. *Aldinghorn*, Suff. near Chichester. *Aldingham*, Lancas. near Ken-Sands. *Aldington*, Kent, near Limme. *Aldington*, Worc. on the borders of Warwickshire. *Aldon*, Shrops. near Munslow. *Aldridge*, Staff. near Walsal; near this place is a noted pool, called Druidmeer. *Aldringham*, Suff. near Dunwich. *Aldrington*, Northamp. near Preston. *Aldrington*, Sussex, near Lewes, almost overflowed by the ocean. *Aldsisten*, Sussex, near Seaford. *Aldwark*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Doncaster and Rotherham. *Alawark*, near York, *Aldworth*, Derbys. near Wirksworth. *Aldworth*, Berks, between Newbury and Wallingford, 3 miles from Ilseley. *Aldworth - Wheatcroft*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Stafford. *Aldsworth*, Glouces. on the Bath and Oxford road, 10 miles from Cirencester, and 7 from Burford. *Aleby*, Linc. near Alford. *Alecoats*, Nott. near Worksop. *Aled*, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Elney, or Elwy.

ALEFCHIMO. See ALFECHIMO.

ALEGRETTE, a small town of Alentejo seated on the river Caria.

ALESKIN, a small town in the province of Moscow, and government of Tula.

ALEMANNI, one of the German nations who overrun the western empire of Rome. They were not known till the times of the Antonines, and are supposed to have been a collection from all parts of Gaul, (as the name imports) and to have first settled in the Agri Decumates, or present duchy of Wirtemburg. From these small beginnings, they were, in after times, greatly enlarged.

ALEMPIGNON. See ALMIPIGON.

Alen, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee.

ALENÇON, a large and populous town in the dept. of Orne, seated on the river Sarte, in an open fertile country. It is 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 28. N. lon. 0. 12. E.

ALENQUIR, an ouvidoria, or audience, and it's capital, in Portuguese Estremadura, 14 miles SW. of Santaren, upon a small river that runs into the Tajo, 3 miles below it.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, about 100 miles long, and nearly as many broad, lying between the rivers Tajo and Guadiana. From it's fertility, and improved state, it is called the Granary of Portugal.

ALEPPO, a city of Syria, called by the natives *Haleb*, and anciently *Beræa*, is the capital of a province and residence of a pacha, and only yields to Constantinople and Cairo in extent, population, and riches; in buildings, however, it is inferior to none of the Turkish cities. The inhabitants are computed, by some travellers, at 235,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 5000 Jews; but this computation is thought to be large. The language generally spoken is vulgar Arabic: but the Turks, Armenians, Syrians, and Jews, in conversing with those of their own nation, use their respective languages. The Christians have their houses in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camlets, Turkey leather, &c. Several European nations have factories and consuls, which are much respected here. Considered as a commercial city, Aleppo is the great emporium of this part of the world, communicating, by it's caravans, with Ispahan, Bussorah, Damascus, Egypt, Mecca, and Constantinople. Commerce is carried on here chiefly by barter. Each separate branch of business has it's particular bazar, or market. The slaughter houses are in the suburbs, open to the fields. Here are a castle, a great many stately mosques, and caravanseras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruit. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. The water in all the wells in the city is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about five miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the empress Helena. Aleppo is seated on a small stream of fresh water, which is often dry, called Heylan, and is 170 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 60 miles from the sea. Lat. 35. 45. N. lon. 37. 20. E.

ALEPPO, OLD, anciently Chalcis, about 12 miles S. of the present Aleppo.

Alerton, Hunts, near Peterborough. *Alery*, or *Averbury*, Wilts, near the Devizes. *Alesbear*, Devons. near Exminster.

ALESBURY. See AILESBURY.

Alesby, Linc. near Grimsby.

ALESHAM, or AYLESHAM, a town in Norfolk, consisting chiefly of knitters of stockings. Here are about 400 houses, The streets are well paved, but narrow. It is seated on or near the river Thyrne, 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 NNE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ALESSANDRIA, a town; ALESSANDRINO, a territory of Italy, 37 miles SSW. of Milan. It was assigned to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

ALESSIO-LISSUS, a town of Turkish Albania, situated near the mouth of the Drino. Here is a castle, where the famous Scanderberg, prince of Epirus, died, and was buried in 1467. The Turks have such a veneration for his memory, that they carry away pieces of his tomb for relics, and esteem them as an effectual charm for animating their courage in battle.

Alesworth, Nott. near Mansfield. *Alesworth*, Northamp. near Thrapston.

ALET, a town in the dept. of Aude, remarkable for it's baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands, and from whence the Romans dug gold. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassone. Lat. 42. 59. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDROON, a town, or rather village, of Syria, the sea-port of Aleppo, from which it is distant about 70 miles W. The climate here is very unwholesome in summer, from a malignant, intermitting fever; some ships having lost even their whole crews in a short time: while the heats are so excessive, many of the inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages among the mountains, where they have excellent water, and delicious fruits. A traveller observes, that tombs are more numerous here than houses; the road, however, is the only

one

one on the coast of Syria, where vessels can anchor on a solid bottom. Lat. 36. 35. N. lon. 36. 23. E.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, once a magnificent, rich, and celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, near the most westerly branch of the Nile, soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before the Christian æra. It was long esteemed the finest city in the world after Rome; we may form some idea of it's inhabitants from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that it had on it's rolls in his time (45 years before the Christian era) 300,000 freemen. The celebrated library, which was founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, containing, in his time, 400,000 volumes, and by addition of his successors 700,000, was, in 642, destroyed by order of the Saracen khalif, who became master of the city. The Saracen general who took it, said, in his letter to the khalif, that he found in it 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 40,000 Jews, who paid tribute, 400 royal circi, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. At present it does not contain above 12,000 or 14,000 inhabitants; a mixture from different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. The Christian Copti, Greeks, and Armenians, are very numerous here; the Europeans all pass under the name of Franks. Although Alexandria is now so much decayed, that the rubbish in some places overtops the houses, yet there are still some remains of it's ancient splendor, particularly Pompey's Pillar, and two obelisks of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, a watch-tower, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now turned into a castle, called Pharillon, and is still used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was a place of great trade, before the Portuguese discovered the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the commodities of the East Indies being deposited here on their way to Europe by the Red Sea. Lat. 30. 21. N. lon. 31. 11. E.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Catherinoslav, Russia, and of Volhynia, Poland.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the S. bank of the river Potomack. The situation is elevated and pleasant, and the streets are laid out regularly on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 300 houses, many of which are handsome, and is 100 miles N. of Richmond. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 77. 0. W.

ALEXANDRIA. See ALESSANDRIA.

Alexton, Leicest. near Hallaton.

ALFACHS, an island near the mouth of the Ebro, Catalonia, with a town on it, of the same name.

ALFANDEGA DA FE, a town in Tralos-Montes.

Alfarig, a district in Rossshire, abounding with large woods, chiefly of fir, some of which extend 15 or 20 miles.

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira.

ALFECHIMO, a district of Corfu.

ALFEIZERAO, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the sea coast.

ALFELD, a town of Hildesheim, Lower Saxony.

ALFIDENA, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, 6 miles from the sea, 20 N. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Alford, or *Aford*, a parish or presbytery in Aberdeenshire, surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains.

Alford, Somersets. 5 miles from Bruton, noted for it's mineral water. *Alford*, Cheshire, on the Dee, between Malpas and Chester. *Alford*, Somersets. near Castle Carey.

ALFRETON, (supposed to have been founded by King Alfred) a town of Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 144 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Alfriston, Sussex, 8 miles from Lewes.

ALFWOM, a domain of W. Gothland.

ALGAGIOLA, or ARGOGLIOLA, a seaport of Corsica, situated on the W. coast, at the mouth of the river Aregno.

ALGARRIA, a fertile district of New Castile, including Madrid, the capital of Spain.

ALGARVA, the most southerly province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; it contains 3 cities, besides Faro the capital, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and about 61,000 inhabitants; it is bounded on the N. by Alentejo, on the E. by the Guadiana, and on the S. and W. by the ocean. It is mountainous, but fertile, producing figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wines, and has a profitable fishery.

ALGERI, or ALGHER, a populous city on the NW. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 8. 40. E.

ALGEZIRA, a decayed sea port of Andalusia, on the Straits of Gibraltar, from which town it is distant 10 miles NW. by W.

ALGEZUR, a small town in Agarva, 17 miles NW. of Lagos. It's old castle is borne in the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGIATE, a little town in the Milanese.

ALGIBAROTTA. See ALJUBAROTTA.

ALGIERS, a country of Africa, extending about 500 miles in length from E. to W. and from 40 to 100 in breadth, along the Barbary coast; has Mount Atlas on the S. Tunis on the E. and Morocco on the W. The Turks, who are not above 7000 in number, have the government in their hands, and the Moors, or natives, have no share in it. It is a kind of republic, under the protection of the grand seignor, and is governed by a sovereign, or dey, who seldom undertakes any thing of importance without the counsel of the Janizaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws, though the Turks interfere when they think fit. The dey is absolute in some respects, although he is elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government rise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; and the prizes they take, or the piracies they commit at sea, sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The stems of the vines here are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The natives are strong and of a tawny complexion; their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic: they also use that jargon, composed of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, called Lingua-Franca, which prevails along the shores of the Mediterranean.

ALGIERS, a large town of Barbary, and capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a hill, and is of the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour; so that the houses, appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, and the people walk on them in the evenings, to take the air: they are also covered with earth, and are used as gardens. The streets are very narrow; the adjoining country, however, is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the main land to a small island. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Algiers is situated opposite Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lat. 36. 49. N. lon. 2. 18. E.

ALGODRES, a small town of Beira.

ALGONQUINS, a tribe of Indians in Canada, near Lake Ontario.

ALGOW, a considerable district of Suabia, having the Danube on the N. and the county of Tyrol on the S.

ALGOZO, a small town of Tra-los-Montes. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ALHALLOW, a small island in the Orkneys, noted for a good fishery

Alban, Lancashire, near Blackburn.

ALHAMA, a populous, well-built town of Granada, seated on the river Motril; and a town of Arragon: at both places there are medicinal baths. Also, a town of Cordova, in Andalusia; and another town of Granada.

ALHAMERA, a town and river of Arragon.

Alhampton, Soms. near Shepton-Mallet.

ALHANDRA, a town in Portuguese,

ALHANGA, a town in Spanish, Estremadura.

ALIBALUC, an isle in the Caspian Sea.

ALICANT, a small rich city, of Valencia, in Spain, well known for it's fine wines, (particularly that called Tent, or Alicant) excellent fruits, &c. It has a good harbour, and an extensive trade. The English, Dutch, Italians, &c. have consuls here. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 75 miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 38. 24. N. lon. 0. 0.

ALICATA, the Leocata of the ancients, a town of Noto, in Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. Lat. 37. 14. N. lon. 14. 16. E.

ALIFI, a town of Lavora, Naples, 5 miles N. of Capua.

ALINGRAHS or ALINGSAHS, an inland town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, where there are silk, woollen, tobacco, and pipe manufactories. It is 5 miles S. of Bahus.

Alington, Northum. near Warkworth.

ALISE, a town in the dept. of Coté d'Or, seated on a hill, the foot of which is washed on two sides by two rivers, and supposed to be the famous Alexia, in ancient geography, besieged by Julius Cæsar, It is not far from Dijon.

ALJUBAROTTA, a small town of Portuguese Estremadura.

ALJUSTREL, a town of Alentejo.

Alkborough, Lincolns. near Winterton Cliff, in the NW extremity of the county.

Alker, Lancashire, near Altmouth.

ALKAN. See ALCANI.

Alkerington, Oxfordshire, near Banbury.

Alkesham, or *Alkham*, Kent, near Dover.

Alkham, Gloucestershire, near Berkeley.

Alkington, Doucest. near Stroud. *Alkley*, Nott. near Worksop.

ALKMAER. See ALCMAER.

Alkmanton,

Alkmanton, Derbyshire, near Worksop. *Alkmere*, near Shrewsbury. *Alkmonbury*, Hunts, near Leighton-stone. *Alkrington*, Lancashire, near Manchester. *Alkington*, Shropshire, near Wem.

ALLAGON, or ALAGON, a small town of Arragon, situated on the Xalon, 4 leagues from Saragossa; also a river of Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tajo, a little above Alcantara.

ALLAHABAD, a province and city of Hindoostan. The former is about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; having Bahar on the E. and Oude on the N.: the latter is seated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, and is 470 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 0. E.

Allan, St. Cornwall, near Truro. *Allanton*, Northumb. near Rothbury.

ALLAS, a town on, and a strait, between the Isle of Lambock, and Combava, in the E. Indies. Lat. 10. 20. N. lon. 86. 14. E.

Alchurch, Worc. 5 mile, from Bromsgrove, on the road to Leicester; it was much more extensive formerly.

ALLE, or ALLA, a river of Ducal Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, 15 miles above Koningsberg.

ALLEGANY, or APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain, or range of mountains, in N. America, which extend north easterly and south westerly, nearly parallel with the coast of the southern states, through which they run. They occupy a space of about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth, eastward of the Mississippi and the five lakes; that is, from Hudson's River to Georgia. The different ridges, which compose this immense range, have different names in different states; as, the Kittatiny, the Blue, the North, and South Mountains. They are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks, over-topping each other; but stretch along, in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high, spreading towards the south. Some of them terminate in high, perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarce one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; in other parts, extensive tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich, black soil, and some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N. America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in the state of New York, in lat. 42. 0. N. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaux. At Pittsburg it joins the Monongahela, and is then called Ohio. See OHIO.

ALLEGRANZA, one of the Canary islands, situated N. of Gratiosa, NW. of Rocca, and E. of St. Clare. The harbour is defended by several forts.

Allen, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Stour, near Blanford. *Allen*, a river of Flintshire, which sinks under ground near Mold, and disappears for a short space.

Allen, in Kildare, Leinster. Isle of Allen, apparently an English name, seems to be anly a corruption of the Irish *Hy allain*, i. e. the district of the great plain country. In this district (in Kildare, as above) stands the Hill of Allen, the Mount Cromla of the ancient bards. The bog of Allen, an immense tract of turf-bog, or peat moss, the largest in the kingdom, runs through part of the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Meath. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed and cultivated, by burning, and sowing it with rape seed

ALLENBURG, or ALLERBURG, a narrow, dark, little town of Ducal Prussia, situated on the river Alle, near its junction with the Pregel.

ALLEN CASTLE, a fort in Brunswick-Lunenburg.

ALLENDORE, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, where salt-works are carried on. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 59. E.

Allensmore, 2 miles from Hereford.

ALLER, a river of Germany, which rises in Magdeburg, runs NW. through Lunenburg, and, passing by Zell, falls into the Weser a little below Verdun

Allercar, near Derby. *Allercomb*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Allerford*, Somersetf. near Carhampton.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corsica. Lat. 42. 5. N. lon. 8. 50. E.

ALLERSTEIN, or OLSCHNECH, a town of Ermeland, Prussia.

Allerthorp, Yorkshire, in the parish of Wakefield. *Allerthorp*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Thirsk. *Allerton*, Nott. in the parish of Edinstow. *Allerton Chapel*, *Allerton-Gledhow*, *Allerton Grange*, *Allerton Moor*, hamlets of Leeds, in Yorkshire. *Allerton Mauleverer*, Yorks. near Knaresborough. *Allerton*, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Allerton*, Shrops. near Wem. *Allerton*, Somers. 3 miles from Axbridge. *Allerton*, Yorks. W. Riding, 3 miles from Bradford. *Allertown*, Northumb. 8 miles SW. of

of Hexham. *Alleftry*, Derbyf. near W. Derby. *Allhallows*, Kent, 7 miles from Gravefend. *Allhallows*, Cumb. on the river Elne, between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Allhallows*, Linc. near Waynfleet.

ALLESANI, a town of Corfica, 13 miles ENE. of Corte.

ALLIER, a department of France, fo called from a river which croffes it in the centre, from S. to N. and which, after flowing by Moulins, falls into the Loire, 3 miles W. of Nevers. This department is compofed of what was called, before the revolution, the *Bourbonnois*.

Allington, Dorfetf. from whence a bridge leads over the Simondbury, which here joins the river Bret to Bridport.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, a town of Kent, near the Medway, called by the Saxons, the Caftle of Medway. Market on Tuefday.

Allington, Wiltfhire, near Devizes. *Allington, E.* and *W.* Devonf. near Kingfbridge. *Allington*, Linc. near Grantham. *Allington*, Suff. near Hoxon. *Allington-Cobham*, Kent near Malling. *Allington*, Wilts, NE. of Bifhop's Cannings. *Allington*, Wilts, between Bofcomb and Newton Tony. *Allington*, Hants, near Bufh-Waltham. *Allington*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Allifon*, or *Alured fon*, Glouc. a hamlet of Lydney. *Alliflon*, Suffex, near Pevenfey.

ALLOA, a town on the N. fide of the Frith of Forth, in the fhire of Clackmannan. It confifts of one fpacious ftreet, well paved and fhaded with rows of lime-trees. It has a commodious harbour, and an excellent dry dock. It's great export is coals, and there is alfo a glafs-houfe, with fome other manufactories. The caftle of Alloa is beautifully fituated, and was, heretofore, the refidence of the earls of Mar. It is about 5 miles E. from Stirling, and 30 NW. from Edinburgh.

Allom-Houfe, Hants, near Chrift Church, *Allon*, Northumb. near Beltingham. *Albany*, Cumberland, in the parifh of Abbey-Holme. *Alloftock*, Chefhire, near Northwich. *Allow-Eaft*, a river of Durham, which runs into the Tyne. *Allow-Weft*, a river of Northumb. which alfo runs into the Tyne.

ALL SAINTS BAY, one of the moft rich and fertile captainfhips in all Brafil, producing abundance of cotton, and vaft quantities of fugar. It has feveral cities and towns, of which St. Salvador is the capital. The bay of that name, on the coaft, is fecure, and large enough for a fleet of fhips. Lat. 13. 10. S. lon. 39. 15. W.

All Saints, Kent, near Canterbury. *All Saints*, Suff. near Bungay.

ALLSTADT, a town of Eifnach, Upper Saxony.

ALMACARRON, or ALMAZARON, a fea-port of Murcia, where great quantities of alum are made. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Carthagena,

ALMACTA, a tract in Old Caftile.

ALMADA. See ALMEDA.

ALMADEN, a town of La Mancha, New Caftile, celebrated for it's mines of quickfilver.

ALMAGRA, or ALMAGUER, a town of Popayan, in Terra Firma, S. America.

ALMAGRO, a town of New Caftile.

Almand, or *Aman*, a river of Athol, a branch of the Tay. It has a cafcade near 30 yards high, clofe by which two rocks meet over the river fo as to form a natural bridge.

Almanington, Suffex, near Chichefter.

ALMANSOR, a town of Fez, feated on the river Guir.

ALMANZA, a town of Murcia, on the borders of Valencia, famous for a victory obtained here, April 25, 1707, by the Marechal Duke de Berwick, commanding the French and Spanifh troops, over the Englifh and Portuguefe, under the Earl of Galway and the Marquis de las Minas. The latter loft 120 ftandards, with all their artillery and baggage, befides about 6000 made prifoners, and a great number killed. It is 50 miles SW. of Valencia, and 50 NW. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 54. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Almar, in Limerick, Munfter.

ALMAREZ, a town of Spanifh Eftremadura, feated on the Tajo.

ALMARSTAK, in Upland, Sweden.

ALMAS, in the Bannat of Temefwar.

ALMAZAN, a town in Old Caftile, fituated on the Douro.

ALMEDA, a town of Portuguefe Eftremadura, feated on the Tajo, oppofite to Lifbon.

ADMEDINA, a decayed town of Morocco, from which city it is diftant 90 miles, on the edge of Mount Atlas. It's ruins are confiderable, and the adjacent country is very fertile.

ALMEIDA, in Tra-los-Montes, on the confines of Leon; and ALMEIDA, in Beira, feated on the little river Coa, before it joins the Pinhel; both towns of Portugal.

ALMELOO, a fmall town of Overyffel.

ALMENARA, a town of Valencia.

ALMENDROLEJO, a town of Spanifh Eftremadura, 12 miles S. of Merida.

Almer, Dorfetf. near Whitchurch.

ALMERIA, a fea-port of Grenada, feated on the river Almeria, in the Mediterranean,

ranean, 62 miles SE. of Granada. Lat. 36. 51. N. lon. 2. 20. W.

ALMERIA, a sea-port of Mexico. Lat. 20. 18. N. lon. 97. 30. W.

Almerley, or *Almestree*, Herefords. near Weobly. *Almersworthy*, Somersets. near Dunster.

ALMIPIGON, a lake of Canada.

Almisford, Som. a hamlet of Castle-Carey.

ALMISSA, a small town in Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Cetina. It stands between two high mountains, on a steep rock, 16 miles nearly E. of Spalatro. Lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 45. E.

Almister, Somersetshire.

ALMO, a little rivulet of Campagna, which falls into the Tiber at Rome.

ALMODAVAR, a small town of Alentejo; ALMODAVAR DEL CAMPO, a town of La Mancha, in New Castile; and ALMODAVAR, a town of Arragon.

Almond, a river in Perthshire.

Almondbury, Yorks. W. Riding, near Huthersfield. *Almondsbury*, Gloucesters. near Berkely.

ALMONTE, a town of Andalusia; and a river of Spanish Estremadura.

Almos-cliff, Yorks. W. Riding, near Ripley.

ALMOUCHIQUOIS, a tribe in Canada.

ALMUGNA, a town of Arragon.

ALMUNECAR, a city and port of Granada, seated on the Mediteranean, 30 miles SSE. of Alhama. Lat. 36. 30. N. lon. 3. 45. W.

Almure Hall, Cheshire, near Malpas. *Alne*, a river in Cumberl. which runs into the Tyne below Kirk-Haugh; another in Northumb. which runs into the German Ocean at Alnemouth; and a third in Warwickshire, which runs into the Arrow at Round-Alne. *Alne*, Cumb. near Kirk-Oswald. *Alne*, near York. *Alne Magna* and *Parva*, Warwicks. near Henley. *Alnemouth*, Northumb. a small sea-port at the mouth of the Alne, where bones of a gigantic size have been dug up. *Alneston*, Oxfordshire, near Witney.

*ALNEWICK or ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, 306 miles from London, on the road to Berwick, from which it is distant 26 miles, and from Newcastle 30; is seated on the little river Alne, and is populous and well built. It has handsome shambles, surrounded with piazzas, as likewise 3 gates, and it was formerly surrounded with a wall. Here is an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, which has continued in the possession of the Percy family ever since the year 1309: it has lately been repaired and beautified. Mark. on Sat

Alney, a little island near the city of Gloucester, famous for the single combat fought on it, between Edmund Ironside and Knute the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in sight of both their armies; in which the latter being wounded, he proposed an agreement; accordingly the kingdom was divided between them: the S. part falling to Edmund, the N. to Knute. *Alnham*, or *Yarwell*, Northumb. 13 miles from Alnewick, on the road to Scotland.

ALOST, or AELST, a tract and a city of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW. of Brussels, and 15 SE. of Ghent.

ALOVENT, a very high mountain of Persia, a part of Mount Taurus.

ALPAHANO, a small town of Alentejo.

Alperton, or *Aperton*, Middlesex, in the road from London to Harrow in-the Hill. *Alphamston*, Essex, near Henningham. *Alpheton*, Suff. near Sudbury. *Alphington*, Devons. 2 miles from Exeter. *Alphington*, Norf. near Loddon. *Alport* Derbys. in Youlgrave parish, in the High Peak. *Alpram*, Chesh. near Edisbury.

ALPEDRINHA, a small town of Beira; ALPEDRIZ, in Portuguese Estremadura.

ALPHEN, a town near Leyden, in S. Holland.

ALPHEUS. See ORPHEA.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, being about 2 miles in perpendicular height, dividing Italy from France, Swisserland, and Germany. They have several names. The Maritime Alps extend from Vado as far as the source of the river of the same name, or even the Po; the Cottian Alps, from the source of the Vado to the city of Susa; the Grecian Alps, from the city of Susa to the mountain of St. Bernard; the Pennian Alps, from Mount St. Bernard to Mount St. Gothard; by the latter are bounded the Rhetian Alps, which extend to the source of the river Piave: and, lastly, the Norician, or Carnician Alps, extend themselves from the Piave as far as Istria, and the source of the Sau or Saave. The Alps have but few passes, and those difficult of access; Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, attempting those on the side of Piedmont, when he invaded Italy, lost most of his elephants; he accomplished his purpose, however, by making his way with acets; not with vinegar (as it has been erroneously translated) for dissolving the snow, but with hatchets for cutting it away. The prospect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic. The Glaciers of the Alps are immense masses of ice, lodged upon the gentler declivities of the mountains, and exhibiting the most grotesque

and

and fantastic representations. From the valley of Chamouni there is a view of a vast chain of mountains, inaccessible, and covered with ice, and of Mont Blanc above the rest, whose top seems to reach and even pierce the highest region of the clouds. The chain, upon which this mountain seems to look down, like a giant, is composed of masses of rocks which terminate in pikes or spires, called the Needles, and which seem ranged like tents in a camp. Their sides are covered with fretted streaks of ice and snow.

ALS, LOWER, a department of France including part of the late province of Provence, is so called from it's vicinity to the mountains of the same name. Digne is the capital.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France including part of the late province of Dauphiny. The capital is Gap.

ALPUJARRAS, or ALPUXARRES, Los, mountains of Granada, inhabited by the ancient Moriscoes, who profess Christianity, speak a medley of Arabic and Spanish, and carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent fruits and wine. These mountains extend about 50 miles in length from E. to W. and are so high that their summits are visible, not only from Gibraltar, but even from the coast of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangier.

Alresford, Essex, near Tendring.

*ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, on the little river Itching, called Aire by Camden. It has about 200 houses, in two principal streets, which are large and broad. A small manufacture of linseys is carried on here. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from this place to Alton, serves for the head to a great pond, or lake, near this town, where there is a large swannery. It is 18 miles ENE. of Southampton, and 67 WSW. of London, in the road to Winchester. There is a neighbouring village, called Old Alresford. Market on Thursday.

Alrewick, Staff. near Lichfield. *Alrington*, Devons. between Barnstaple and the sea.

ALROA, or ALROE. See ARROE.

ALSACE, UPPER and LOWER, late provinces of France, having the Rhine and Switzerland on the E. and SE. and Strasburg being the capital of the whole, they are now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alsager, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Alscot*, Shrops. near Newport. *Alscot*, Shrops. near Drayton.

ALSEN, an island of Sleswick, between that duchy and Funen, in the Baltic. It is chiefly noted for producing aniseeds, a carminative much used as a seasoning for food, and mixed with bread, all over the Danish dominions.

ALSEN SUND, or SOUND, which separates it from the main land, is 6 leagues long and 2 wide. Lat. 55. N.

ALSHED, a town of Upper Hesse.

Alserig, a place in Cromartyshire, noted for large fir woods near it.

ALSHEDA, in Smaland, Sweden, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alsley, Warw. 21 miles from Coventry.

Alsop, Derbys. near Wirksworth.

ALSO-SAJO, a district or place; ALSO-SDANY, a town in Hungary; in the former, great quantities of cinnabar are dug; in the latter, there is a mineral spring.

ALSTON MOOR, a town and populous parish in Cumberland, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it: near it are lead-mines, which employ above a thousand hands. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 303 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Alston, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Alston*, Lanc. near Kirkham. *Alston*, near Shrewsbury. *Alston*, Worces. in Overbury parish. *Alston Mary's*, Somers. near Mere-Pool. *Alstretton*, Shrops. near Church-Stretton.

ALAVEG, an isle near Sky, Scotland.

ALPUNGEN, a lake of Halland, Sweden.

ALSWANGEN, a town in Courland.

Alswick, Herts near Measden.

ALSZA, a small place of the Tartar districts, in European Turkey, between the Nieper and the Don; and a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn.

Alt, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Irish Channel, at Altmouth.

ALTAISCH, an immense range of mountains, in Asia, forming a sort of southern boundary to Siberia. It begins at the vast mountain Bogdo, passes between the rivers Irtish and Ob, and either by the principal chain, or it's branches, extends as far as Kamtschatka, which it runs through, and approches the Icy Sea.

ALTALA, a district of Corsica.

ALTAMIRA, a town of Galicia, Spain.

ALTAMONT, a town of Calabria Citra.

ALTAMURA, a town of Bari, Naples.

ALTDORF, a town of Hungary.

ALTEA, a sea-port of Valencia, seated in the Mediterranean. It is 42 miles SE. of the city of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 0. 15. E.

ALTEN, or ALTENBOTTEN, a district and Gulph, or bay, of Wardhuys, on the coast of Finmark, Norway.

Altena, or Altona, a sea-port of Holstein, a little W. of Hamburg. The merchandise brought from Asia, by the Danish East India Company, is sold here. Lat. 53. 37. N. lon. 9. 52. E.

Altenburg. See Oldenburg.

Altenburg, a town of Spires, Upper Rhine; two towns in the arch-duchy of Austria; two towns of Styria; two towns of Upper Saxony; a town of Tyrol; a town of Hungary, 17 miles S. of Presburg; and another town in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Alterinnis, Heref. on the borders of Monmouthshire, nearly encompassed in the windings of the river Munnow. *Alternon*, Cornw. 4 miles from Pickering.

Altessan, a town of Piedmont, 3 miles N. of Turin.

Altezey, or Alzey. See Altzhiem.

Althome, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Althorne*, Essex, near Southminster. *Althorne*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Swale Dale Forest. *Althorp*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Althorp*, Lincolns. near Alford. *Althorp*, Norf. near Fakenham. *Althorp*, Northampton, near Towcester.

Althuus, a town in Polish Prussia.

Altin, a lake and mountain in Siberia; from the former issues the river Oby, in lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 85. 55. E. This lake is said by some geographers, to be 90 miles long and 50 broad; though others represent it as only 18 miles long and 12 broad. The Russians call it Teloskoi Osero.

Altkirch, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW. of Strasburg.

Altland, a district of Transylvania.

Altmore, in Tyrone, Ulster, 7 miles NW. of Duncannon.

Altmouth, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

Altmull, a river of Germany, which has it's source in Culmbach, Franconia, and falls into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria, 12 miles above Ratisbon.

*Alton, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wye. It consists of about 300 houses, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, and has a large market for cattle and provisions. Here are manufactures of plain and figured baragons, corded druggets, and serge de Nismes; and round the town are extensive woods and plantations of hops. It is 28 miles ENE. from Southampton, on the road to London, from which it is 50 miles WSW. Market on Saturday.

Alton-Grange, Leic. near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Alton*, Derbys. near Chesterfield. *Alton*, Dorsets. near Whitchurch. *Alton*, Worces. near Droitwich. *Alton*, Staff. 3 miles from Cheadle. *Alton-Berns*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Alton-Dungeous*, Wilts, in the parish of Langford-Little. *Alton Hall*, Derb. near Keddleston. *Alton Lodge*, Staff. on the river Dove, and borders of Derbyshire. *Alton, N.* and *S.* Wilts, both 3 miles from Ambresbury. *Alton-Pancras*, Dorsets. between Cerne-Abbey and Middleton. *Alton-Priory*, Wilts, near Marlborough Downs.

Altorf, a town of Franconia, with a fine university, a library, and a physic-garden.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri. It is situated on the river Russ, where it empties itself into the Lake of the Four Cantons: here the tyrant Gesler exposed his hat to be saluted.

Altorf, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

Altorf, is the name of several smaller places in Germany, and of some in Hungary.

Altringham, or Altrincham, a town of Cheshire, on the Mersey, between Stockport and Warrington. It is situated on a canal which runs from Manchester to Runcorn, Warrington, &c. and is 10 miles E. of Warrington, 24 from Chester, and 180 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Altrip, a village of Spires, Upper Rhine.

Altsohl, a district and town of Hungary, 100 miles E. of Vienna.

Altstadt, Altsted, and Altstetten, a town of Meissen, Upper Saxony; or Munster, Westphalia; and of Upper Rhinthal, Switzerland.

Altzheim, a territory, town, and castle in the Lower Palatinate, Lower Rhine.

Alva-de-Tormes, a town of Salamanca, in Leon, situated on the river Tormes, 20 miles SSE. of Salamanca.

Alva, Alvarenga, Alvayazere, and Alva-co-de-Serra, small towns in Beira.

Alvallade, Alvito, small towns in Alentejo.

Alvaro, Alvares, Alverca, and Alvorninha, small towns in Portugese Estremadura.

Alvely, Essex, between Dagenham and Tilbury-Fort. *Alvely*, near Worcester. *Alveley*, Salop. *Alveraiscot*, Devons. near Barnstaple.

Alverno, a mountain of Tuscany.

Alverstock, and *Alverston*, Hants, both near Fareham. *Alverston*, Wilts, near Wardour-Castle. *Alverton*, Notting. near Newark.

Newark. *Alvescot*, Oxf. near Burford. *Alveston*, near Derby. *Alveston*, Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon. *Alveston*, Dorsets. 1 mile NE. of Folke. *Alveston*, Glouc. near Thornbury, near the Severn. *Alvingham*, Linc. near Louth. *Alvington*, Glouc. near Lidney.

ALUTA. See ALAUTA.

Alwalton, Hunts, near Yaxley. *Alwarby*, Cumb. in the parish of Aspatrick. *Alwepton*, Northumb. *Alwen*, a river of Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee above Langer. *Alwington*, Devons. on the coast near Hartland Point. *Alwoodley*, called *Allingley*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Otley. *Alworth*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Alwye*, or *Olwy*, a river in Monmouths. which runs into the Usk at Ragland Castle.

ALWEIL, a lake in Berne, 7 miles long and one and a half wide.

ALY, a town of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey.

ALZYRA, ALCYRA, or ALGEZIRA, a town of Valencia, which carries on a considerable trade in silk. It is seated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the city of Valentia. Lat. 39. 15. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

AMA, or AMAN, a decayed town of Syria, once the beautiful and rich city of Apamea, 92 miles N. of Damascus. See APAMEA.

AMACUSA, an island, city, and principality of Japan. Lat. 31. 25. N. lon. 129. 15. E.

AMADABAT, a large, populous, and trading city, the capital of Guzerat. The Gentoos have hospitals here for birds and sick animals. The rajah lives very splendidly, and maintains 12,000 horse and 50 elephants. Amadabat is pleasantly situated, has 12 gates, and is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. The royal square, 700 paces long, and 400 broad, (planted round with palm, date, orange, and citron trees) is formed by the castle, of itself as large as a little town, the courts of judicature, palaces, and the grand caravansera, for lodging strangers and travellers. Besides smaller mosques, here are 30 large ones, one of them being very magnificent; also, 16 pagodas, one of which was converted into a mosque, by Aurengzebe, who ordered a cow to be killed in the temple, being assured, that the Gentoos, considering it as polluted, would never enter it again. Here the Armenians, Abyssinians, and Jews, have their respective places of worship; and the English, and other European merchants have their factors, and purchase fine chintz, calicos, and other Indian merchandise. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 NE. of Cambaya. Lat. 23. 10. N. lon. 72. 22. E.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a considerable town of Irak-Agemi, Persia, where the Jews are pretty numerous; they flock here in pilgrimage, to visit the tombs of Mordecai and Esther, which they allege to be here. These tombs are in the place which serves them for a synagogue. It is 85 miles NW. of Ispahan. Lat. 35. 15. N. lon. 47. 4. E.

AMADANAGAR, or ANDANAGAR, a rich and populous town in the Deccan, Hindoostan, situated 120 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 10. N. lon. 74. 15. E.

AMADIA, a trading town and fortress of Curdistan, situated on a high mountain.

AMAK, an island in the Sound, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. It contains 6 villages and 2 churches, is laid out in gardens, and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It is connected with the city by bridges, one of which is a mile and a half long, and half a mile in breadth; a part of the city, called Christianshafen, standing on it. The inhabitants, who are between 3 and 4000, retain the old national habit, first brought here by a colony of E. Frieslanders; it resembles the habit of the ancient Quakers, as represented in the Dutch and Flemish prints.

AMAL, a town of Daland or Thalland, in Sweden, on the Wenner Lake. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in timber, deals, and tar.

AMALFI, a sea port of Principato Citra, situated on the bay of Salerno. Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is 10 miles SW. of Salerno.

Amalrie, a village of Perthshire.

AMANA, one of the Bahama Islands.

AMAND, St. a town in the dept. of the North, situated on the river Scarpe, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes.

AMAND, St. a town in the dept. of Cher, situated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges: also a town in the respective depts. of Nyevre, Loir and Cher, Marne, Charente, Tarn, and two in Puy de Dome.

AMANTEA, a sea-port of Calabria Citra, on the W. coast, 12 miles SW. of Cosenza.

AMANZIRIFDIN, a town of Arabia Felix. Lat. 20. 25. N. lon. 67. 30. E.

AMAPALLA, a city, port, and large bay of Nicaragua, Mexico. The former trades in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c. Lat. 12. 40. N. lon. 91. 10. W.

AMARA, a district of Abyssinia.

AMARANTE, or VILLAD AMARANTE, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, with a linen manufacture. It is 23 miles SE. of Braga.

AMARIN, or DAMARIN, a small town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine.

AMASIA, a city of Natolia, capital of a province of the same name, near the river Iris, or Casalmack. It was the birth place of Strabo, the geographer, and anciently the seat of the kings of Cappadocia. Amasia is the residence of a Bashaw, and gives it's name to the province, where there are the best wines and fruits in Natolia. Lat. 40. 31. N. lon. 36. 0. E.

AMASTRIS, or AMASTRO, a sea port of Anatolia; but it's two harbours have been long ago choked up with sand, and there now remains little of it's ancient splendor, except some ruins.

AMATHA, a city on the Jordan.

AMATIQUA, a gulf in Honduras. Lat. 15. 24. N. lon. 89. W.

AMATO, a town and river of Calabria Citra.

AMAYA, a town of Leon.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of S. America, which has it's source among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the S. Sea, from whence running eastward, it pours into the ocean, directly under the equinoctial line. This largest of all rivers is, at it's mouth, 150 miles broad, and 1500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at least 3000 miles, forms during it's course many islands in itself, receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500, or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile; and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea, to the distance of many leagues from the land.

AMAZONS, a supposed race of warring women, in antiquity, living in Amasia, on the banks of the Euxine, and maintaining themselves as a nation of women, on their own separate territory, distinctly from the men. Perhaps, in the ruder ages of antiquity, companies of women following their husbands to battle, and sometimes fighting their enemies, may have given rise to the romantic descriptions of the Amazons, by the ancients; as in later times, the Amazons of S. America seem to have had a similar origin, with the wonder-stricken Spaniards.

AMAZONIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic and Brasil; on the S. by Paraguay and Peru; and on the W. by Peru. It was first traversed in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who coming from Peru, sailed down the great river, to the Atlantic Ocean. Observing companies of women (or perhaps of men, for the Indians have a custom of plucking out the beard by the roots) in arms, on it's banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the Land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. Condamine, who afterwards went into those parts to measure a degree on the meridian, could perceive no such appearance of hostile women. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees, fields, and plants, are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infested with crocodiles, alligators, and serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by coronets of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to settle in this country; but difficulties and disasters have hitherto rendered their designs abortive. On a part of the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese indeed have made some settlements.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, the capital of Abyssinia. Lat. 13. 12. N. lon. 35. 14. E.

AMBAR, a river of Bavaria.

Ambaston, Derbys. on the Derwent, between Derby and the Trent. *Ambaston*, Shrops. near Newport. *Amber*, a river in Denbighshire.

AMBERG MOUNTAIN, in E. Gothland.

AMBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate. It's chief trade arises from it's iron-mines and manufactures. It is strongly fortified, having a castle and armoury. It is seated on the river Ils, 40 miles E. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 11. 17. E.

Amberley, Suss. 4 miles from Arundel. *Amberley*, Hertf. near Marden. *Amberley*, near Monmouth. *Ambersham*, Hants, near Petersfield.

AMBERT, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. It carries on the paper manufacture very extensively, and has also a trade in coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is 21 miles E. of Issoire, and 300 from Paris. Lat. 45. 25. N. lon. 3. 50. E.

Ambell, Northumb. near Morpeth.

AMBIANCUTIVA, a city and kingdom of Upper Ethiopia, on the Nile.

Amblecote, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

AMBLESIDE, a pretty little town in Westmorland,

Westmorland, situated among lofty mountains, at the upper end of Winandermere lake, and near a remarkable waterfall. Here is a manufactory of cloth. It is 13 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and 271 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 28. N. lon. 3. 6. W. Market on Wednesday.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 8 miles N. of Boulogne. Lat. 50. 49. N. lon. 1. 41. E.

AMBOISE, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated near the confluence of the Loire and Masset. It is 12 miles E. of Tours, 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 0. 54. E.

AMBOULE, a fertile province of Madagascar, somewhat to the northward of lat. 23. S.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca Islands, remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a piece of slight stuff, wrapped round their middle. The English and Dutch had factories here, by mutual agreement, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the Dutch, with a perfidy and atrocious barbarity, which will stain their annals to the latest ages with indelible infamy, expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them, pretending that they had entered into a conspiracy with the Chinese, against them. Since that time, the Dutch have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands, and excluded the rest of the world from trading there. The English, however, have taken them in the present war, and have now a number of troops in each of their forts; particularly in Fort Victoria, at Amboyna, a place so strong by nature and art, as to be, in a manner, impregnable. Lat 4. 0. S. lon. 127. 20. E.

AMBRAS, AMRAS, or OMBRA, a town and fortress of Tyrol, in Austria, 2 miles SE. of Inspruck, which was, as its name (shade) rather imports, a summer retreat for the arch dukes. The statues, medals, treasures of gold, precious stones, and rarities, in the museum here, are immense. There is also the trunk of an oak, inclosing the whole body of a deer, supposed to have perished in the snow, and to have been covered with the mud and wreck of the trees, &c. washed from the mountains by the thaw. The tree, thus deposited, and taking root, inclosed with it's roots the body of the animal, and, in it's further growth, raised the body up with it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery of busts and admirable paintings.

* AMBRESBURY, or AMESBURY, an ancient town in Wiltshire, on the Avon, consisting of two streets, that intersect each other. It is 80 miles from London, and 1 from Stonehenge. Market on Friday.

AMBROSE, a town of Piedmont.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the E. side of the Meuse, opposite Maestricht.

Amcotes, Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 miles S. of Burton.

AMEDABAD. See AMADABAT.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This place was the residence of the Emperor Aurengzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 63 miles NE. of Poonah, and 181 from Bombay. Lat. 18. 6. N. lon. 74. 0. E.

AMEL, a kingdom of Negroland.

AMELAND, an island near the coast of Friesland, 12 miles long and 3 wide. Lat. 53. 30. N. lon. 6. 12. E.

AMELIA, formerly AMERIA, or ÆMILIA, a small city in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles SW. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome.—Lat. 42. 33. N. lon. 12. 30. E.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia.

Amerden Hall, Essex, near Audley-End.

AMERICA, the largest of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on all sides by the ocean, and stretches, in it's extensive range, through every inhabited latitude or climate in the world; and the waters on it's northern extremity seem to be bound up in everlasting frost. The parts that have a vertical sun, are so near the sea, or the lofty Andes, constantly covered with snow, that they experience not the excessive heats of Africa; and the complexion of the natives, or aborigines, is by no means very dark; it is generally of a reddish or copper colour, from the Straits of Magellan to the borders of Hudson's Bay. This immense continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien. It's mountains, rivers, and lakes, are the largest in the world. America took it's name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer thither, and drawing up an amusing history of his voyage, insinuated therein, that he had first discovered that continent. The discovery of America, was made so lately as 1491, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a man of humanity.

At that time, the authority of the pope, over the whole world, was generally acknowledged throughout Europe. He had granted, to the Portuguese, all the lands, islands, &c. they had discovered, or might discover, to the eastward of the Azores; hence the other Europeans were deprived of the advantages of the trade to the East Indies, by the Cape of good Hope, which the Portuguese had but lately discovered. The costly articles of the east, which had heretofore come through the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and afforded to the Genoese a lucrative trade, were now brought by the Cape of good Hope. Columbus saw, with concern, the loss his country had sustained, and concluding the earth to be round, proposed to evade the force of the pope's bull, by sailing to India by a western course. His countrymen were not better geographers than the bishop of Rome. They treated his schemes as the reveries of a mad man; he tried other courts of Europe with similar success, till at length Isabella, queen of Spain, sold even her jewels to fit him out for the expedition. America furnishes most of the vegetable and mineral productions, to be found in the other parts of the world, together with a variety of valuable drugs and other commodities, which were unknown here before it's discovery. The animals on the north are much the same all round the pole, but, in the southern parts of America, they are generally more diminutive and feeble; and some tribes there are, which, if ever they existed in the old world (as Europe, Asia, and Africa are called) have there become extinct, while the most strong and savage quadrupeds seem not to have ever arrived here. Nearly the same variety of birds is found in the new world as in other parts, and some there are, that are peculiar to the climate. America may be divided into Indian nations, United States, and European Colonies. The countries possessed by Great Britain, are Labrador, or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The thirteen United States comprehend New Hampshire, including the province of Main, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Vermont, in New England, and Kentucky have been lately added to the union; and all the country to the N. of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania to the E. the lakes on the N. and Mississippi on the W. is intended by congress to be divided into ten new states, to be called Washington, Metropotamia, Pesilippi, Michiganai, Illonia, Chersonesus, Saratoga, Sylvania, Assenipi, and Polopotamia. In North America, Spain possesses E. and W Florida, part of Lousiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico, or New Spain. In South America, they hold Terra Firma, or Castile del Oro, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, or La Plata. The French have Cayenne, and the Dutch, Surinam; and the Portuguese have Brasil. America extends a distance of 9000 miles, from lat. 56. 0. S. to the impenetrable depths of the northern frigid zone, where it nearly extends through every degree of western longitude from London; and varies in it's breadth, from it's narrowest part, 60 miles at the Isthmus of Darien, to 3690, it's greatest breadth, across the northern part of N. America.

Amersfort, a considerable town of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, with a manufacture of dimity and bombazine. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Ems, 12 miles NE. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 14. N. lon. 5. 22. E.

Amersden, or *Ambroseden*, Oxfordshire, 2 miles from Bicester, or Burcester.

Amersham, or Agmondesham, an ancient town of Buckinghamshire, situated in the Chiltern, a sort of hills, which abound with chalk. It consists of a long street, on the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street. The woods on the neighbouring hills, render the prospects very agreeable. It is 12 miles from Aylesbury, 26 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 26 NW. of London. Market on Tues.

Amersham, Hampshire, near Petersfield.

Amerton, Staff. near Ingestre.

Amid, a town of Natolia.

Amiens, a handsome, large, and ancient city in the dept. of Somme. It has 3 bridges over as many branches of the Somme, 5 gates, and contains 35,000, inhabitants. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is on the road from Calais to Paris, 20 miles SE. of Abbeville, and 84 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Amington, Staff. near Stone. *Amington*, Oxfords. near Watlington. *Amington*, Warw. near Coleshill. *Amlwick*, Anglesey, in N. Wales.

Ammercot, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in an extensive sandy desert between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Tatta.

Ammerform,

Ammerform, or *Ammer-Farm*, Hants, 6 miles from Bush-Waltham and Fareham. *Amney Crucis*, Glouces. 2 miles from Cirencester; adjoining which is *Amney St. Mary*, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirencester. *Amney St. Peter*, adjoins the two former parishes, and is very small

AMOL, a river and town of the Usbecks.

Amond, a river in Carmarthenshire.

AMORGO, or MORGO, and island of the Archipelago, fertile in oil, wine, and corn; it's inhabitants are generally of the Greek church. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lat. 36. 20. N. lon. 26. 15. E.

Amotherby, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Rydel.

AMOY, an island of Fokien, on the SW. coast of China.

AMPASA, an island of Zanguebar.

Ampleford, Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

AMPLEPUIS, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for it's wines, and is 16 miles ESE. of Rouanne.

Ampney Down, Glouc. near Fairford, and near Cricklade, in Wilts. *Ampney-Holy-Road*, Glouc. near Fairford. *Amport*, Hants, near Andover.

*AMPTHILL, a pretty town in Bedfordshire, 44 miles from London, between the roads from thence to Buckingham and Royston. It is almost in the centre of the county, situated between two hills, and was the residence of the injured Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. Market on Thursday.

Ampton, Notting. near Tuxford. *Ampton*, Suff. N. of Edmundsbury.

AMPUGNANO, a district of Corsica.

AMPURDAN, a district to which belongs

AMPURIAS, a sea-port of Catalonia, 15 miles E. of Girona.

AMPURIAS, an inland town of Sardinia.

AMRAS. See AMBRAS

Amsford, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

AMSOM, or AMSOMOE, an island on the W. coast of Denmark. in lat. 54. 40. N.

AMSTEL. See AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, and handsome city of Holland, the capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high and strongly fortified, and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the Amstel, and is an extraordinary piece of architecture. The public buildings are fine and numerous. Here are many handsome churches and hospitals, for persons of different ages, sexes, religious professions, and countries. To the good sense and candour of the Dutch, in tolerating all professions of religion, when persecution prevailed in other parts, we may, in a great measure, attribute their prosperity, and the populousness of their capital. This city is computed to be about half the size of London; the foundation is laid upon piles, driven into the morass whereon it stands, and under the stadthouse alone, there are 13,000. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city; and the harbour, though difficult of access, because of the shoals, is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of ships may be seen constantly; the streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals with rows of trees on each side. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 NW. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

AMSTERDAM, or TONGATABOO, an island in the South Sea, first discovered by Tasman. It is about 21 miles in extent from E. to W. and about 15 from N. to S. Lat. 21. 11. S. lon. 175. 0. W.

Amsty, a parish of Hertfordshire. *Amsworth*, Lanc. near Manchester.

AMU, AMUR, or JAMUR, a river in Asiatic Russia, 400 miles in length. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Argum and Schilk, and, passing by Nertchinsk, falls in the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53. N. lon. 142. E.

AMUL, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tuba, 48 miles ESE. of Abakansk.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, a little to the S. of Ware, and 21 miles from London. One part is called Amwell-Magna, and the other Amwell-Parva; the head or source of the New River, which supplies London with water, is at the latter place. This canal was projected by Sir H. Middleton; he began it in 1606, and finished it in 1612, by the assistance of the city of London, and by aid of parliament; but with a considerable loss of his own property, he perfected the work. The extent of the canal is near 39 miles; it has 43 sluices, and there are 215 bridges over it. *Amwick*, Lincolnshire, between Sleaford and Tattershall.

ANABOA. See ANNOBONA.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia, which falls into the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat 65. N.

ANADIRSKOI, a town on the above river, belonging to Russia.

Anadorn, in Down, Ulster.

ANAGNI, a city of Campagna di Roma, situated on an eminence, in the Via Latina, but now almost in ruins. Near this, are the hot waters, anciently called Thermæ Animæ. Lat. 41. 56. N. lon. 13. 25. E.

ANAKOPIR, capital of the Abkas.

ANASTARPINN, a sea-port of Iceland.

ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA PROPER, the most westernly division of Natolia.

ANATTOM, one of the New Hebrides.

ANBORD, a town of Chorasan, Persia.

ANCARANO, a town of Ancona, in the pope's territories, 82 miles NE. of Rome.

Ancaster, a village of Linc. 8 miles from Grantham,

Grantham, and 15 miles S. of Lincoln. *Ancastle*, Oxfords. on the borders of Berks.

ANCENIS, a town seated on the river Loire, in the dept. of the Lower Loire, 20 miles NE. of Nantz.

ANCLAM, a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Upper Saxony. It made a good figure once among the Hanse towns, and has an advantageous site among good corn lands and excellent pasture, with the conveniency of fishing and exporting their commodities, by means of the river Pene, on which it is seated. Formerly it was called Tanglim, and some have supposed it to have been the seat of the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus; some of whom removed from thence to the Elbe, and afterwards to S. Britain. Anclam is 20 miles S. of Gripswald. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Ancliff, Lanc. 2 miles from Wigan, has a curious spring, called the burning well; which on putting a lighted candle to it, immediately catches fire, with a heat strong enough to make a pot boil, though the water itself still remains cold. *Ancoates*, Lanc. 1 mile from Manchester.

ANCOBER, or RIO CORBE, a territory of Guinea, between the gold coast and the country of Axim, and a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with fine lofty trees, affording a very agreeable shade. On the western bank is a populous village. Lat. 4. 48. N.

ANCONA, anciently ANCON, a district, and considerable sea-port in the pope's territories, on the Adriatic Sea, having Umbria on the S. and Urbino on the W. Commerce has rapidly increased here of late years, through the patronage of Clement XII. who made it a free port, and built a mole to render the harbour safe. It is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth, from the surface of the sea. Near this stands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maison Quarrée, at Nismes, is the most beautiful and entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here, likewise, Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is an elegant, as well as useful edifice. The Jews have a synagogue here, and are established in great numbers. Ancona is 116 miles NNE. of Rome. Lat. 43. 38. N. lon. 13. 35. E.

Ancraft, Northumb. near Belford.

ANCYRA. See ANGORA.

ANDAJA, a river of Old Castile, which runs into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, the most rich and fertile province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower. It is 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The river Guadalquiver runs through it's whole extent, and Seville is it's capital. It was resorted to in antiquity by the Tyrians, Rhodians, Phœnicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, and Romans, on account of it's gold and silver mines. It is still a place of great trade, having many commodious harbours which open to the Western Ocean, near the entrance to the Mediterranean, as Cadiz, &c. and abounding in fruits, corn, wine, oil, honey, sugar, herds of cattle, &c. The Andalusian breed of horses has long been celebrated for beauty and fleetness.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, or PARIA, a province of Terra Firma, situated on the Atlantic, with the Oronoque to the SW.

ANDAMAN, two islands on the E. side of the entrance of the Bay of Bengal. The Greater Andaman is about 50 leagues long and 8 wide, in lat. 12. N. and lon. 93. E.; and the Little Andaman is about 8 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth. The inhabitants are a harmless race, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs.

ANDANAGAR, a beautiful, rich, and populous town of the Deccan, Hindoostan, 120 miles SE. of Bombay.

ANDAYE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, famous for it's brandy. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidassa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles from Bayonne. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 1. 45. W.

Ande, a river of Hampshire, that rises in the forest of Chute.

ANDELY, or ANDELIS, LES, a town of France, in the dept. of Eure, divided by a paved road into two towns, Great and Little Andely; the former on the little river Gambons, the latter on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are very fine. It is 20 miles SE. of Rouen, and 60 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20. N lon. 1 30. E.

Andenas Castle, Cornwall, near S. Colomb.

ANDENES, an island on the coast of Drontheim, in lat. 69. 30. N

ANDER, or ANDERO, ST. a sea-port of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 3. 51. W.

Anderby, Linc. near Alford. *Anderby-Aniers*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Bedal. *Anderby-Steeple*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Richmond. *Anderby-Whernhow*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Northallerton.

ANDERLECHT, a town of Brabant, 3 miles SW. of Brussels.

ANDERNACHT, a town of Cologne, on the Rhine, near which are excellent mineral waters. They trade here in large timber, which is floated down to this place, and hence to Holland. It is 10 miles NW. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 29. N. lon. 7. 22. E.

ANDERSKOW, a town of Zealand, Denmark.

ANDERSON ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 63. 10. N. lon. 167. 40. W.

Anderston, Dorsets. near Bere. *Anderton*, Chesh. near Bucklow. *Anderton-Ford*, Lanc near Ormskirk. *Anderton*, Lanc. between Eccleston and Wigan.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains, or rather two huge ridges, running almost the whole length of South America, from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, through Peru, and Chili, a distance of 5000 miles; and in a line parallel to, and but a little distance from the Pacific Ocean. They are also the loftiest, as well as the most extensive range of hills in the whole world. Even the plain of Quito, which may be considered as a base of the Andes, is elevated farther above the sea, than the top of the Pyrenees; and, in different places, they rise more than one third higher than the Pike of Teneriffe, heretofore accounted the highest part of the whole earth. The Andes may literally be said, to hide their heads in the clouds the storms often roll, and the thunders burst below their summits; which, though exposed to the rays of the sun, in the centre of the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snows. From experiments made with a barometer, on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared, that it's summit was elevated 6252 yards, which is something more than 3 geographical miles, above the surface of the sea. These mountains give rise to the largest rivers in the world: and, when the volcanos, which are numerous here, break out among the snows, the sudden thaws produce such torrents of water, as to deluge the plains, and carry off the inhabitants, both man and beast.

ANDES. See PIETOLA.

Andiffer, near Lancaster.

ANDORA, a large village of Genoa, producing excellent wine.

ANDORNO, a town of Vercelli, Piedmont.

ANDORRA, a town and valley of Cerdagne, in Catalonia.

* ANDOVER, a large, well-built, populous town in Hampshire, pleasantly situated on the river Ande, on the edge of the Downs. It has a manufacture of shaloons, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, from Newbury and Salisbury, and from London down to the west, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

ANDRAGHIRA, a river of Sumatra, on which the Dutch have a factory.

ANDRAIG, a harbour and fort of Majorca.

ANDRARUM, or ANDERUM, a town of Schonen, 14 miles S. of Christianstadt; here are the greatest alum works in Sweden.

ANDRE, ST, two towns in the dept. of Mont Blanc, and several others in different parts of France; also a district of Corsica.

Andre, St. Northumberl. 6 miles E. of Hexham.

ANDREASBERG, or ST. ANDREW, a town of Brunswick Lunenburg. Near it are rich iron mines.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Carinthia.

ANDREW, ST. an island, and a town of Hungary.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town, or royal borough, of Fifeshire, formerly the metropolis of the Pictish kingdom. It is seated on a bay, on the level top of a small hill, commanding a view of the German Ocean. The cathedral, once a large Gothic structure, founded in 1161, and 157 years in building, was so completely demolished in one single day, by John Knox and his adherents, that little of it now remains. The university, founded by the bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of 3 colleges, the Old College, the St. Leonard's, and the New College, and has produced many learned men. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here, except the trifling one of golf-balls, which, however, maintains a great number of people; and the harbour, which has suffered greatly by the encroachment of the sea, is only an artificial one, formed by piers, with a narrow entrance. It is 30 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town in Nova Scotia.

ANDREW'S, ST. an island, with a town of Dalmatia.

Andrew's, St. Suff. near Beccles. *Andrew's Castle, St.* Hampshire, between Southampton and Petersfield.

ANDRIA, a town of Bari, Naples.

ANDROS, an island with it's capital, a sea-port of Turkey, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are mostly of the Greek church, and about 5000 in number. The principal riches of this island consist in silks; and it produces wine, oil, corn, oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, figs, &c. It is almost opposite to Athens, and near the S. end of Negropont.

ANDROSS, one of the Bermuda isles.

ANDRUSSOW, a village of Smolenskow.

ANDRZEIOW, a little town of Cracow.

ANDST, a district in N. Jutland.

ANDUJAR, or ANDUXAR, an ancient, large, and populous city of Andalusia. It has several fine buildings, a strong castle, and is seated on the Guadalquiver, over which there is a stately bridge. It vends great quantities of silk, and the country around abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, &c. It is 25 miles NE. of Corduba. Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 3. 46. W.

ANDWORTSKOW. See ANDERSKOW.

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee isles. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 64. 7. W.

ANFA, a district of Temecen, Algiers.

Anfield, Hants, near Southampton.

ANFILOCHA, now JEROIRLIA, a town of the ancient Epirus; it was almost ruined, during the wars between the Venetians and Turks.

Angabury, Herts, near Hitching.

ANGARA,

ANGARA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which runs into the Jenesei near the town of Jeniseisk.

ANGAZYA, one of the Comora islands, inhabited by Moors, many of whom read and write Arabic with great facility. Lat. from 10. to 15. S.

Angel, a river in Montgomeryshire.

ANGELO, ST. a town in the pope's territories: a ward and castle of Rome, to which the pope retires, on apprehension of danger; a strong castle of Malta; a castle and district of Corfu; a sea-port of Apulia; a town, two cities, and a mountain of Naples.

ANGELOS, the second city of Mexico, capital of an extensive province of the same name, otherwise called Tlascala. The streets are large, clean, and regularly built. The square, in the centre is beautified on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops, furnished with all sorts of merchandise: on the other side, is it's stately cathedral, built in the modern taste. It has a mint, glass-house, and other manufactures, and the country around it is very fertile: but the inhabitants, both priests and people, are accounted extremely profligate and licentious in their manners. Angelos is 62 miles SE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 99. 22. W.

Angelsley, Somersetshire, near Taunton.

ANGERAP, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Pregel near Georgenburg.

ANGERBURG, a district, and a well-built town on a lake of the same name in Prussia.

ANGERMANNIA, or ANGERMANLAND, a province in Sweden, 24 miles long, and 16 broad, having Jempterland on the W. and Medolpal on the S. It is diversified with rocks, mountains, and forests; rivers and lakes abounding with fish; and here are considerable iron works.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Courland; and a town of Berg, Westphalia.

ANGERN, iron works in Courland.

ANGERO, a town of Principatro Citra.

ANGERS, a large and populous city in the dept. of Maine and Loire, formerly the capital of Anjou. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. It's environs present a pleasing view of numerous country-houses, upwards of a hundred wind-mills, well cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The inhabitants are computed at 28,000. The manufacture of handkerchiefs and sail cloth, is carried on here; the produce of the slate-quarries at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. In Angers there is a spacious square, and four beautiful public walks. It is 50 miles NE. of Nantz, and 175 SW of Paris. Lat. 47. 30. N lon. 0. 35. W.

Angerton, Cumberl. in Holme-Cultram.

Angerton, Northumb. near Morpeth.

ANGERVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise; and a town in the dept. of Lower Seine.

ANGHIERA, a county, and a town of Milan, on the E. side of the Lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

ANGIHART, a village of Tuscany.

ANGLE, a town in the dept. of La Vendee; and a town in the dept of Vienne.

ANGLEN, or ANGELEN, a tract of country in Sleswick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little less in breadth, lying between Flensburg and Sleswick. It is subject, for the most part, to the duke of Sleswick Gottorp. Many authors suppose, that this small country was the aboriginal seat of the Angli, or Angles, who, joining with the Saxons, when called in to assist the Britons, in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name which it now bears, England.

ANGLES, a town in the dept. of Herault.

Anglesborough, in Limerick, Munster.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, ISLE OF, the most western county of N. Wales, through which the packets regularly pass between London and Dublin. It was called by the ancients Mona, and was the seat of the Druids, of whom there seem to be some monumental remains, in the erections of huge stones, singly and collectively, in circles, and one upon another, as at Stonehenge: they are without any inscription, to shew the time or occasion of their erection. Here are also found some Roman and other antiquities. Anglesey is an island, being separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait, called Menai, or Menu, which, in some places, however, is fordable at low water. It is about 24 miles long and 14 broad; contains 74 parishes, and about 11,000 inhabitants. It is a fertile spot, has some valuable quarries, and a very rich copper mine on Parys Mountain.

Anglesey Abbey, Camb. near Botsham.

Angleton, Sussex, near Lewes. *Angmerin*, *E.* and *W.* Sussex, two small villages on the English Channel, near Arundel.

ANGOL, a pleasant, well watered city of Chili, situated on a very fertile plain, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lat. 37. 56. S. lon. 72. 59. W.

ANGOLA, a fertile kingdom of Lower Guinea, or Congo, situated between the rivers Dande and Coanza. It is bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, on the E. by Matamba, on the S. by Benguela, and on the W. by the Ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The country is divided among several petty princes; and the Portuguese

have several settlements on the coast. Polygamy is allowed in this country, and they practise the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. They seem to be an amiable and peaceful people; they are tall, and are reckoned to be elegant figures, and very handsome; and from the fertility of the soil, and the simplicity of their manners, they live very much at their ease; it is perhaps from this circumstance, that these injured people, when carried into slavery, shew an impatience of fatigue, and an independency of spirit, superior to those from the Gold Coast, where the soil is barren, and where they have been accustomed to hardship and labour. Angola is situated between 9 and nearly 12 degrees S. lat. and between 10 and 20 E. lon.

Angora, or Angoura, anciently Ancyra, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, remarkable for it's remains of antiquity, as inscriptions, pillars, ruins of temples, &c. of porphyry and old marble. The castle, which is as large as a small town, and well inhabited, both by the Christians and Turks, is built of white marble, and stone resembling porphyry; and throughout the walls of the town, which are low, and those of the houses, which are generally built of unburnt brick, antique fragments are interspersed. The city of Angora is computed to have 100,000 inhabitants in it, 90,000 of whom are Turks; and about 1,000 of these are janizaries: Greeks, Armenians, &c. compose the remaining 10,000. The country produces very good red wine, and they have excellent rice on some of the rivers. They have the finest breed of goats here in the world; their hair or wool is quite white, and almost as fine as silk; a great trade is carried on in this article, and the finest stuffs, especially camlets, are made of it. The exports of Angora to Holland, France, and England, are about 1600 camel loads yearly. It is 212 miles SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 32. 5. E.

Angot, a fruitful kingdom of Upper Ethiopia, environed with steep mountains. It has been wrested from Abyssinia by the Gallas.

Angoulesme, a town of France, in the dept. of Charente. It stands on a mountain surrounded with rocks, the river Charente running at the foot of it. It is 20 miles SW. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 39. N. lon. 0. 14. E.

Angoumois, late a province of France, of which Angoulesme is the capital, but now included in the dept. of Charente. It is hilly, but fertile, has good iron mines, and excellent paper manufactories.

Angra, a district, and a sea-port on the S side of the island of Tercera. The city of Angra is the metropolis of all the Azores. The harbour is good, and the town well built and populous; it has the privilege of sending a deputy to the cortes, or states of Portugal. The English and Dutch have consuls here, though the commerce is inconsiderable; what they import, is mostly wood and corn, and other provisions. Lat. 38. 38. N. lon. 27. 12. W.

Angrogne, or Angrogna, a mountainous, yet fruitful parish, or township of Piedmont, through which runs a little river of the same name. It is accessible only by two passes, at the S. and E. and there are retreats among the rocks, where, during the most violent persecutions against the Vaudois, their old *barte*, bards, as they are called, or valley-ministers, preached without interruption. Sometimes the valleys of Piedmont are called by the name of Angrogne. The town of Angrogne is 7 miles W. of Pignerol.

Angso, a castle of Upland.

Angton, Sussex, near Arundel.

Angued, a province of Algiers, or rather a desert of Temecen. Hordes, or clans of Arabs, and others, live here mostly on plunder, obliging travellers to pay them money for their passports, which are a kind of small flag at the end of a lance. They have but little corn, and they feed principally on dates, milk, and what wild game they kill. They range at pleasure about the country, acknowledging none but their own chief, and paying no tribute to the Algerines.

Anguilla, or Snake Island, a woody, fertile, level tract, and the most northerly of the English Carribee Islands. It is about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and there is good anchorage on the south side. Lat. 18. 21. N. lon. 63. W.

Anguillara, a town of Patrimonio, in the Pope's territories; also a lake, and a small but handsome town of Padua.

Angus, a shire of Scotland, sometimes called Forfar, from the name of the county town, is bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire, on the NE. by Kincardineshire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the Frith of Tay, and on the W. by Perthshire. It is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It has many lakes and hills, with quarries of slate and freestone, and mines of lead and iron ore; the lower grounds are fertile in corn and pasture; and along the coast, the salmon fishery is very extensively carried on. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Esk.

Anhalt, a principality of Upper Saxony, 42 miles long and 8 broad. It abounds in corn and hops, has rich mines, and is watered by the Elbe, the Saala, or Salde, and the Mulda.

Anhalt, or Anholt, an island in the Categat, 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous for seamen, for which reason a light-house is erected on it. Lat. 56. 38. N.

ANIAN, a barren, sandy desert of Ajan, in Africa.

ANIAN. See BEERING.

ANJENGO, a small town of Malabar, held by the East India Company. Their merchandise consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lat. 8. 49. N. lon. 76. 1. E.

ANJOU, a ci-divant province of France, forming, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the 4 departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarte.

Anker, a river of Warwicks. which falls into the Tame at Tamworth. *Ankerden*, Worces. on the borders of Herefordshire. *Ankham*, a river of Lincolns. falling into the Humber by N. Ferriby. *Ankerton*, Oxfords. NW. of Banbury. *Ankerwick*, Bucks, near Windsor. *Anlaby*, Yorks. near Hull.

ANNA, or ANAH, a district and town of Turkey in Asia. The latter is seated on the western bank of the Euphrates, where there is a plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields produce cotton, and the corn grows exceedingly high; but the inhabitants are great freebooters, dispersing themselves from hence over all the desert. The city is tributary to the grand seignior; but it is with great difficulty that the Turkish aga and janizaries kept here, can levy the tribute. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 SSW. of Moussol. Lat. 34. 30. N. lon 41. 0. E.

ANNA, ST. a Russian town and fortress, situated on the Don. It's streets are straight, broad, and well built; but the country about it is marshy.

ANNABON. See ANNOBONA.

ANNABURG, a town in the archduchy of Austria; a town of Ertzeburg, Saxony; and another town of Saxony, 16 miles ESE. of Wittenburg.

Annacloy, in Down, Ulster, on a branch of Strangford Lake. *Annacotty*, in Limerick, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Annadorn*, in Down, Ulster, at the source of the river of the same name, which falls into the inner bay of Dundrum. *Annagh*, in Cork, Munster, near Charleville; the linen manufacture is carried on in this village.

Annagh, an island of Ireland, between the isle of Achill, and main land of Mayo.

ANNA LIFFEY, a river in Leinster. It rises in the co. of Wicklow, and, by a circuitous course, runs into the co. of Kildare; there it passes through the Leinster aqueduct under the grand canal, is precipitated from the rocks of Leixlip, forming a most beautiful waterfall, and thence gently gliding through a beautiful and improved country, it passes through the county and city of Dublin, and falls into Dublin Bay.

Annalong, a river, small harbour, and village in Down, Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin.

ANNAMABOE, or JAMISSA, an English factory on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

ANNAMOOKA. See ROTTERDAM.

ANNAN, a sea-port of Annandale, on the river Annan, about 3 miles NE. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland. The mountains in the N. of this district, called Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S. of Scotland, and from them descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a fort of Milan, on the Tanaro.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, seated at the mouth of Severn river. The houses, about 270 in number, are generally large and elegant. The plan of the city is a circle, with the stadthouse, a very elegant building, in the centre, and the streets, like radii, diverging from thence in different directions. It is 30 miles S. of Baltimore. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

ANNAPOLIS, a town of Nova Scotia, on the east side of Fundy Bay, has one of the finest harbours in America, but the entrance is narrow and difficult. Lat. 44. 52. N. lon. 64. 5 W.

Anne's, St. Essex, near Chelmsford, *Anne's Chapel, St* Devons. near Barnstaple. *Anne's Hill, St.* Surry, near Chertsey.

ANNECY, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, seated on the river Siaar, and on a lake of the same name, about 10 miles long, and 4 broad. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chamberry.

ANNENBURG, a castle of Courland.

ANNENHOE, an imperial seat near Petersburg, on the banks of the Neva.

Annesley, Nott. near Sherwood-Forest. *Annesley*, or *Houndsley*, Staff. 1 mile from the Dove.

ANNET, one of the Scilly isles, without inhabitants. On it are some druidical remains, and, at low water, the foundations of ruined habitations are visible, which are supposed to have been destroyed by the sea.

Anngrove, in Cork, Munster.

Annisor, a river in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Irish Channel at Newport.

Ann Little, Hampshire, near Whervel.

ANNOBONA, an island near the coast of Loango, subject to the Portuguese. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit; the air is healthful, and provisions are very cheap. Lat. 1. 45. N.

ANNONAY, a town in the depart. of Ardeche, seated at the confluence of the Cances and Deumes. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers, Montgolfiers, paper-makers, in 1782, made the discovery of air balloons. They floated them with rarefied air, obtained by means of a fire

suspended beneath them; and balloons of this kind are still called Montgolfiers, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish them from those that are filled with gas, or inflammable air; both kinds have burst, and the individuals been killed by the fall. Annonay is 12 miles SW. of Vienne. Lat. 45. 15. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

ANNONE, a fort of Montserrat.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri. It is subject to Naples.

Anowthan, Cornw. near St. Ives.

ANSEDE, a district of Entre Douro e Minho.

ANIKAN, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where both the English and Portuguese have a factory and fort.

ANSLOE, or OPSLOE. See CHRISTIANIA.

ANSPACH, or ONOLZBACH, a principality and town of Franconia; the country, which is beautifully interspersed with woods, produces corn and tobacco. Here are also several iron mines, and medicinal springs. In the town, some valuable manufactures are carried on, and in the palace there is a very fine cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on the river Anspach, 25 miles SW. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 20. N. lon. 10. 47. E.

Anstel, Cornwall, between Bodmin and Grampound. *Anstey*, Leices. near Groby. *Anstey*, Warw. near Coventry. *Anstey*, Hants, near Alton. *Anstey*, Sussex, near Lewes.

ANSTRUTHER, a town on the SE. coast of the shire of Fife, which annually employs, in commerce, 20 small vessels, to the amount of about 1172 tons. In the season, the tradesmen and mariners fit out 4 large boats for the herring fishery; 25 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 15. N. lon. 2. 34. W.

Ansty, Wiltshire, near Wardour Castle. *Ansty*, Devons. near South Moulton.

ANTEN, or HANTA, a country of Guinea, about 30 miles in length.

ANTEQUIERA, a handsome and populous city of Granada, supposed to be the Singilia of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of Antoninus's Itinerary. The upper part of the town is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. Some rocks near this town have a very romantic appearance, and, in pits of the mountain, when the water is evaporated by the heat of the sun, considerable quantities of salt are obtained. Here are still to be seen the mines, whence the Romans drew such immense quantities of precious metals. It is 26 miles NW. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 4. 40. W.

ANTEQUIERA. See GUAXACA.

Anter Chester, Northumb. near Learmouth. *Anthony*, E. and W. Cornw. near Saltash. It has a fish-pond which lets in the sea, and furnishes the inhabitants with fish. There are two other villages called *Anthony*, the one E. the other W. of Falmouth. *Anthony*, Somersets. 8 miles from Somerton. *Anthony*, *S. in Meney*, Cornw. near Helston-Downs.

ANTIBARI. See ANTIVARI.

ANTIBES, a sea-port in the dept. of Var, with a castle, and a harbour only capable of receiving small vessels. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles SW. of Nice. Lat. 43. 35. N. lon. 7. 13. E.

ANTICOSTE, a sandy, barren island, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, about 80 miles in length, and 20 in the middle, where widest. Lat. about 49. to 50. N. lon. from 61. 30. to 64. 12. W.

Anticurbridge, in Antrim, Ulster.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Carribee islands, about 20 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The inhabitants, from the want of springs, are obliged to save the rain water in cisterns, and to fetch it from the other islands. It is very rocky, but has excellent harbours, contains about 60,000 acres, 6 towns and villages, 6000 whites, and 3600 negroes. The chief produce is sugar, of which there is annually 16,000 hogsheads produced. The capital, St. John's, has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniencies for careening ships of war. It is 60 miles SE. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N. lon. 62. 5. W.

ANTILLES, the name the French give to the Carribees. See INDIES WEST.

Antingham, Norf. near Reppis.

ANTIO, or ANZIO, a promontory of Campagna di Roma, in the pope's territories, in the Mediterranean, near which is a harbour. It takes it's name from the ancient city Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCO, a small island near Sardinia. Lat. 41. N. lon. 9. E.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated, but now ruinous city of Syria, where the disciples of Jesus first received the name of Christians. It's ruins are yet magnificent; they stretch along the river Orontes, now Ossi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean, and 40 SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 17. N. lon. 36. 45. E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a small town in Caramania, on the sea-coast.

ANTIPACHSU. See PACHSU.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Oliaros, an island of the Archipelago, 2 miles W. of Paros, in which there is a surprising natural grotto, 40 fathoms high and 50 broad: from the top of it there hang lapideous concretions, in form like grapes, festoons, curtains, spears, &c and on the sides and bottom are petrifactions equally grotesque. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkish Albania, seated on a rock, in the Adriatic, at the foot of which is the harbour. Lat. 42. 25. N.

ANTIVETRA, a district of Terra Firma, in S. America, S of Carthagena.

ANTOINE, ST. a fort of Corunna.

ANTOINE, ST. a town in the dept. of Isere.

ANTONGIL, a large bay of Madagascar, on the E. side. Lat. 16. S.

ANTONIO, ST. a sea-port, and a mountain of Biscay in Spain; also a town of Cuba; a town of Brasil; and a bay or harbour of Jamaica.

ANTONIO, ST. one of the Cape de Verd islands, the most northerly, about 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is well watered and very fruitful, having about 500 inhabitants, chiefly negroes. The principal town stands among the mountains, which are high. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 24. 40. W.

ANTONOWOKOI GORKA, a convent of Novogorod.

ANTRIM, a county of Ulster, bounded on the N. and E. by the sea, on the S. by the county of Down, and on the W. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. The country is pretty fruitful, and the linen manufacture is carried on here very extensively, to the supposed amount of 263,000*l.* annually. The inhabitants are computed at 160,000, and the number of houses at 21,922. The principal river is the Bann.

* ANTRIM, the capital of the county is a small trading town, situated at the NE. end of Lough Neagh, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 miles N. of Dublin.

Antrobus, Chesh. near Bucklow. *Antron*, Cornw. near Helston Downs.

ANTWERP, a large, handsome city of Brabant, with a strong citadel, seated on the Scheldt. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars, that were the consequence of the tyranny of Philip II. diminished that commerce, which was almost annihilated in 1648, when, by the treaty of Munster, between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheldt to large ships, was shut. Upon the Seven United States of Holland being thus declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheldt yielded to them, the Dutch built forts upon the river, to hinder all ships from coming up, except such as paid them custom, and after that time the trade was principally removed from Antwerp to Amsterdam, till then an inconsiderable town; but by the late revolutions, all these restrictions are done away. The streets of Antwerp are large and regular, in number 212, besides which are 22 public squares: the harbour is very commodious, the river being 400 yards wide, and, at the time of high water 12 feet deep; so that large vessels may come up to the quay; and, by the canals from the river, to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very handsome, and, at least, 200 in number. The exchange cost 300,000 crowns. From this building Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the Royal Exchange, in London, as did the burghers of Amsterdam that of theirs. The town-house is a grand piece of architecture, and stands in the great market place. The house of the Hanse towns, built for the accommodation of the Oosterlingen, or eastern merchants from the Baltic, is a square building of stone. In the middle story, which has a galley quite round the square, there are 300 lodging rooms: the cellars serve for stables. It is 22 miles N. of Brussels, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam.

ANWICK. See ALNEWICK.

Anwick, a parish of Lincolnshire.

ANXI, a town of Basilicata, Naples.

Any, 12 miles SE. of Limerick, Munster.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, on the river Coca, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. Lat. 4. 58. N. lon. 75. 25. W.

ANZICO, or MACOKO, a kingdom of Lower Guinea, the country of the Jagas, divided from Congo by the river Zaira. The inhabitants are strong, nimble, and very intrepid; they are described as cannibals, publicly exposing human flesh on their shambles for sale. They do not till the ground, but, like the Arabs, wander from place to place. They pay some reverence to the sun and moon, and have other idols; and they carry off slaves, to barter at Angola for the commodities of Europe.

AONIA, the hilly part of Boetia, in ancient Greece, in which was Mount Helicon.

AOSTA, a town and district of Piedmont. Here are several antiquities of the Romans, who, under their general, Terentius Varro, reduced it's ancient and hardy inhabitants, the Salassi, a people of Celtic extraction. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW. of Turin. Lat. 45. 48. N. lon. 7. 30. E. The valley of Aosta is 30 miles in length, and abounds in pastures and all sorts of fruits. The present inhabitants have mostly the *krope*, or swoln throats, and are accounted the most simple people among all the Piedmontese.

APACHES, or APACI, Indians of New Mexico, who live under the government of their own cacique, and have several strong holds in the mountains.

APAFALVA, a village of Transylvania.

APALACHTY COLA, a town and harbour; APALACHE, a river; and APALACHES, a nation of Indians, in E. Florida.

APALACHIAN. See ALLEGANY.

APAMEA, or AMAN, a city of Syria, on the river Orontes, still populous, though it has lost much of it's former splendor. It was governed by it's own kings, till the coming

coming of Pompey into Syria; near it Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, was overthrown by the Emperor Aurelius, who led her in triumph, at Rome, so overloaded with jewels, that she sunk under the weight of them.

APANORMIA, a town of Santerin, an island in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour in the form of a half moon, but so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lat. 36. 18. N. lon. 25. 59. E.

APANTA, and APARIA, provinces of S. America, near the Amazon river.

APEE, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat 16 46. S lon. 168. 32. E.

Apedale, Staffords. near Stone; noted for it's coarse iron ore, which, mixed with others of a better sort, is used for two-penny nails, and sheeting nails for ships. *Apeley*, Devons. near Barnstaple.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains which divides Italy through it's whole length, from Genoa to Calabria, and generally gives rise to the several brooks and rivers which water that fertile country. It takes different names, however, in different states.

APENRADE. See ABENRADE.

APENZEL, a canton of Swisserland, surrounded by the Rhinthal and the territory of St. Gall. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. It was received into the Helvetic league in the year 1513, and is divided into 12 communities; 6 of which are Romanists, the other 6 Protestants. It's capital is APENZEL, a rich, large, and populous city, 40 miles E. of Zurich.

Aperley, Northumb. near Bellingham. *Aperley*, Durham, W. of Chopwell. *Aperside*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Middleham. *Apescross*, Glouc. near Wickware. *Apesley*, Bedfords. near Woburn. *Apethorp*, Northamp. 4 miles from Oundle. *Apeton*, Staff. near Church-Eaton and the river Penk. *Apewood*, Staff. NW. of Kinver.

APHGASI. See ABKHAS.

APHION, APHIUM, or APPIOM KARAHISSART, a city of Natolia, formerly the patrimony of Othman, the founder of the Turkish empire. It has it's name from the great quantity of opium (by the Turks called aphium) produced here. Lat. 38. 35. N lon. 31. 48. E.

Apitcomb, Somersets. near Castle-Cary. *Apleton*, Durham, near Sherborn. *Apley*, Lincolns. near Market-Raisin. *Apley*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Apley*, Shrops. near Wellington.

APOLLONIA, a town of Albania; another in Macedonia; another in Thrace, now in ruins; a fourth in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called, by the Arabs, Bonandrea; a fifth by the sea-side, in Natolia, thought to be the Assos mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; with several other of less note; also a promontory of Guinea.

Apostles, Herts, near Hitching. *Appeley*, Glouc. in Deerhurst parish.

APPENZEL. See APENZEL.

APPERSHOVEN, a village of Suabia, about 4 miles SSE. of Blenheim.

APPIAN-WAY, an ancient paved highway of Italy. It began within the city of Rome, at the place where Constantine's triumphal arch is erected. The first projector of it, Appius Claudius Cæcus, at an immense expense, from the public treasury, carried it as far as Capua; Julius Cæsar, from Capua to Beneventum; and Augustus thence to Brundusium. The Appian-Way, a great part of which remains entire to this day, was above 300 miles in length, and about 15 feet in breadth. Caius Gracchus placed stones along it, called cippi, for travellers to sit and rest on, and riders to mount at, who, in those days, had no stirrups; also mile-stones, called miliaria, or lapides.

* APPLEBY the assize-town of Westmorland, pleasantly seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded. It was formerly a Roman station, named Aballaba; and, from the old English statutes, it appears that parliaments have been holden here. It is 10 miles SE. of Penrith, and 266 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Appleby, Lincolns. between Glandford-bridge and Burton-upon-Trent. *Appleby, Magna* and *Parva*, Leices. near Normanton. *Appleby*, Derbys. between Burton-upon-Trent and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Appleby-Street*, near Hertford. *Appledore*, Devons. on the coast, the first harbour within the bar of Barnstaple. *Appledore*, Kent, near Tenterden. *Appledore-Comb*, Isle of Wight. *Appledrum*, Sussex, between Chichester and Thorney-Island. *Appleford*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Applegarth, Forest of*, Yorks. N. Riding, in Richmond district. *Appleshaw*, Hants, 4 miles from Andover. *Applethwaite*, Westmor. near Windermere Lake. *Appleton Nun*, between Selby and York. *Appleton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Appleton*, Cheshire, near Warrington. *Appleton*, Lancas. near Prescot. *Appleton*, Norfolk, N. of Flitcham. *Appleton*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Appleton*, Yorks. 5 miles S. of Yarum. *Appleton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Rydel. *Appleton, E.* and *W.* Yorks. near Bedal. *Appletree-Wick*, Yorks. near Skipton. *Apse*, Isle of Wight, near Medina. *Apsley*, Sussex, near Bramber.

APT, an ancient town in the depart. of the mouths of the Rhone. It's commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax-chandlery, for which last there is a great demand. Here are many fine Roman antiquities. It is situated on the river Calavon, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 SE. of Orange. Lat. 43. 51. N. lon. 5. 30. E.

Apton-Combe, Isle of Wight, near Medina.

APULIS,

APUEIS, an Indian nation of Brasil.

APULIA. See PUGLIA, LA.

APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a rapid river of Peru in S. America.

APURWACA, a river of Guiana.

AQUA-NEGRA, two towns of Italy, one in the Mantuan, and another in the Cremonese.

AQUILA, a large, handsome town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ultra. Lat. 42. 20. N. lon. 13. 39. E.

AQUILAR-DEL CAMPO, a small town of Old Castile.

Aquilate, Staffordshire, near Newport.

AQUILEA, or AQUILEIA, a town of Friuli in Italy, formerly rich and flourishing, but now decayed. It was taken and sacked by Attila, in 452. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 13. 8. E.

AQUINO, a town of Terra di Lavora, Naples, consisting of only 35 houses. It lies 30 miles NW. of Capua.

AQUITAINE. See GUIENNE.

ARA, a river of Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainsa, in Arragon.

ARABIA, a country of Asia on the SW. It may be accounted a peninsula, being joined on the N. to Syria; bounded on the NE. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbeck, Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E. by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa. It lies between 12 and 32 degrees N. latitude, and between 35 and nearly 60 E. lon. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided, by Europeans, into Petrea, Deserta, and Felix; or the stony, the Desert, and the Happy; but, by the Arabians themselves, into 6 provinces, viz. Hedjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachsa or Hadsjar, and Nedsjid. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. very mountainous, having few inhabitants because of it's barrenness. This is the wilderness through which the children of Israel passed, in their journeying from Egypt to Canaan. In Arabia Deserta, the plains of sand are so immense, that travellers, in crossing them, are obliged to make use of the mariner's compass, as if at sea; and the tempests are not less terrible here than on the ocean. The air is excessively hot; springs or streams are scarcely to be met with; a pestilential vapour sometimes passes along, which instantly kills those who happen to inhale it; and when the wind rises high, the desert assumes the appearance of the most rough and tempestuous sea. The sand is lifted from it's bed by the force of the winds, and driven along like waves, clouds, and rain; every thing that falls in it's way is overwhelmed, and whole caravans of travellers, with their horses and camels, find one common grave in the deluge of sand. "In the general aspect of this desert region," says a modern traveller, "which is that of a vast plain, terminated on all sides by the horizon, the eye seeks in vain for some intervening object to rest upon; and after flitting over a dismal waste of sand, or scorched brambles, it returns to enjoy relaxation in the herds, and other property, with which the Arabian is surrounded. A deep and dismal silence reigns over this heavy landscape: no beast, no bird, no insect, is seen to diversify the sad uniformity of the scene." M. de Pagés observes that, in traversing the whole extent of Arabia Deserta, he saw "only 4 rabbits, 5 or 6 rats, 3 large and 7 or 8 small birds." "Here, indeed, all our ideas of deserts, as found in the poetical language of oriental tales, fall short of the truth! A stillness, like the silence of night, the faint remains of a breeze, still glowing with the fervour of the meridian sun, but sinking with his orb; an unbounded waste, covered with dark, grey sand, resembling the ashes of a furnace, and according with the raging heat of those regions; above, the vast canopy of heaven, across whose pale atmosphere no other object is seen, but the reddish disk of the sun dipt in the horizon, are circumstances which conspire to impress the mind of a spectator with an unpleasing melancholy." Along the banks of the Euphrates, however, where the land is fertilized, there are great flocks of sheep, and large herds of cattle and camels. Ostriches, also, are found there in great numbers. The produce of Arabia Felix, which is, by far the most considerable of the three provinces, is myrrh, aloes, cassia, frankincense, spikenard, manna, and other costly gums; cinnamon, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and immense quantities of coffee. In a country so various, and of such extent, we may expect the manners of the inhabitants to vary. Those in the fertile parts have long been domesticated; to them we are indebted for many valuable discoveries; they have been our preceptors in chemistry and mathematical science; they first introduced into Europe the invention of the ten arithmetical figures, and taught us their use. On the other hand, the Arabs in the Desert have no houses, but tents; they lead wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over the Desert from Bussorah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's nativity.

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a fertile, but not a populous, country of Asia, on the NE. coast of the Bay of Bengal, having Meckley on the N. and Burmah on the E.

It is governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in his capital, called also Aracan, a city about as large as Amsterdam; through which the large and beautiful river, Chaberis or Aracan, glides in many streams. Lat. 20. 38. N. lon. 93. E. His palace is very large, and contains, it is said, 7 idols of cast gold, two inches thick, each of a man's height and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; and, in his stables, he has horses, elephants, lions, tigers, &c. They have only two seasons, the rainy and the fair; the rainy season is, while the sun is on the N. side of the line, or during our spring and summer months; the rest of the year is their summer. Elephants, buffaloes and tigers are numerous here. The articles of commerce are, timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and sometimes traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. The inhabitants are idolatrous; polygamy is permitted among them: admiring broad and flat foreheads they bind leaden plates on their children's foreheads, as soon as they are born; and accounting long ears as a beauty, they so load them with rings, as to make them at last hang down to their shoulders.

Arad, a country and a town of Hungary, 24 miles N. of Temeswar.

Arafat, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, where great numbers of Mussulmen resort annually, having a tradition that Abraham offered to sacrifice Ishmael there.

Aragniss, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Aragua, a town of Cumana, in Terra Firma.

Aral, or Arat, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian Sea, into which many rivers are now found to run, which were formerly thought to discharge themselves into the latter. It is about 250 miles long, and in some places 150 broad. It lies between 42 and 47 degrees N. lat. and between 58 and 62 E. lon.

Aranda de Duero, a town of Old Castile, 42 miles SE. of Valladolid.

Aranias, a river of Transylvania.

Aranjuez, a town and palace of the king of Spain, remarkable for it's grand and elegant gardens, reckoned the most delightful in the world, with a public walk, 4 miles long, that crosses the Tajo twice before it loses itself in the thickets. It is situated in New Castile, 25 miles S. of Madrid.

Aranyas-Szek, Aranos Maroth, Aranyos Medgyes, and Arany Var, 4 villages in Hungary.

Ararat, the name anciently given to part of Mount Caucasus, in Armenia, between the Black and Caspian Seas, where Noah's ark is supposed to have rested after the flood. It is 60 miles S. of Erivan.

Arari, a river of Brasil.

Aras, Arassow, or Araxes, a river of Armenia, which, after running SE. across that country and part of Persia, falls into the river Kur, or Cyrus.

Arassi, a maritime town of Genoa.

Arasth, or Arrais, a maritime town of Fez, on the river Lucar, where it falls into the Atlantic.

Arava, a fortress of Upper Hungary.

Arauco, a fortress and town of Chili, seated in a fine valley, and on a river of the same name. The natives of it, after 100 years war, though destitute of fire-arms, drove the Spaniards out of it; but in 1650, concluded a peace with them. Lat. 30. 30. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

Araw. See Aaraw.

Araya, a cape of S. America, forming the N. point of the Oronoque. Here are salt pits, from which the Dutch used freely to supply themselves, till the year 1605, when their ships were unexpectedly destroyed by the Spaniards, who, in 1622, built a fort there.

Arbago, in Westmoreland, furnishes a vast quantity of iron ore.

Arba, a town and island lately of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia.

Arbela. See Irbil.

Abella, in Kerry, Munster, near the ruins of Ballycarthy Castle, 138 miles from Dublin.

Arberg, a town on the river Aar, in the canton of Berne. It stands on a rock, out of which there is cut a fort, 27 miles S. of Basle; also another town of Berne, 12 miles NW. of the city of that name.

Arbes, a city of Tunis, in a beautiful plain, watered by many fine springs. It is two days journey S. of Bona; here are several Roman antiquities and inscriptions to be met with.

Arbirlot, a village and parish of Forfar.

Arbirstock, a parish of Denbighshire.

Arboga, or Abroga, a neat inland town of Westmanland, on the river Storae, which a little lower falls into Maeler lake. It is 56 miles W. of Stockholm.

Arbois, a small, populous town in the dept. of Jura, celebrated for it's white wines. It is 22 miles SW. of Besançon. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

Arbon, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the Turgow, on the S. side of the lake of Constance, with a castle built by the Romans. It is 12 miles SE. of Constance. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

Arbroath. See Aberbrothwick.

Arbury, near Cambridge. *Arbury-Banks*, Herts, near Ashwell. *Arbury*, Warwickshire, near Nuneaton.

Arburthie, a district in the shire of Kincardine, or Mearns, Scotland.

Arc, a river of the dept. of Mt. Blanc, which, in tumbling along it's rocky course, before it joins the Isere, forms many remarkable waterfalls.

Arcadia. See Traconia.

ARCADIA, a sea-port of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name. It is nearly opposite to the Isle of Zante, 64 miles SW. of Corinth, and 22 N. of Navarin. Lat. 37. 24. N. lon. 21. 42. E.

ARCAHAYE, or L'ARCAHAYE, a parish, plain, or territorial district, in the French part of St. Domingo, which, tho' one of the smallest in the colony, embraces a space of about 74 miles in length. In the parish are 57 sugar estates, 300 coffee ditto, 4 indigo ditto, and about 100 small places where cotton is cultivated. The slaves are computed at 18,000, and the white inhabitants, from 1000 to 1200.

ARCHANGEL, a sea-port of Russia, seated on the Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, which is frozen up for three months in the winter, but the rest of the year is open. The passage to it, through the N. Sea, was first discovered by Capt. Richard Lane, an Englishman, in 1553, his ship being separated from the fleet of Sir Hugh Willoughby, then on an expedition to discover a NE. passage to China. Sir Hugh, with 70 men perished in Lapland; Lane wintered here. On the English first entering the White Sea, they found a fishing boat, the people in which, having never seen a ship before, fled before them; but, on a nearer approach, fell at their feet, and though they could hardly be persuaded to sell any thing without their prince's leave, gave them plenty of victuals for nothing. The English, from Elizabeth's time, had the exclusive privilege of trading here, and in the other northern ports of Russia, from Wardhus to the river Oby, till the death of Charles I. when the czar was so exasperated at their conduct, that he wholly deprived them of it; and since that time it has been open to all nations. The trade here is yet considerable, though it is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg, from which it is distant 400 miles NE. Lat. 64. 34. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

ARCHANGEL-GOROD, one of the governments of Russia, comprehending Samoides, Laplanders, &c. It's capital is Archangel.

Archenfield, Herefords. *Arches*, Berks. in E. Hendred parish. *Archester*, Northamptons. 2 miles from Wellingborough.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Andalusia.

ARCHIPELAGO, anciently called the Ægean Sea, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Europe and Asia, having Macedonia and Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Livadia and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It contains many large and small islands, as Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorin, Andros, Tino, Naxia, Milo, Delos, &c.

ARCHIPELAGO NORHERN, four principal clusters of islands, between the E. coast of Kamschatka and the W. coast of America. The first, called Sasignan, contains 5 islands; the second, called Khao, includes 8 islands; and both these groupes together are styled the Aleuthian Islands. The third group is called, the Andreanoffski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group, is the Lyssie Ostrova, or the Fox islands, also 16 in number.

ARCIGOVINA, a duchy of Dalmatia.

ARCIS-SUB-AUBE, a small town on the river, and in the dept. of Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes.

Arclid, Cheshire, near Northwich.

ARCO, or ARCH, a town and castle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the Lake de Garda. It is 16 miles SW. of Trent.

Arcole, Shrops. a hamlet of Pullid, 3 miles SW. of Hinstock. *Arcole* or *Arckul*, now *High Ercal*, 4 miles from Salop. *Arcop*, Herefordshire.

ARCONATO, a town of Milan.

ARCOS, a town of Old Castile: and a town of Seville, Andalusia, on a craggy hill, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE. of Cadiz.

ARCOT, a large city, the capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is situated on the river Paliar, 73 miles from Madras, and 217 from Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 79. 0. E.

ARCUEIL, a village, 3 miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624 by Mary de Medicis, and supplies the different parts of Paris with water.

Ardagh, in Longford, Leinster. *Ardagh*, near Rathkeale, in Limerick, Munster. *Ardaragh*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Ardbraccan*, a neat village in Meath, Leinster, 3 miles W. of Navan, and 25 NW. of Dublin.

Ardbury, or *Erdbury*, Warwickshire, near Coventry.

ARDEA, a village of the Campagna di Roma.

Ardcath, in Meath, Leinster.

ARDEBIL, an ancient town of Adirbeitzan, for several centuries the residence and burial place of the Persian kings, particularly of Scheich Eider, founder of the Schah sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris Lat. 38. 15 N. lon. 48. 20. E.

ARDECHE, a department of France, before the revolution, called the Vivarois. It takes it's name from the river Ardeche, which falls into the Rhone.

ARDEE, or ATHERDEA, a town in the county of Louth, in Leinster, 34 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 6 46. W. Here is a mount, called Castle-guard, nearly 20 feet high, apparently a work of art; the depth of the main trench is between 30 and 40, the circumference at the top is not less than 140, and round the foundation it is upwards of 600 feet. Some conclude it to have been a sepulchral monument, and

burying

burying-place of some of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place of assembly, for the people to debate on public affairs.

Arden, Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE. of Bruges.

ARDENNES, a department of France, comprising the N. part of Champagne. It is so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, extending in Cæsar's time far into Germany: what remains of it at present, lies between Thionville and Liege.

Ardenora, Cornw. between Grampound and Lestwithiel. *Ardenside*, Yorks. near Arden above mentioned.

Ardes, a peninsula in the county of Down, in Ulster, being nearly surrounded by the Irish Channel and the Bays of Strangford and Carrickfergus. This barony was anciently a county of itself, as it appears by a patent roll of Henry I. (A. D. 1400) now in Bermingham's tower, Dublin castle, that the said king granted to Robert Fitzjordan Savage, the office of sheriff of Ardes, in Ulster.

Ardesley, Yorks. near Settle. *Ardesly, E.* and *W.* Yorks, near Otley.

Ardfert, in Kerry, Munster, distant from Dublin 144 miles. *Ardfinnan*, in the county of Cork, Munster.

ARDGLASS, now a decayed, but once a principal town of Down, in Ulster. Here is a long range of buildings, in the castle style, called by the inhabitants, the new works, though they have no tradition of it's design or use. It extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24; the thickness of the walls is 3 feet: it has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, constructed on a design uniform and elegant. It has been divided into 18 apartments below, and the same number above, with a stair-case in the centre; each apartment on the ground floor had a small Gothic door, and a large square window, which seems to denote that they were shops or ware-rooms, occupied at some very early period, by merchants from foreign parts. Within 10 feet of the S. tower of this building stands a square castle, called Horn-castle, from the great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns being found about it; it is 40 feet by 80, consists of two stories, and from the fire-places and other marks, appears to have been the kitchen and dining hall belonging to the merchants. Here are the remains of several other castles, towers, and gates, and within the NE point of Ardglass harbour, is a very curious and natural cave, with a large entrance on the shore. The duties of this port were let to farm, so lately as the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It lies 7 miles NE. of Downpatrick.

Ardgroom, a harbour of Kerry, Munster.

Ardingleigh, Suss. near Lewes. *Ardington*, Berks, N. of Wantage, and near the Vale of White Horse. *Ardingworth*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Ardley*, Essex, near Tendring. *Ardley*, Oxf. near Bicester.

ARDMEANAGH, a territory of Rossshire.

Ardmillan Spa, in Down, Ulster, a chalybeate water of Castlereagh, on the Lake Strangford. *Admore*, a parish of Waterford. *Ardmorehead*, a noted promontory on the S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which forms the E. side of Youghall Harbour.

Ardnamurchan, a district of Argyleshire.

Ardnaree, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ardpatrick* in Munster, 19 miles S. of Limerick.

ARDRA, or ARDER, a small kingdom and town of the Slave Coast, on the E. side of the Volta, Upper Guinea. The country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants and fruits, which last all the year, and the inhabitants make a great deal of salt; they live to a great age, but the small pox is very fatal to them. The town of Ardra is in lat. 5. 5. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

Ardrahin, in Galway, Connaught.

ARDRES, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome; and a small town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. At this last place, Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England had an interview, in 1520, when the two kings and their attendants, displayed their wealth and finery with such emulation, that the plain where they met was named, the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Ardres is seated in a morass 8 miles S. of Calais. Lat. 50. 50, N. lon. 1. 59. E.

Ardross, the heights of Rossshire.

Ards, NW. of Inverness.

Ardsallah, in Roscommon, Connaught. *Ardsallas*, in Clare, Munster. *Ardtully*, near Caflan, in the parish of Kilgarwan, in Kerry, Munster.

Ardwick, Lanc. near Manchester. *Are*; see *Aire*.

AREBATILLO, a river of Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or ARBON, a town of Africa, capital of Benin, 60 miles from the sea. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 5. 5. E.

ARECA, an island in the gulf of Persia, 9 miles long and 3 wide. It is three miles SW. of Ormus.

AREGNO, a district of Corsica.

AREKEA, a port on the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquen. Lat. 15. 40. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

Arelogh, Lanc. near the river Duddon, opposite to Millum-castle. *Arely*, or *Arnley*, Staff. stretches about a mile on the Severn. *Areley*, Chesh. near Northwich. *Arely*, Staff. near Scisdon. *Arely Kings*, *Arely Nether*, Worcest. 6 or 7 miles S. of Bewdley.

AREMBERG, a neat pleasant city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Aer, 22 miles S. of Cologne Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 7. 3. E.

AREMORICA, or ARMORICA, a name, in the lower ages, applied solely to Bretagne

in France; but Cæsar extends it to all the countries between the Loire and the Seine.

Aren, Dorsets. on the coast, 4 miles E. of Wareham, and 1 from Pool Harbour.

ARENA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

ARENDONK, a town near Antwerp.

ARENS, or ARENSHARDE, a district of Sleswick, through which passes the famous Danneuaske, that is, the great wall or rampart, which the Danish king, Gotric, about the beginning of the ninth century, built across the country from Hollingsted as far as the Sley, a length of 46 English miles, as a defence against the incursions of the Saxon and Sclavi. The people of this district were the first in the country who professed Christianity, and their church, built in the year 826, was often demolished by those who turned again to idolatry.

ARENSBERG, a town and county of Westphalia, subject to the elector of Cologne. The former is seated on the Roer, 50 miles NE. of Cologne: also, another town of Schauenberg, Westphalia.

ARENSBURG, a sea-port town of Russia, in Livonia, in the Isle of Oesel, on the Baltic. Lat. 58. 15. N. lon. 25. 40. E.

ARENTIM, in Entre Douro e Minho.

ARENSWALDE, a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lat. 53. 13. N. lon. 15. 32. E.

AREQUIPA, a populous city of Peru, seated on a river, in a fertile country, or district, of the same name, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. The air is very temperate; but near it there is a dreadful volcano. Lat. 16. 40. S. lon. 72. 30. W.

ARES. See ARAS.

Arey-beck, Westmor. near Gowburrow-Park, on the borders of Cumberland.

AREZZO, or AREZZA, an ancient town of Tuscany, on a mountain. It is 34 miles SE. of Florence. Lat. 43. 27. N. lon. 12. 0. E.

ARGA, a river of Spain, which waters Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

ARGAN, a town of New Castile.

ARGANIL, a town of Beira.

ARGENCES, a town in the dept. of Calvados, on the river Meance, 10 miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49. 12. N. lon. 0. 2. W.

ARGENTA, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles N. of Durazzo.

ARGENTAN, a town in the dept. of Orne. It's trade consists of corn, fine linen, lawns, gauze, and other thin cloths, hats, and tanned leather. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 miles NW. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 0. 5. E.

ARGENTARO, MONTE, a cape and promontory on the coast of Tuscany, about 12 miles S. of Orbitello; it juts out into the sea, in the form of a peninsula, and is a serviceable landmark.

ARGENTEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, 8 miles NW. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with fine vineyards; and in the environs, they have quarries of plaister of Paris; also a town in the dept. of the Yonne.

ARGENTIERA, a barren island of the Archipelago, about 18 miles in circumference. It's name is taken from the silver mines in it. It's inhabitants are Greeks, but there is only one village in the island. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 25. 10. E.

ARGENTIERE, L', a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps.

ARGENTINA, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc; and a town of Calabria Citra.

ARGENTON, a town in the dept. of the Indre, divided into two by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles SW. of Bourges, and 62 SE. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 1. 38. E.

Argholme, Lancas. near Cartmel.

ARGOL, a town in the dept. of Finisterre.

ARGOS, a sea-port in the Morea, on a bay, 25 miles SW. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

ARGOSTOLI, a sea-port town of Cefalonia, the best in the island.

ARGOW, a district of Switzerland, on the river Aar, including a considerable part of Berne

ARGUIN, a rocky island on the coast of Negroland, 30 miles SE. of Cape Blanco. It has been successively in the hands of the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French; which last, in 1678, demolished the fortress which the Portuguese had built; since that time, the Dutch have begun to settle there again. Lat. 20. 30. N. lon. 17. 20. W.

ARGUN, ORGON, ORKON, or ARGUNSKOI, a town of E. Tartary, on a river of the same name, which separates the Tartar and Russian dominions in that part, and falls into the Amur, in lat. 53. N. lon. 121. E. There are mines of silver and lead near it, and a pearl fishery in the river. Lat. 50. 56. N. lon. 120. E.

ARGYLESHIRE, or INVERARY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Invernessshire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas, with bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for shipping; and the country is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield abundance of fish. It is not quite 100 miles long, from the mull of Cantyre to it's NE. extremity; it's breadth is unequal, about 30 miles where greatest and in some parts only 1 or 2. To the NW. is a peninsula, detached from the rest of the county; it contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar; the two last remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowall, are likewise very large. A great part of the country abounds with rocks, frightful precipices, and stupendous mountains, apparently piled one upon another; yet, even in the high grounds, the

soil,

soil, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture.

ARHUSEN. See ARHUUS.

ARIANO, a town of Principato Citra, 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 NW. of Trevico. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 19. E.

ARIANO, a town in the pope's territories, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE. of Ferrara. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 12. 8. E.

ARICA, a sea-port of Peru, almost destroyed by an earthquake, in 1605. It scarcely ever rains here; and many farms are employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a good trade to Lima, from which it is 550 miles SE. Here they used to ship the treasure which was brought from Potosi, from which it is 270 miles W. but it has now, for many years been carried overland to Lima. Near it is a mountain of rock salt.

ARIPO, or ARINO, a town on the W. coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda, subject to the Dutch. To the E. of it is a pearl-fishery. Lat. 8. 42. N. lon. 25. 30. E.

Ark, a river in Yorks. which falls into the Swale near Grinton. *Arkendale*, Yorks. in the parish of Knaresborough. *Arkendale*, Yorkshire, near Applegarth-Forest. *Arkesden*, Essex, near Newport. *Arkley*, Yorks. between Richmond and Westmoreland.

ARKLOW, a neat market town and seaport of the county of Wicklow, with a harbour for small vessels. The tide flows very little here. It is 13 miles S. of Wicklow, and 26 of Dublin.

Arksey, Yorks. 5 miles N. of Doncaster. *Arkston*, Herefords. between Druxton and Kingston. *Alladon*, Cumb. near Whitehaven. *Arle*, Glouc. 1 mile from Cheltenham, where is a remarkable spring.

ARLES, a large, handsome, and ancient city, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone. The adjacent country is very pleasant, and produces good wine, manna, oil, fruits, and vermilion, and the air is excellent, yet the city is not populous. Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of the empire in Gaul; and here are some remains of their antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE. of Nismes, 35 NW. of Marseilles, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 41. N. lon. 4. 43. E.

Arlescote, Warw. under Edgehill. *Arlesley*, Bedfordshire, near Ickford.

ARLESHEIM, a town of Basil, Switzerland, 13 miles S. of the city of Basil.

Arleston, Derbys. between Barrow and Findern. *Arley*, War. W. of Nuneaton.

Arlingham, Glouc. near Berkeley, peninsulated by the Severn, which is here a mile in breadth. It's exhalations are thought to render the air unwholesome; the passage over it is near this place. *Arlingham*, near Gloucester. *Arlington*, Sussex, near Pevensey. *Arlington*, Bedf. between Harlington and Shepeston. *Arlington*, Gloucest. near Bybury. *Arliscot*, Shrops. near Ford.

ARLON, an ancient town of Luxemburg, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, near the source of the river Semoy, 10 miles NW. of the city of Luxemburg.

Arlsey, Yorks. N. of Doncaster.

ARMADABAD. See AMADABAT.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan; on the N. by Tyrone and Lough Neagh; on the E. by Down; and on the S. and SE. by Louth and Monaghan. It's soil is rich and well cultivated; the ridge of mountains, called the Fewes, excepted, which runs across it. It is a great linen country, it's trade therein being estimated at 291,900l. annually. The inhabitants are about 120,000, and it contains 21,983 houses.

*ARMAGH, the county town, where the assizes are held, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. Here is a noble school, a royal foundation; also a public library, and an observatory, endowed with a liberal income for an astronomer. It is about 30 miles SE. of Londonderry, and 63 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon. 6. 57. W.

Armaghbregah, in Meath, Leinster.

ARMAGNAC, a ci-devant province of Guienne, in France, having Languedoc on the E. and Gascony on the W. it now forms part of the department of Gers.

ARMAMAR, a town of Beira.

Armanthwaite, Cumb. near the river Eden, between Kirk-Oswald and Corby-castle. *Armanthwaite*, Yorks. near Danby. *Armanthwaite*, Cumb. adjoining Ouse-bridge, at the foot of Bassingthwaite-water. It commands a delightful prospect of that beautiful lake, of the romantic hills of Withop on the right, and the towering Skiddaw on the left; and the distant hills of Borrodale, or Keswick, terminate the view. *Armeboth*, Cumb. near the river Thurlemyre, and Legburth water. *Armed Knight*, Cornwall, a rock at the Land's End.

ARMENIA, a large, healthy, and very fertile country in Asia, watered by several large rivers. It is bounded on the W. by the Euphrates; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Schirvan and Ghilan; and on the S. by Aderbeitzan, Curdistan, Diarbeker, and Ghilan. It was formerly governed by it's own kings, but the Turks and Persians hold possession of it at present. That part of it which is subject to the Persians, is called Upper, Grand, or Eastern Armenia; and that which is subject to Turkey, Western, Lower, or Little Armenia. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They profess Christianity, but are charged with being Eutychians. They have patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital.

ARMENTIERS, a small, handsome town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Lis, 8 miles NW. of Lisle.

Armeston, Northamp. near Polbrook. *Armethorp*, Yorks. near Doncaster.

ARMIERS, a town in the dept. of the North, on the river Sambre, 20 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

Armin, Great and *Little*, Yorks. near Howden, on the river Air. *Armingale*, Norf. near Cringleton, 5 miles S. of Norwich. *Armington*, Devons. on the river Arm, near Plympton.

ARMIRA, a town of Thessaly, on the Gulf of Volo, or Velo, 30 miles SE. of Larissa. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

Armitage, Staff. on the river Sow. *Armitage*, Chesh. near Northwich. *Armley*, Yorkshire, near Leeds.

ARMORIC. See AREMORICA.

Armoy, in Antrim, Ulster, 109 miles from Dublin.

Armside, Westmorl. near Little Langdale, on the borders of Cumb. *Armswell*, Dorsets. 1 mile from Plush. *Armtree*, Linc. near Horncastle.

ARMUYDEN, or ARNEMUDEN, a seaport of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces, in the Isle of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopped up the harbour with sand. The salt works are it's chief trade. It is 3 miles E. of Middleburgh, with which it communicates by a canal.

ARNAU, a town of Koningratz, Bohemia.

ARNAY LE DUC, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or. It has a good trade, and is seated in a valley near the river Arroux, 25 miles SW. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 7. N. lon. 4. 26 E.

Arncliff, Yorks. N. Riding, near Wharlton castle. *Arncliff*, Yorks. W. Riding, on a river, a little to the E. of Pennygent-hill. *Arncott*, Oxfords. near Amersden and Bicester.

ARNDAL, or ARENDAL, a town and landing-place of Christiansand, in Norway, situated on a rock in the middle of the stream Nid. The old forge of Baaselandswerk, and several iron mines are in the neighbourhood.

ARNEBERG, a town of the Old Marche, Brandenburgh, situated on the Elbe, between Angermund and Werben.

ARNEDO, a town of Peru, with a good harbour, 25 miles N. of Lima.

Arnesby, Leic. near Sleasby. *Arneside*, Lanc. on the borders of Cumb. *Arneside Fever*, Lanc. on the borders of Westmorl. *Arngill*, N. Riding, on the river Lune. *Arndale*, Warwickshire.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, situated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 2. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

ARNHUSEN, a small town of Prussian Pomerania, near the river Riga, 4 leagues from Colberg and the Baltic.

ARNIS, an island of Sleswick.

ARNO, a large river of Tuscany. It rises in the Apennines, and having received in it's course the Sieva, Pisa, and Elsa, falls into the sea a little below Pisa. The valley (Val di Arno) through which it runs, is very pleasant, abounding in fruits. Part of this valley is thought to have once been a lake, before the Arno made or deepened it's passage through the rock at Rignano. In digging here, the strata of the earth are found regular, and elephant's bones are met with.

Arnold, a mile N. of Nottingham, on the E. side of Beskwood Park. *Arnolds*, Essex, near Chelmsford.

ARNSHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Worms.

ARNSTADT, a town of Schwartzburg, Upper Saxony, situated on the river Gera, 10 miles SW. of Erfort. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 15. E.

Arnwood, Hants, near Christchurch.

AROMAIA, a province of New Andalusia, on the river Oronoque, S. America.

ARONA, a town of Milan, on the Lake Maggiore, subject however to Piedmont.

ARONCHES, a town of Alentejo, on the river Caro. Lat. 39. 3. N. lon. 7. 0. W.

AROOL, a town of the Kiof, in the Ukraine, on the river Occa, 200 miles S. of Moscow. Lat. 51. 58. N. lon. 36. 40. E.

AROSBAY, a town of the East Indies, on the island of Madura, near Java. Lat. 6. 30. S. lon. 114. 30. E.

AROUÇA, a town in Beira.

ARPINO, a town of Lavora, Naples, 8 miles N. of Apuina, Lat. 41. 44. N. lon. 13. 46. E.

ARQUA, a town in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Padua.

ARQUES, a town seated on a small river of the same name, in the dept. of Lower Seine, 4 miles SE. of Diepe.

ARRACIF, a harbour of Pernambuco, in Brasil. It is small, and much shut up with rocks and sands. Lat. 8. 20. S. lon. 35. 10. W.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles; on the N. by Navarre and the Pyrenean Mountains; on the E. by Catalonia and a part of Valencia: and on the S. by Catalonia and New Castile. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 120 miles, and from E. to W. about 78. The river Ebro runs from NW. to SE. through the province, and divides it into two parts nearly equal. The air is pure and wholesome, and the country, near the rivers, is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruits; but, in general, it is dry, sandy, mountainous, and stoney. It produces saffron, and there are mines of salt. Sarragossa is the capital.

ARRAGON, or ARAGON, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Ebro, between Calahorra and Tudela.

ARRAN ISLES, three islands on the W. coast of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway-Bay. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 10. 0. W. They are called the S. Isles of Arran, to distinguish them from another island of the same name, called the N. Isle of Arran, situated on the coast of Donnegal in Ulster. Lat. 55 0. N. lon. 9. 2. W.

ARRAN, a rocky and mountainous island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the SW. of the Isle of Bute; about 23 miles long and 12 broad. It abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, and fowl; and agriculture here is somewhat advancing. The streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The climate is cold, but healthful; and invalids annually resort thither to drink the whey of goats-milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles, susceptible of polish. On the coast are many spacious and wonderful caverns, which used to afford shelter to smugglers; one of these occasionally serves the inhabitants to hold a religious meeting in. They were once the retreats, perhaps the habitations, of ancient heroes. Tradition, in these parts, still preserves the memory of Fingal: and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island in the times of his greatest distress. Lat. 55. 40. N. lon. 5. 10. W.

ARRAN. See AARAW.

Arran, Yorks. E. Riding, near Lund.

ARRAS, a large and ancient city in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, containing 11 parish churches, besides the cathedral. The inhabitants are about 10,000. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Artois. It is seated on the Scarp. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 2. 61. E.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, composed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conscrans & Foix*. It is so named from the river of the same name, which has it's source among the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne 2 miles above Toulouse. Gold dust has been found among it's sands.

Arrington, 9 miles from Cambridge, has a bridge over the Cam, towards Wendy. *Arro*, a river of Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, near Leominster,

ARROE, an isle of Denmark in the Baltic, S. of Funen, has several villages but no town. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 10. 20. E.

ARROJO DE ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 8 miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lat. 38. 36. N. lon. 6. 20. W.

Arrow, a river in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, that runs into the Avon near Bilford Grange. *Arrow*, Warw. near Aulcester and the river Arrow. *Arrow*, Chesh. between the river Dee and Lancaster.

ARSAMAS, a town of European Russia, on the river Mokcha-reca, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan.

Arsham, Yorks. near the Tees.

ARTA, or LARTA, a sea-port of Lower Albania, seated on the river Asdhas, in the bay of Arta, 70 miles NNW. of Lepanto. Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 21. 20. E.

ARTEMUS, a promontory of Valencia.

Arth, a river in Cardigans. *Arthington*, W. Riding, between Otley and Gawthorp. *Arthuret*, Cumb. near the river Kirksop, S. of Long-town. *Arthur's castle*, Cornw. on the coast, near Tintagel and Boscastle. *Arthur's hall*, Cornw. near Penpont, and the Temple-Moors. *Artington*, Surrey, near Godalmin. *Artleborough*, Northamptonshire, near Higham Ferrers.

ARTOIS, a ci-devant province of French Flanders, now principally included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Artro, a river in Merioneths. which runs into the river Llanbeder, at Llanbeder. *Arvans, St.* Monm. a little N. of Chepstow, on the same river.

ARUBA, or ORUBA, an island near the coast of Terra Firma, in the W. Indies, subject to the Dutch. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and 14 leagues W. of Curaco. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 67. 35. W.

ARVE, a river in the dept. of Mont Blanc, which rises in Faucigny, and falls into the Rhone near Geneva.

Arum, Lancashire, near Hornby.

* ARUNDEL, a town in Sussex, pleasantly situated on the declivity of hill, on the summit of which stands the castle, an ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk. This castle, formerly one of the strongest in England, confers the honour of earldom on it's owner, without creation; a particular privilege, confirmed by parliament in the reign of Henry VI. As it stands near the mouth of the river Arun, it had once a good harbour, that admitted ships of 100 tons up to the bridge, till it was almost choked up by a sand beach, thrown up by the sea; but in 1733, there was an act of parliament passed for repairing it: it yet admits small vessels, and great quantities of timber for the dock-yards are shipped off here. It is 8 miles E. of Chichester, and 63 SW. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Arwanack, Cornw. near Pendennis and Falmouth. *Arwerton*, Suff. a little to the NW. of Harwich, near the junction of the Orwel and the Stour. *Arwothal*, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Truro.

ARZILLA, a sea-port of Fez, 15 miles SSW. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 30. N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland.

ASAD-ABAD, a town of Irac, Persia.

Asalt, Cornw. near Crimble Passage.

* ASAPH, ST. a small city of Flintshire, in N. Wales, which scarcely contains above 50 houses. It is situated in a pleasant and rich

rich vale, at the conflux of the rivers Elway and Clwyd, 24 miles W. of Chester, and 209 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Asby Cotsford, *Asby Magna* and *Parva*, *Asby-Overgrauge* and *Asby-Wyenderwarth*, villages in Westmorland.

ASCENSION, a barren, mountainous, uninhabited island, upwards of 200 miles in circumference, and about 600 miles NW. of St. Helena. It has, however, an excellent harbour, at which the East India ships often touch, to furnish themselves with turtle, which are here very plentiful and large. Vast quantities of fish and sea-fowl are also found here, as well as some goats, whose flesh is not inferior to mutton in sweetness and delicacy. Lat. 7. 40. S. lon. 14. 18. W.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Franconia, subject to the elector of Mentz, and 36 miles E. of that city. Lat. 50. 4. N. lon. 9. 5. E.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Halberstadt.

ASROLI, a town of Ancona, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44. N. lon. 13. 29. E.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO, a town of Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 65 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

Ascome, Westmor. *Ascot*, Oxfords. near Shirehampton. *Ascot*, Warw. a little S. of Ladbrook, near the road from Banbury to Dunchurch. *Ascot*, Bucks, near Wing and Winslow. *Ascot*, Midd. between Ryslip and Pinner-Green. *Ascot*, Oxf. near Thame. *Ascot*, Warw. near Whichford. *Ascot-Heath*, 4 miles from Windsor, on the road to Reading.

ASEER, or ASEERGUR, a strong fortress, of the Soubah of Candeish, in the Deccan, 20 miles NE. of Burhampour. Lat. 21. 35. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Aserby, Leices. near Frisby. *Aserley*, Yorks. a little S. of Stanley. *Asgarby*, Linc. 3 miles from Sleaford. *Aisgarth-Force*: the river Tees, which divides Durham from Yorks. collects itself together at this place, which is a few miles W. of Barnard-Castle, at the top of a frightful precipice, and falls, with prodigious force, down a perpendicular cataract of 23 yards, forming a scene at once tremendous and delightful. It is said to resemble exactly the cataracts of the Nile in Egypt. *Ash*, Devons. near Axminster. *Ash*, Derb. near Elwall. *Ash*, Devons. between Branton and Westcoate. *Ash*, Dors. near Netherby. *Ash*, Dors. near Pimpern. *Ash*, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Ash*, Hants, near Overton and Polhampton. *Ash*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Ash*, Kent, between Ridley and Kingsdown. *Ash*, Somersets. in the parish of Martock. *Ash*, Staff. near Stone. *Ash*, Suff. near Wickham. *Ash*, Surry, near Andershot, in Hants. *Ash*, *Mogda* and *Parva*, Shrops. a little to the SE. of Whitchurch. *Ash*, Isle of Wight, near E. Medina. *Ashamstead*, Berks, near Bassildon. *Ashbaston*, Shrops. near the river Terne, between High-Ercal and Rowton.

*ASHBORN, a large, populous town in Derbyshire, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton. It's chief trade is in cheese, sent from it up and down the Trent. It is 10 miles from Derby, 10 NE. of Utoxeter, and 139 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ashbridge, Bucks, 4 miles from Ivingo. *Ashbright*, Brampton, Devonshire. *Ashbrittle*, Somersetshire, 5 miles from Minehead. *Ashburn*, a river in Sussex, falling into the sea at Pevensey. *Ashburnham*, Sussex, 9 miles from Hastings, and 51 from London.

*ASHBURTON, in Devonshire, one of the four Stannery Towns, seated among the hills, where the mines of tin and copper are. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, yarn, and serges, and stands near the river Dart, 19 miles SW. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday; the former for wool, &c. the latter for provisions.

Ashbury, Berks. *Ashbury*, Devons. near Oakhampton. *Ashby*, Linc. near Great Grimsby. *Ashby*, Linc. near Candleshow. *Ashby*, Linc. near Wellingborough. *Ashby*, Linc. near Horncastle. *Ashby*, Linc. midway between Grimsby and Bilsbroke. *Ashby*, Norfolk, near Thurston. *Ashby*, Norf. between Yarmouth and Hickling. *Ashby*, Suffolk, between Leostoff and Yarmouth. *Ashby Castle*, Northamp. 6 miles from Wellingborough and Northampton.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a populous town in Leicestershire, with a considerable manufactory of stockings and hats. It is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ashby-Forville, Leices. between Melton-Mowbray and Billesden. *Ashby-Ledgers*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Ashby-Canons*, Northamptons. pleasantly situated between Brackley and Fausley. *Ashby-Childs*, Linc. near Spilsby. *Ashby-Cold*, Northamp. 2 miles NW. of Naseby. *Ashby-Friars*, Dorsets. near Dorchester. *Ashby-Mears*, Northamp. between Overston and Wellingborough. *Ashby*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Leic. 4 or 5 miles to the N. and NE. of Lutterworth. *Ash-Chapelry*, Durh. 4 miles NW. of that city. *Ash-Church*, Glouc. 2 miles from Tewkesbury. *Ashcomb*, Devons. near Exminster. *Ashcroft*, Devons. near Hartland. *Ashdon*, Essex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Ashdon*, Essex, 3 miles NE. of Saffron-Waldon, and near the borders of Cambridgeshire. *Ashdown*, Berks, near E. Ilsley. *Ashe*, Suffolk, near Wickham. *Ashe-Bigod*, or *Bocking*, Suff. near Bradley and Needham. *Asheldon*, Essex, near Dengy, *Ashele*, Norf. between Watton and Swaffham. *Ashelsworth*, Berkeley, Glouc. *Ashelworth*, Glouces. near Lissington. *Ashenden*, Bucks, 8 miles NW. of Aylesbury. *Ashendon-*

don, Dorsets. near Dorchester. *Askenhurst*, Staff. a little to the SE. of Leeke. *Asher*, Sussex, near Pevensey. *Ashcrst*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Ashfield*, Cornw. 4 miles from Lestwithiel. *Ashfield*, Suff. near Ixworth. *Ashfield*, Suffolk; 3 miles NE. of Dabenham.

*ASHFORD, a town in Kent, seated on the river Stour, 12 miles from Canterbury, 24 SE. of Maidstone, and 57 SE. by E. of London. Market on Tuesday; and a monthly market for cattle on the first Tuesday.

Ashford, Derb. in the High Peak. *Ashford*, Devons. 6 miles N. of Barnstaple. *Ashford*, Devons. a little W. of Uffcolumb. *Ashford*, Midd. near Staines. *Ashford-Beadley*, Shrops. S. of Ludlow. *Ashford-Carbonnel*, Shrops. E. of the former. *Ashgate*, Rutl. near Oakham. *Ashurst*, Suss. near Bramber. *Ashurst*, Suss. near Pevensey. *Ashill*, Somers. 2 miles from Ilminster. *Ashingdon*, Essex, 3 miles from Rochford. *Ashington*, Sussex, 10 miles from Horsham. *Ashley*, Staff. NW. of Eccleshal. *Ashley*, Dorsets. a hamlet 2 miles S. of Litton. *Ashley*, Camb. 18 miles from Cambridge. *Ashley*, Chesh. on the river Ringay, between Knutsford and Stockport, *Ashley*, Lanc. between Layland and the river Yarrow. *Ashley*, Northamp. on the river Welland. *Ashley*, Northamp. near Preston. *Ashley*, Hants, W. of St. Cross and the W. Forest. *Ashley*, Wilts, near Malmsbury. *Ashley Barn*, Glouces. near Bristol. *Ashley-Green*, Bucks, in Chesham. *Ashley*, *N.* and *S.* Hants, near Christchurch. *Ash Lench*, Worces. a village in the parish of Lench Church. *Ashling*, *E.* and *W.* Sussex, near Chichester. *Ashlington*, or *Askerton*, Wilts, near Westbury. *Ashmanhall*, Norf. near Wursted. *Ashmansworth*, Hants, W. of Sidmanton. *Ashmore*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Milton-Abbas. *Ashmore brooke*, or *Ashenbroke*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Asholt*, Somersets. between Bridgewater and Stokegomer. *Ashorne*, Warw. near Chesterton. *Ashover*, Derb. near Milntown. *Ashow*, Warw. near Stonely. *Ashpot*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Ashprington*, Devons. N. of the river Harebone, near it's fall into the Dart. *Ashpriors*, Somersets. near Wivelscomb. *Ash-Regis*, or *King's-Ash*, Devons. near Tawton. *Ashridge*, Herts, 3 miles from Berkhampstead. *Ashsted*, Surry, near Epsom-Wells. *Ashton-Cantlow*, or *Cantilupe*, Warw. E. of Aulcester. *Ashton-in-the-Wall*, Northamp. near Chipping-Warden. *Ashton*, Chesh. near Frodsham. *Ashton*, Chesh. near Kelsal. *Ashton*, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Ashton*, Devons. 6 miles from Exeter. *Ashton*, Devons. near Chumleigh. *Ashton*, Heref. near Orlton. *Ashton*, Lanc. at the confluence of the Conder and Lune, near the sea. *Ashton*, Lancas. near Warrington. *Ashton-Hall*, near Lancaster. *Ashton*, Northamp. near Grafton. *Ashton*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Ashton*, Northamp. in the parish of Oundle. *Ashton*, Shrops. near Wem. *Ashton*, Somersets. 2 miles from Glastonbury. *Ashton Chapel*, Chesh. N. of the Weever, almost opposite to Frodsham. *Ashton-Chapel*, Lanc. in the parish of Leigh. *Ashton*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, near Wherwell. *Ashton-West*, Wilts, near N. Bradley. *Ashton-Gifford*, Wilts, near Heytesbury. *Ashton-Grange* and *Hall*, Chesh. W. of Ashton-Chapel. *Ashton-in-Makerfield*, Lanc. near W. Darby. *Ashton-Keyns*, 3 miles W. of Cricklade. *Ashton-Underhill*, Glouc. near Sedgebar-row. *Ashton-under-Line*, Lanc. 6 miles from Manchester. *Ashton-upon-Curran*, near the vale of Evesham. *Ashurst*, Lancas. between Wigan and Ormskirk. *Ashwater*, Devons. near Tavistock. *Ashwell*, Herts, near Caldicot, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. *Ashwell*, Northamp. 2 miles from Brackley. *Ashwell*, Rutland, on the W. *Ashwell-Thorp*, Norf. near Wymondham. *Ashwick*, Somersets. near Kilmersden. *Ashwood*, Staff. in the parish of King's Swynford. *Ashworth-Chapel*, Lanc. W. of Rochdale.

ASIA, one of the four grand divisions of the globe, is situated between 25 and 180 degrees E. lon. and extends nearly from the equator to the impenetrable regions of the Arctic Pole. It is 4740 miles in length, from the Dardanelles to the eastern shore of Tartary, and 4380 in breadth, from the most southern part of Malacca, to the northern parts of Nova Zembla. Asia is bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, the Wolga, and an imaginary line extending from 54 to nearly 80 degrees N. latitude; on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the Pacific, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. From the richness of it's soil, the deliciousness of it's fruits, the fragrancy and balsamic quality of it's plants, spices, gums, &c. the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of it's gems, the fineness of its silks and cottons, and the richness of it's metals, it has generally been considered as the finest quarter of the globe. It exhibits nearly every variety of animals. Asia contains Siberia, Eastern and Western Tartary, China, India, within and without the Ganges, Thibet, Persia, and the Turkish empire in Asia, which comprehends Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, Natolia, Palestine, Syria, and part of Arabia.

ASIA MINOR. See NATOLIA.

ASINARA, a fertile and populous island of Sardinia, on the NW. coast, about 30 miles in circumference. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deer, buffaloes, and falcons. Lat. 41. 5. N. lon. 8. 0. E.

ASINDUM, a town of Andalusia.

ASITIO, or ASSESI, a town of Spoleto,

in

in the pope's territories, 66 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 0. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Ask, Yorks. near Richmond. *Askerswell*, E. from Bridport. *Askerton-Castle*, Cumb. near the Picts' wall. *Asket*, Midd. near Pinner. *Askew*, Yorks. near Bedal.

Askeyton, 16 miles W. of Limerick

Askham, Nott. a little N. of the Markhams. *Askham*, Westmorl. near Barton. *Askham-Bryan, Richards*, Yorks. W. Riding, Bishopsthorp. *Askham Hospital*, Nott. 4 miles N. of Tuxford.

Askersund, a sea-port of Nericia, Sweden, situated on the Wetter Sea.

Askrig, a town in the N. Riding of Yorks. 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 192 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Aslaby, Yorks. N. Riding, near the Esk, S. of Mulgrave Castle. *Aslaby*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Pickering. *Aslackby*, or *Aslebey*, Linc. 2 miles S. of Folkingham. *Aslackton*, Norfolk, near Ashwellthorp.

Asola, a town of the Trevisano, Venice.

Asoph, called also Zabak, anciently the Palus Mæotis, a sea between Europe and Asia, about 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. It lies N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, bordering on the Sea of Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and since that time, several towns have been built by the late Empress Catharine, one of which, Catharineslaf, (that is " the glory of Catharine,") is now the capital. The branch of the Don, at the mouth of which, Asoph, the former capital stands, in lat. 47. N. lon. 39. E. is now so choaked with sand as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel.

Aspale, Suff. near Debenham. *Aspatrick*, pronounced Spyatry, Cumb. between Mary-port and Wigton. *Aspenden*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Asperley*, Linc. near Sleaford.

Asperosa, a town of Romania, on the coast of the Archipelago.

Aspersheles, Northumb. near the borders of Scotland. *Asperton*, Heref. near Stow-Chapel and Stretten. *Aspley*, Warw near Tamworth. *Aspley*, Staff. 2 miles SW. of Standon. *Aspley*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Aspley-Guise*, Bedf. near Woburn. *Aspley-Wickford*, Warw. near Tamford. *Aspy*, Linc. a little N. of Ravendale.

Assam, or Acham, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, and on the SE. and S. by Meckley. The river Burampooter flows through the [illegible] length of it. It's capital is Gergho[illegible]. The natives are fond of the flesh of dogs. Almost every housekeeper has an elephant: they live comfortably, and as the king is the sole proprietor of all the gold, silver, and other metals found in this kingdom, they pay no taxes. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindoostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms; but, perhaps, these fire-arms were only some sort of missive torches, and the powder very short in it's effect of that which is made in later times. Assam lies between 91 and 96 degrees of E. lon. and between 25 and 28 N. lat.

Assancale, a strong town of Armenia, with walls built, in a spiral line, all round the rock on which it stands, and strengthened with square towers. The ditches are about 2 fathoms over, cut out of the hard rock. It is situated on or near the river Ares, 22 miles E. of Erzerum.

Asselby, Yorks. E. Riding, NW. of Howden. *Assembly*, Yorks. near Thirsk.

Assens, a district and sea-port of Funen island, situated on the W. coast, on the Little Belt.

Assenton, Upper and *Nether*, Oxf. two hamlets near Henley. *Assington*, Suff. 3 miles NW. of Nayland. *Assington*, Suss. 3 miles NW. of Steyning.

Assisio. See Asitio.

Assos, a sea-port of Natolia, on a bay of the same name. Lat. 39. 32. N. lon. 26. 36. E.

Assumption, a populous city, the capital of Paraguay, situated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the trees are always green. Lat. 26. 0. S. lon. 57. 40. W.

Assynt, a district in Sutherland, Scotland, mountainous, rugged, and sterile, but containing plenty of lime-stone and marble.

Assyria, a country in Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It was one of the earliest empires, and contained the provinces now called Diarbek, Curdistan, and Irak; and involved, under it's dominion, when at it's greatest extent, many other provinces and kingdoms.

Astrabat, a handsome town of Armenia, 3 miles distant from the river Aras, and 12. S. of Naksivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lat. 38. 28. N. lon. 45. 30. E. Also a town of Segestan, Persia.

Astacton, Nott. near Bingham. *Astanton*, Shrops. near Purslow. *Asuttry*, Chesh. 2 miles from Congleton. *Asterby*, Linc. 3 miles E of Ranby. *Asterbey*, Shrops. 4 miles SW. from Westbury. *Astery*, a river in Sussex. *Asthorp*, Linc. 2 miles S. of Scampton.

Asti, a city of Montserrat, in Italy, 24 miles E. of Turin. The district to which it gives name is 25 miles long and 10 broad.

Astleham, Midd. between Staines and Sunbury. *Astley*, Warw. near Milverton. *Astley*, Lanc. between Leigh and Manchester. *Astley*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Astley*, Shrops. near Hadnal. *Astley*, Shrops. 3 miles from Bridgenorth. *Astol*, Oxf. between Burford and Whitney. *Astolly*, Oxf. 3 miles from Whitney. *Aston*, Berks. near Moulesford. *Aston upon Carron*, Glouc. near Tewkesbury *Aston*, Oxf. near Brampton. *Aston*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Aston*, or *Asserton*, Wilts, on the Downs, near E. and W. Everley. *Aston*, Bucks, in the parish of Ivingo. *Aston*, Cheshire, near Budworth. *Aston*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Aston*, Derb. near the Trent, towards Castle-Dunnington. *Aston*, Derb. near Middleton Park. *Aston*, Herts, near the river Beane. *Aston*, Herefords. near Wigmore. *Aston*, Heref. between Luckton and Leominster. *Aston*, Wilts, near Berwick. *Aston*, Wiltshire, near Berwick St. John's, on the S. side of the county. *Aston*, Shropshire, near Shefnal. *Aston*, Shropshire, a little E. of Brampton. *Aston*, Shrops. near Oswestry. *Aston*, Shrops. a little NW. of Bishop's Castle. *Aston*, Shrops. near Newport. *Aston*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Aston*, Hants, near Kingswood in the Isle of Wight. *Aston*, Yorks. 4 miles S. of Rotherham. *Aston Abbots*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Aston*, Worces. near Campden. *Aston-Blank*, or *Cold-Aston*, Glouc. 6 miles from Stow, 22 from Gloucester. *Aston*, or *Cold-Aston*, Glouc. 6 miles from Bath, and 34 from Gloucester. *Aston-Botterel*, Shrops. E. of Brown Cleehill. *Astonby*, Cumb. between Carlisle and Langton. *Aston-Cantlow*, Warw. on the borders of Staffordshire. *Aston-Chapel*, Staff. between Penkeridge and Tong-Castle. *Aston-Church*, Shrops. near Newport. *Aston Clinton*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Aston Cold*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Aston-Cold*, Derb. near Scarfdale. *Aston-Eyre*, Shrops. NE. of Tenbury. *Aston-Flamville*, Leic. near Sapcote. *Aston-Ingham*, Herefords. near Newent. *Aston-Magna*, Worc. 6 miles from Pershore. *Aston Middle*, Oxfords. 3 miles S. of Charwell. *Aston North*, Oxf. on the W. side of the Charwell, opposite to Somerton. *Aston-Parra*, Staff. near Walsall. *Aston-Parra*, near Stafford. *Aston-Pigot*, Shrops. near Chirbury. *Aston Rowen*, Oxf. near Adwel and Crowel. *Aston-Rogers*, Shrops. near Chirbury. *Aston Somerville*, Glouc. near Campden, 4 miles from Evesham. *Aston Steeple*, Oxf. near Steeple Barton and Heyford. *Aston Steeple*, Wilts, in the road from Salisbury to Bath. *Aston Subege*, Glouc. in the Vale of Eversholm, 2 miles from Campden. *Aston Tyrrel*, Berkshire, near Abingdon. *Aston West*, Wilts, near Worwelsdown. *Aston-Wheaten*, Staff. between Lapley and Water Eaton. *Aston under hill*, Gloucestershire, 5 miles from Evesham.

ASTORGA, a small city of Leon, pleasantly situated in a plain, on the little river Tuera, 28 miles W. of the city of Leon. It is strong both by nature and art, and is called the *City of Priests*, from it's cathedral being filled with ecclesiastics.

ASTRABAT, a trading town of Persia, capital of a district, to which it gives name. It is situated on the mouth of a river, at the SE. end of the Caspian Sea, 20 miles NE. of Ispahan. Lat. 36. 40. N. lon. 72. 10. E.

ASTRACAN, a territory in Asiatic Russia, including the N. and part of the W. side of the Caspian Sea, was formerly a kingdom, but is now divided into the governments of Caucasus and Saratof.

ASTRACAN, a large and populous city, seated on an island formed by the river Wolga, 50 miles NW. of the Caspian Sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has an excellent harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is noted for having excellent fish. It seldom rains here, but the river on which it stands overflows, like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astracan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, there are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. This city is supposed to have been, in very early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. In the 14th century, when the Venetians were in possession of the trade of the Black Sea, they drew from this port, to their staple at Tanais, the Asiatic productions, with which they supplied the southern parts of Europe, while the articles designed for the north, were conveyed partly along the Wolga, and partly by land-carriage, to Ladogo, on the Volkhouc, whence they were transported to Wisby, on the Isle of Gothland. The destructive expeditions of Tamerlane drove, for some time, the trade of Asia from this channel to that of Smyrna and Aleppo; and the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, gave, to a great part of it, quite a different route. Astracan is still resorted to by many nations, and it's trade with India, Persia, &c. is yet considerable. It lies 800 miles SE. of Moscow. Lat. 46. 22. N. lon. 47. 40. E.

Astrop-Wells, Northamp. near Banbury, in Oxfords. much resorted to on account of the virtues of their waters.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and from 20 to 45 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the ocean, on the E. and SE. by Biscay and Leon, and on the S. by Old Castile and Leon. It is divided into two

parts,

parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana, and is mountainous and woody. It's wines, horses, and fruits are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis-lazuli, and vermillion. The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of Prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the country.

Astwick, Yorks. 5 miles NW. of Settle. *Astwick*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Astwick*, Bedf. near Biggleswade. *Astwick*, Bucks, near Newport. *Aswardby*, Linc. 5 miles NW. from Spilsby. *Aswardby*, Linc. among the Fens.

ATACAMA, an inland town of Peru, on the borders of Chili, about 45 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lat 20. 45 S. 62. 40. W. There is also a great desert of this name, and a chain of mountains which separates Peru from Quito.

ATALAYA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, containing about 200 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence, 5 miles S. of Tomar, and 5 from the Tajo.

ATAYADA, a river of Old Castile, which falls into the Douro.

Atcham, 3 miles SE. of Shrewsbury.

ATENA, a town of Principato Citra, situated on the river Negro.

Atford, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Atforton*, Heref. near Wigmore.

ATH, or AETH, a small but strong and populous town of Hainault, yielded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, and then pretty regularly fortified by Vauban; it was restored, however, to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French, under Marechal Catinat, took it in 1697; but restored it in the same year, by the peace of Ryswick. The allies, under Field-marshal d'Averque, took it Oct. 1, 1706; and Aeth remained in the possession of the Dutch till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor, with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands. It is situated on the Dender, 9 miles NW. of the Mons.

ATHBOY, a town of Meath, in Leinster, 3 miles SW. of Trim, and 28 NW. of Dublin.

Athelarton, Staff. near Penkridge. *Athelhamston*, Dorsets. E. of Puddleton, near the river Frome. *Athelney*, or *Athelingey*, Somersets, a river island, consisting of a rising spot of ground, formed by a conjunction of the Tone with the Parret, a few miles below Taunton. Here Alfred resided when the Danes over-ran England; as the floods of the rivers anciently made this place inaccessible, and the firm ground then was not above 2 acres.

* ATHENRY, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 10 miles E. of Galway, and 91 W. of Dublin. It was formerly a place of considerable strength and note, there being numerous ruins hereabouts, of churches and cathedrals, walls and towers.

ATHENS, a city of ancient and modern Greece, formerly capital of Attica, and celebrated for it's learning and arts, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called *Setines*, or, according to Dr. Chandler, *Athini*, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are mostly of the Greek church, and speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It was taken by Mahomet II. in 1455, and is still under the dominion of the Turks; but there are many magnificent ruins, (particularly the parthenon, or great temple of Minerva, in the acropolis, or citadel; and the temple of Jupiter Olympus,) which sufficiently testify it's former grandeur. In it's present state, Athens is a city or fortress, with a thick, irregular wall, standing on the brink of precipices, and inclosing a large area, about twice as long as broad. Some portions of the ancient wall may still be discovered on the outside. The garrison consists of a few Turks, who reside there with their families, and are called by the Greeks *Castriana*. The rock of the acropolis is lofty, abrupt, and inaccessible, except the front, which is towards the Piræus. Athens is the capital of Livadia, and situated in the Gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE. of Lacedæmon, and 320 SW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 23. 57. E.

ATHERDEE, a town of Louth, in Leinster, 34 miles NW. of Dublin.

Atherington, Devons. near North Tawton. *Atherley*, or *Adderley*, Shrops. near Newport.

ATHERSTONE, a town of Warwickshire, containing about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufactures of hats, ribbons, shalloons, &c. It is situated on, or near, the river Auker, 13 miles N. of Coventry, and 103 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ATHERSTON ON THE STOUR, a town of Warwickshire, situated on the Stour, a little above it's junction with the river Avon, and 3 miles from Stratford. Market on Tuesday; and a cheese fair on Sept. 19, reckoned the largest in England.

Atherton, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Atherton*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Athill*, or *Adle*, Yorks. W. Riding, near the Air.

Athleague, in Roscommon, Connaught.

*ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, pleasantly situated on the large and beautiful river Shannon. Part of the town stands in Westmeath, on the Leinster side of the river; the other part in Roscommon, on the Connaught side; these are joined by a long bridge of many arches, which is a grand pass between the two provinces. Though Athlone is so advantageously situated for trade and improvement, it yet remains in many parts, a poor, ruinous, dirty-looking place. On the bridge are some badly executed figures and inscriptions celebrating the success of Elisabeth

of

of England, and relating how the rebels in her reign were executed, quartered, and their sculls, &c. stuck upon poles about the country, and at Dublin Castle, and every thing 'with a blessing,' &c. brought into a state of the greatest prosperity. How much of allegiance they owed her may be judged, when it is considered that it was a law in her reign, that if any one killed 'a mere Irishman,' he should be mulcted, or fined; and what were the fruits of such oppressive laws we find in the reigns of the unhappy Stuarts. It is 59 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 22. N. lon. 8. 41. W.

ATHOL, a mountainous district of Perthshire, forming the northern part of the country, and containing some fine lakes. The chief town is Blair Athol.

ATHOS, or MONTE SANTO, a remarkable mountain of Greece, on a peninsula in the mouth of the Gulf of Contessa. It has a number of churches, monasteries, hermitages, &c. on it's towering ascent, and is inhabited chiefly by Greek monks, who cultivate the olive and vineyards, and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading a very austere life, and living many of them to a great age. It is so lofty, that it is said to cast it's shadow as far as Stalimene, upwards of 40 miles. It is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 26. 20. E.

*ATHY, a neat, little town of Kildare, in Leinster, situated on the river Barrow, through which the boats pass by Carlow, to and from Waterford river. It is 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 SW. of Dublin, from which city the grand canal, by one of it's branches extends, and packets, or passage boats, pass between them daily through the whole extent both ways.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, an immense sea, bounded on the E. by Europe and Africa, and on the W. by America.

ATLAS, GREAT, called by the natives, AYADUCAL; and ATLAS, LITTLE, called ERRIFF; a chain of high mountains, in Africa, the former extending from the Desert of Barca to the western coast of Morocco; and the latter, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers. They are inhabited almost in every part, and are not of the height or magnitude ascribed to them by the ancients. From these the Atlantic Ocean takes it's name; and from the fiction of Atlas carrying the world on his back, the name Atlas, applied to a book of maps of different parts of the world, is derived.

Atlow, Derbyshire, near Ashborn.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich Islands, about 10 leagues in length, from E. to W. and supposed to contain 50,000 inhabitants. There is a good road and anchoring place on the SW. side. Lat. 21. 57. N. lon. 160. W.

Atre, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamer, near the hill of Bromwelly.

ATRI, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Atrim, Dorsets. near Bridport. *Attenton*, Nottingh. 2 miles NW. of Barton. *Attercliffe*, Yorks. near Sheffield. *Atterton*, Leic. between Witherley and Upton. *Attington*, near Worcester.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk, anciently a city, the metropolis of the county, having a palace and a collegiate church. It is still a considerable place, and stands in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 12 miles from each and 93 from London. A good market once a fortnight, besides a weekly market on Thursday.

Attleborough, Warw. between Ardbury and Horeston. *Attlebridge*, Norf. a little S. of Alderford. *Atton*, Shrops. a little NE. of Wolston.

ATTOCK, a river of Asia, which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N. of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus at the city of Attock.

ATTOCK, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is situated on the conflux of the Attock and the Indus, here called the Nilah, 140 miles NW. of Lahore, and 158 N. of Moultan. Lat. 32. 27. N. lon. 70. 36. E.

Atwick, Yorks. E. Riding, near the coast, N. of Hornsey. *Atwood*, near Worcester.

AVA, or MINAUKIOU, a large river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, crosses the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, about lat. 16. N.

AVA, a large city in India, the capital of Burmah. It is seated on the river Ava. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teek planks and bamboos. It is 520 miles E. of Calcutta, and 276 ENE. of Aracan. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 96, 30. E.

AVA, or BURMAH, a territory on the E. side of the Gulf of Bengal, bounded on the N. by Thibet; on the W. by Bengal and Aracan; and on the S. and E. by Pegu. The air is healthy, the climate temperate, and the soil rich. It abounds with mines of silver, copper, and lead, and the elephants and horses are numerous. The articles of commerce are, aloes, musk, benzoin, spices, varnish, canes, turquoises, emeralds, rubies, &c.

AVA, or AMA, a kingdom and city of Japan, in the island of Xicoco, or Sicock, between those of Niphon and Bongo. Also a kingdom of Japan, in the peninsula of Niphon.

*AVALLON, an ancient town in the dept. of Yonne. It carries on a considerable trade in grain, wines, and cattle, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is situated on the river Cousin, in a country surrounded by hills, covered with fine vineyards, 20 miles SSE. of Auxerre, and 50 SSW. of Troyes.

AUBE, a department of France, so called from a considerable river which rises in the dept. of Upper Marne, and passing by the towns of Ferre, Bar, Arcis, &c. falls into the Seine near Nogent. It is composed of a part of Champagne, and has the dept. of Marne on the N. and those of Yonne and the Cote d'Or, on the S.

AUBENAS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Besides corn and wine, it's district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chesnuts, walnuts, and mulberry trees. They wind silk here by a machine, invented by Vaucanson, which consists of 3 wheels, turned by a canal brought from the Ardeche: these wheels move 36 looms, each consisting of 6 double rows of spindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is seated on the river Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, nearly 2 miles from the mineral waters of Valz, and 15 NW. of Viviers.

AUBIGNY, a town in the dept. of Cher, seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 24 miles N. of Bourges; also a town in the district of St. Pol, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais.

AUBIN, ST. a bay, and well built town, or sea-port, of the island of Jersey, 3 miles from St. Hillary. The market here is so thronged with merchants, that it has rather the appearance of an exchange. The harbour, which has a pier that runs out into the sea, is defended by a fort. Mark. on Mon.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town in the dept. of Ille and Villaine, 10 miles E. of Cennas.

AUBONNE, a handsome town of Vaux, in the canton of Berne, situated in a district or bailage, and on a river of the same name, 10 miles W. of Lausanne.

Aubrey, or *Ambrose*, *St.* Notting. near Hareby. *Auburn*, Linc. near Boothby.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a considerable manufacture of fustian. It is situated near Ramsburg, on a branch of the Kennet, 3 miles NE. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. It had 72 dwelling houses, to the value of 20,000l. destroyed by fire, in 1760. Market on Tuesday.

AUBUSSON, a populous, trading town, in the dept. of Creuse, with a manufactory of tapestry. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE. of Limoges.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, in the county of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lat. 9. 10. N. lon. 44. 25. E.

AUCHE, a considerable town in the dept. of Gers, seated on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. A few years ago it was very ill built, except it's cathedral, one of the most beautiful and magnificent in France; but it has been adorned lately with many fine structures. Before the revolution, it was the metropolis of Gascony, capital of Armagnac, and see of an Archbishop, who was styled primate of Aquitaine. They have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 39. N. lon. 0. 40. E.

AUCHTERARDER, a district and town of Perthshire, near Ochil Hills.

Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire. *Aucote*, or *Aulcote*, Warw. near Polesworth.

AUDE, a depart. of France, composed of a part of Languedoc. It receives it's name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quilan, Limoux, Carcasson, &c. falls into the Mediterranean about 10 miles E. of Narbonne.

Audlem, Ches. near Namptwich. *Audley*, Oxf. near Thame. *Audley*, Staff. 4 miles from Newcastle-under-Line. *Audley*, Devons. near Littleham. *Audley*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Audley End*, Essex, 1 mile S. of Saffron-Walden; an elegant seat, replete with internal grandeur and external beauties; once a royal palace, the largest in England, built out of the ruins of Walden Abbey, of which there still remains one large court.

Audley-Road, on the coast of the county of Down, in Ulster; is a part of Strangford Bay, on the W. side, where ships may lie safely. *Audley Castle*, built on a promontory, commands a prospect of the whole lake of Strangford.

Audra, Camb. on the N. side of the Ouse, in the Isle of Ely. *Audrey*, Somers. near Weston Moor.

AVEIRO, or BRAGANCA NOVA, a town of Beira, in the neighbourhood of which great quantities of salt are made. It has a harbour fit for vessels of a moderate size, and is situated at the mouth of the Vonga, 30 miles S. of Oporto. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

AVEIRON, a dept. of France, so called from a river which rises near Severac le Chateau, and flowing by Rhodez and Villefranche, falls into the Tarn 24 miles below Montauban.

Aveley, Upper, Shrops. E. of the Severn, opposite Highley. *Aveley*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Aveley*, Essex, 20 miles from London, on the road to Tilbury Fort.

AVELLA, anciently ABELLA, a town of Campania, now a town of Lavora, Naples.

AVELLINO, a town of Principato Ultra, almost ruined by an earthquake, in Sept. 1693. It is 25 miles NE. of Naples.

Avenage, Glouces. a hamlet to Bisley. *Avenbury*, Heref. on the river Frome, near Bromyard.

AVENCHE, a decayed town in the canton of Berne, formerly the capital of Helvetia. It is situated at the S. end of the Lake Morat, 15 miles SW. of Berne.

Avening, Glouces. near Tedbury and

Minchinghampton. *Averham*, Nott. between Southwell and Newark. *Averley*, Wilts, near Pewsey.

AVENTINE MOUNT, one of the 7 hills on which ancient Rome was built. It was taken within the compass of the city by Ancus Martius.

AVERNO, a sulphurious lake of Lavora, Naples, near Puzzuoli; it is about 600 yards in diameter, and lies in a narrow valley, 2 miles long and 1 broad. Before Augustus caused the woods round it to be cut down, it was unhealthy; and the poets described the effluvia, arising from the lake, to be of so noxious a quality, as to prove fatal to the birds that attempted to fly over it. There is a cavern near it, which they called Avernus, or cave of the Sybil; and through this, they feigned, that there was a descent to the regions of Pluto.

AVERSO, a town of Lavora, 8 miles N. of Naples.

Averston, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

AVES, or ISLE OF BIRDS, one of the Caribbees, lying to the E. of Curacoa, with a good harbour for careening vessels. There is another of the same name, lying to the NE. of this. Lat. 15. 10. N. And, a third, near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in Lat. 50. 5. N. Also a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; one of the Bermuda islands; an island, about 4 miles in circumference, in the S. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 17. 48. S. and lon. 216. 24. E.; another in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the NW. coast of the island New Georgia; and small islands near the NE. coast of New Holland, about 4 leagues NW. of Cape Grenville.

AVESNES, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Hespre, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 NE. of Paris.

AUGAER, a town of Tyrone, in Ulster, 12 miles SW. of Dungannon, and 75 N. by W. of Dublin.

*AUGHNACLOY, Tyrone, in Ulster.

Aughrim: see *Aghrim*. *Aughterard*. Galway, in Connaught.

Aughton, Yorks. E. Riding, near the river Derwent, S. of Ellerton. *Aughton*, Yorks. 3 miles S. of Rotherham. *Aughton*, Lancas. NW. of Hornby. *Aughton*, Lanc. S. of Ormskirk.

AUGSBURG, or AUSBURG, the metropolis of Suabia, in Germany, is an imperial city, of considerable trade, governed by the town council, or magistracy, 45 in number, of whom 31 are patricians, and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Romanists and half Protestants. The public buildings are magnificent. Besides the cathedral, here are 6 Roman catholic parish churches, and 6 Lutheran. It is surrounded by beautiful plains and large forests, abounding with game. In 1462, 11,000 persons died here of the plague; as did next year, one-fourth of their neighbours; and in 1535, 13,000 were carried off by the same disorder. The bishop, who is a prince of the empire, and has a pretty considerable, though scattered, territory, holds his court at Augsburg, but resides principally at Dillingen. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW. of Munich. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 11. 4. E.

AUGUSTA, capital of Georgia, in N. America, about 130 miles from the sea, seated on the SW. bank of the river Savannah, which flowing through a fine plain country, is navigable for barges managed by means of poles. Here is a bridge over the water to the Carolina side, which is hilly. From it's excellent soil, and central situation, between the upper and lower counties, it is rising into importance.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America, on the coast of E. Florida, situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but ill situated for trade, the coast being too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet water. It is built in the form of an oblong square, divided into 4 streets, and has a church, a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, and a fort, or castle, called St. John's. Lat. 29. 53. N. lon. 81. 10. W.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of Brazil, 300 miles NE. of All Saints Bay. Lat. 9. 51. S. lon. 35. 40. W.

AUGUSTOW, a fine town of Poland, in Polachia, 30 miles NW. of Grodno.

AVIGLIANO, a little town of Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin.

AVIGNON, a large city in the dept. of Vaucluse, declared a part of France since the revolution; but before it, the capital of a little sovereignty, subject to the pope, whose legate resided here. Avignon was the residence of several popes successively, from 1307 to 1377. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles NE. of Nismes, and 20 S. of Orange.

AVIDA, an ancient city of Old Castile, with a university, and a manufactory of fine cloth. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW. of Madrid.

AVILES, a town of Austria, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo.

Avington, Berks, in the road from Spinham Land to Hungerford. *Avington*, Hants, near Winchester.

AVIS, a small town of Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. It is 65 miles E. of Lisbon.

Auckborough, Linc. in the NW. angle of the county, near Yorks and Nott. *Aukeswick*, Yorkshire, near Barnesley.

AUKLAND, BISHOP, a pretty, large, and

and well-built town in Durham, chiefly remarkable for one of the Palaces of the bishop of Durham. A manufacture of calico and muslin has been lately established here. It is situated near the conflux of the Wear with the Gaunless, or Wanless, 10 miles from Bernard Castle, 12 from Durham, and 250 from London. Market on Thursday.

Aukland, St. Andrew's, and *Aukland, West*, both near Bishop Aukland. *Aukeley*, Linc. on the borders of Yorks. near a river that runs into the Dun. *Aukeuston*, Shropshire, near Aucton Scot.

AULCESTER, an ancient town of Warwickshire, with a manufactory of needles. It is situated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow, 7 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, 14 from Warwick, and 102 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Auldby; see *Awldby*. *Auldon*, Shrops. between Chingonas and Bromfield.

AULEN. See AULAN.

AULENDORF, a town of Suabia, situated on the Schus, 8 miles N. of Ravenspurg.

Auler, or *Alre*, Somersets. near Somerton. *Aulescomb*, Devons. NW. of Honiton. *Aulesworth*, Gloucesters. between Little Barington and the river Leck. *Aulsrick*, Worc. on the borders of Heref.

AULPS, or AUPS, a town in the dept. of Var.

Aulstom, Staffords. N. of Church-Eaton, *Aulston*, Warwicks. near Loxley. *Aulston*, and *Auxley*, Worc near Pershore.

AUMALE. See ALBEMARLE.

Aumer, Norf. 6 miles E. of Castle Rising, in the road from Walsingham. *Aune*, a river of Devons. running into the English Channel E. of Plymouth.

AUNIS, lately a small territory of France, in Poictou, having Santonge on the E. and S. and comprehending the isles of Rhé and Oleron; and now forms part of the department of Lower Charente. It's salt is reckoned the best in France.

Aunsbury, Glouces. near the New Ferry over the Severn. *Aunsby*, Linc. 10 miles from Grantham, in the road to Boston. *Aunsley*, or *Ansly*, Nott. *Aunslop*, Bucks, S. of Stoke Gelding. *Avon*, Hants, N. of Christchurch. *Avon*, rivers of Glamorgans. Monmouths. and Merioneths.

AVON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, passes by Salisbury, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel a little below Christchurch, in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicesters. and running SW. by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, LOWER, or WEST AVON, a river that rises near Tedbury, in Glouces. and running W. to Claverton, about 4 miles from Bath, is joined near it by the Frome; the augmented stream then becomes navigable, and passing by the cities of Bath and Bristol, falls into the Severn at Kingroad.

AURACH, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 miles E. of Tubingen.

AVRANCHES, a city in the dept. of the Channel, very ancient, and called the *Boulevard of France*, before Bretagne was united to the crown. The Bretons, however, took it and destroyed it's fortifications in 1203, but they were rebuilt in the reign of St. Louis. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river See, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 41. N. lon. 1. 38. W.

AURAY, a sea-port on a river of the same name, in the dept. of Morbihan, 8 miles W. of Vannes.

AURICK, a town of E. Friesland, 12 miles NE. of Embden.

AURILLAC, a populous, trading town, in the dept. of Cantal, with a manufactory of lace and velvet. Before the revolution it was the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is seated on the river Jordanne, 30 miles SW. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 55. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

AURORA ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea, about 20 leagues in circumference, with a small bay on the NE. coast. Here is plenty of wood and fresh water. Lat. 15. 8. S. lon. 168. 12. E.

AURUNGABAD, one of the largest and most populous cities of India, in the Deccan, capital of a country of the same name. It was enlarged, and partly rebuilt, by Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence. It is 545 miles S. of Delhi, and 260 NE. of Bombay. Lat. 19. 45. N. lon. 76. 2. E.

Auseley, Warw. near Mereden. *Ausrie*, Worc. on the borders of Herefords. *Aust*, Glouc. by the side of the Severn, 10 miles above Bristol; a dirty village among the marshes, only frequented for it's ferry over the Severn to Bleachley. Camden remarks, that King Edward the Elder passed over from this place, to hold a conference with Llewellyn, a prince of Wales. See *New Passage*.

AUSTES, ST. a town in Cornwall, a little NE. of Grampound, 6 miles from Fowey, and 239 from London. Market on Friday.

Austerfield, Yorks. near Sheffield. *Austerley*, Yorks. near Bawtry. *Austerton*, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Austhorp*, Linc. in the Fens, near Howel. *Austhorp*, Linc. near Burwell, and 4 or 5 miles NE. of Bleaford. *Austhorp*, Rutland, between Burley

ley and Cottesmore. *Austor-Kirk*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Todwick. *Austre*, Warw. 2 miles from Bramcote.

Austria, one of the circles of the German Empire, bounded on the W. by Swisserland; on the N. by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; and on the S. by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola; the county of Tyrol; the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent; the four Forest Towns; Austrian Suabia; and the Brisgaw.

Austria, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany, in the fertility of it's soil, the richness of it's pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruits are very plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the East Indies.

Austwick, Yorkshire, near Clapham.

Autun, anciently Augustodonum, a city in the dept. of Saone and Loire, situated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains, besides the cathedral, 8 parish churches; and, before the revolution, had several religious houses. Here are also a great number of Roman antiquities, particularly, the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactories of tapestry, from cow's hair and thread, carpets, coverlets, and delft ware. It is 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 SE. of Paris. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

Auvergne, a ci-devant province of France, having Forez on the E. and Bourbonnois on the N.; was usually divided into Upper and Lower, which latter was also called Limagne. Upper Auvergne is a cold, mountainous district; Lower Auvergne is temperate and fertile. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Auxerre, a city in the dept. of Yonne, formerly governed by it's own counts, and capital of a district, called the Auxenois, in the N. part of Burgundy. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. It contains 12 parish churches, 2 hospitals, several fountains and squares, and is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47. 48. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

Auxley, Worcestershire, near Pershore.

Auxonne, a small town in the dept. of Côte d'Or; seated on the Soane, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river; and, at the end of the bridge, a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon.

Awatska Bay, a harbour on the eastern coast of Kamtschatka; said to be the safest and most extensive that has been yet discovered: it is the only one in that part of the world that can admit vessels of a large burthen. The entrance to it is in lat. 52. 51 N. lon. 158 48. E.

Awcliff, near Lancaster.

Awe, Loch, a beautiful lake in Argyleshire, about 30 miles long, and in some parts 2 broad, containing many fine little islands, tufted with trees.

Awfold, Surry, 7 miles E. of Haslemere.

Awlan, or Aalen, an imperial town of Suabia, on the river Kocher, 40 miles NW. of Augsburg.

Awlby, or *Auldby*, 7 miles from York, on the river Derwent. *Awre*, Glouc. on the W. side af the Severn, between Newenham and Gatcomb, 3 miles from each. *Awrish*, a river of Durham, running into the Tees at Eggleton. *Awthorp*, Linc. in the Isle of Axholm, and near the Trent, *Ax*, a river rising in Dorsets. and falling into the sea at Axmouth, in Devons.

Axbridge, a neat, little town in Somersets. consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow. It contains near 200 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in knitting stockings. It is seated on the river Axe, about 7 miles from it's mouth, 10 miles NW. of Wells, and 152 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Axe, a river in Somers. falling into the Severn below Uphill. *Axe*, Dorsets. in the parish of Broad Windsor. *Axey*, Linc. the chief town in the isle of Axholme. *Axford*, Wilts, 3 miles W. of Ramsbury. *Axholme*, Linc. a river island in the NW. part of the country, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompass it. It is about ten miles long, 4 broad, and 20 in compass, and has 3 villages, Crowle, Epworth, and Hurst on it.

Axel, a town in Dutch Flanders, in a morass, 10 miles N. of Ghent.

Axem, or Axim, a territory on the Gold Coast, containing 2 or 3 villages on the sea-shore. The inhabitants, who are generally rich, sell gold to the English and Dutch: they likewise exchange vast quantities of fish and rice, to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony. Lat 5. 4. N. lon. 4. 7. W.

*Axminster, a considerable town of Devons. with a manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, cotton tapes, druggets, and an extensive one of carpets, wrought with needles by women. Here is a minster yet standing, erected by King Athelstan; and the monuments yet remain in the church, of some who were killed in his army and buried here, when he defeated the Danes in a neighbouring field, called to this day

King's

King's Field. It is seated on the river Axe, 26 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Axmouth, Devons. on the coast between Lyme and Sidmouth. *Axknoll*, Dorsets. 2 miles NE. of Beminster.

AXUA, a village, once a very large city, of Abyssinia, as appears from its extensive ruins. In one square, Mr. Bruce found 40 obelisks with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. Lat. 14. 13. N. lon. 36. 4. E.

Axwell, Durham, 2 miles W. of Ravensworth Castle.

AYAMONTE, a well-fortified sea-port of Andalusia; at the mouth of the river Guadiana, 80 miles NW. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

AYDON, or HAYDON BRIDGE, a town of Northumb. 5 miles W. of Hexham. Market on Tuesday.

Aydon Castle, Northumb. 10 miles W. of Newcastle. *Ayford*, Glouc. a little E. of Taunton. *Aylburton*, Glouces. on the Severn, opposite Berkeley. *Aylesborough*, Worc. on a hill, 1 mile from Pershore.

*AYLESBURY. See AILESBURY.

Aylesford, Kent, on the Medway, 4 miles N. of Maidstone, and 6 S. of Rochester.

AYLESHAM. See ALESHAM.

Aylleston, Warw. in the parish of Atherstone, near the Avon. *Aylmerton*, Norf. near Felldrigg. *Aylmouth*; see *Alnemouth*. *Aylton*, Herefords. W. of Lydbury. *Aylton*, Hunts, near Yaxley. *Aynerton*, Glouc. near Austferry. *Aylwood*, Dorsets. 2 miles E. of Corfe Castle, in the isle of Purbeck. *Aylworth*, Glouc. near Wythington. *Aylworth* Suss. N. of Eastbourne. *Aymestree*, Herefords 3 or 4 miles S. of Wigmore and W. of Leominster.

AYMOUTH, a town of Berwickshire, Scotland, with a small harbour, principally for fishing vessels. It is 6 miles N. of Berwick.

Ayno on the hill, Northamp. near Oxfordshire and the river Charwell. *Aynot*, *Little* and *Great*, Herts, near Walthamsted, *Ayokling*, Essex, near the Thorndons. *Ayot Green*, Herts, between the river and Kempton.

AYR, a sea-port of Ayrshire, situated on a sand plain, and built on both sides of the river Ayr, which rises on the borders of Lanerkshire, and crossing the county, to which it gives name, runs into the Clyde, near the town of Ayr. It's waters possess a petrifying quality, and wood petrified in it makes excellent hones for razors. Over it there is a bridge of 4 arches, in the middle of the town. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in coals and grain, and there is a profitable fishery of cod and haddock on the coast; they have also flourishing manufactories of cotton, iron, tambour works, &c. The market-cross here is a valuable relic of antiquity, purporting, by the date which it bears, to have been built in 1055. It is 65 miles SW. of Edinburgh.

Ayreton, Yorks. SE. from Settle. *Ayron*, a river in Cardiganshire.

AYRESHIRE, a large, commercial county of Scotland, bounded on the WNW. and N. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire; on the E. by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries; and on the SE. and S. by the shires of Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth; it is divided into 46 parishes, and, in 1791, contained about 83,892 souls, having gained an increase, within the last forty years, of 14,833 inhabitants. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW. and SW. and forming a large bay S. of the Frith of Clyde.

Ayston, Rutl. near Uppingham Park. *Ayton Field*, Lancas. near Bolton. *Ayton*, Chesh. near Northwick. *Ayton*, Shrops. near Purslow. *Ayton*, Northumb. 6 miles from Berwick. *Ayton*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorks. near Stockesley. *Ayton East*, Yorks. near Wickham. *Ayton-East*, Yorks. near the river Harford. *Ayton-West*, Yorks. near Stokesley.

AZAMOR, a town of Duguella, Morocco, situated on the river Morbeys near the sea; but the entrance of the river is dangerous. Lat. 33. 20. N.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

Azemon Darby, and *Azelley*, Yorkshire, both in the W. Riding, near Rippon.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, TERCERAS, or WESTERN ISLES, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. longitude, and between 37 and 40 N. latitude; 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are 9 in number, St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them, which they have ever since retained. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky and salubrious air: they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. No venomous animal, it is said, is to be found here; and ships bound from Europe to America, on touching here, are immediately freed from the vermin that infested them. Geographers are not determined whether they belong to Africa, to Amerca, or Europe. These islands are subject to earthquakes; perhaps it is to these dreadful convulsions, that they owe their origin.

AZUA DE COMPOSTELLA, a small town on the S. coast of St. Domingo, on a deep bay, 12 leagues SSE. of Cape Salinas.

AZUL, RIO, i. e. Blue River, in California, N. America.

BAAR,

BAAR, a landgraviate of Suabia. The river Danube rises in this country, of which Furstenburgh is the principal town.

BABA, a town, jurisdiction, and river of Guayaquil, in Terra Firma. The country produces abundance of cocoas, of which they make two gatherings in a year.

BABA, a town and gulf of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, NE. of Silistria.

Babcary, Somers. on a branch of the river Parret, near N. and S. Berrowes.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean: near it there is a small, barren island, about 5 miles in circumference, almost uninhabited, of the same name. Lat. 12. 40. N. lon. 44. 30. E.

BADENAUSEN, a town of Wirtemberg, Suabia, situated on the Guntz. It is 16 miles SE. of Ulm.

Baber Bridge, Middl. near Hounslow-Heath. *Baberham Hall*, 6 miles from Cambridge, S. of Gogmagog Hills. *Baberstock*, Wilts, near Wilton. *Babewell*, Suff. near Ickworth, *Babham*, Berks, 2 miles N. of Maidenhead. *Babingley*, or *Baburghley*, upon the shore of Lynn-deep. *Babington*, Somers. near Kilmarsden. *Bablack*, Oxfords. near Radcot Bridge, over the Isis.

BABOLITZA, CARETHNA, a town of Sclavonia, situated near the river Drave, between Possega and Zygeth.

Barworth, Nott. near Redford.

BABYLON. See IRAC ARABIC.

BACA, or BAZA, a populous town of Spain in Granada, situated on the S. side of the Guadalentin, 20 miles NE. of Guadix.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a sea-port town, in the island of Salsette. Lat. 19. 21. N. lon. 72. 40. E.

BACANO, a river, village, and small lake from which issues the river Varca, in the pope's territories.

BACASERAY, or BRACHISERIA, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 35. 40. E.

BACCARACH, a town of the Lower Palatinate, Lower Rhine, famous for it's wines. It is seated on the W. shore of the Rhine, 20 miles W. of Mentz.

Bach, near Chester. *Bache*, a small river in Montgomeryshire. *Bachesor*, or *Betsford*, Glouc. near Morton in Marsh.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca Islands, fertile in sago, fruits, and all necessaries. The principal town is Sabronga. It is situated under the equator, in lon. 125. E.

Backford, N. of Chester. *Backton*, Norf. near the coast. *Backton*, Suff. 3 miles W. of Mendlesham. *Backton*, Suff. near Wulpit. *Backwell*, Somers. *Backworth*, Northum. 5 miles NW. of Tinmouth. *Bacon End*, Warw. near Solihull. *Baconsthorp*, Norf. near Hempsted. *Baconsthorp*, Norf. near Buckenham. *Bacup-Booth*, Lancas. near the river Irwell.

BADAJOZ, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura. It stands on an eminence, on the S. side of the Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long and 14 broad, built by the Romans. It is 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat 38. 32. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Badbury, Dorsets. *Badbury*, Wilts, N. of Aldeburnchase. *Badby*, Northamp. between Catesby and Davontry. *Baddeley*, Chesh. 2 miles from Namptwich. *Baddesley*, Hants, NE. of Rumsey. *Baddesley South*, Hants, near Lymington. *Baddesworth*, Yorks. 4 miles from Doncaster. *Baddingham*, Suff. near Framlingham. *Baddington*, Chesh. near Nampwich. *Baddleston*, Somersets. near Milverton. *Baddow*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, both near Chelmsford.

BADEN, a margraviate of Suabia, divided into two principalities, Baden Baden and Baden Dunach, and it's capital situated near the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Rastadt. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 8. 14. E.

BADEN, a county and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Argow, and it's capital, situated on the river Limmat, 14 miles NW. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 8. 20 E.

BADEN, a town in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Schwooha, 15 miles SW. of Vienna. The above places are all noted for their Baths, as their name Baden implies.

BADENWEILER, a town of Baden Baden, Suabia, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Friburg.

Badgeworth, a village of Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Cheltenham, noted for a mineral spring. *Badgeworth*, Somerset. NW. of Axbridge and Mendip Hills. *Badhampton*, Wilts, 3 miles W. of Stapleford. *Badhampton*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Badington*, Glouces. near Hawkesbury.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E. of Revel.

Badlesmere, Kent, 8 miles from Canterbury, S. of Feversham. *Badingham*, Camb. on the borders of Suff. *Badenagh*, Northumb. in the ward of Tyndale. *Badley*, Suff. near Needham. *Badmington*, Wilts. *Badmington*, *Magna*, and *Parva*, Glouc. NE. of Chipping-Sudbury. *Badsell*, Kent, E. of Tunbridge. *Badsey*, Worces. E. of Evesham. *Badsey*, Yorks W. Riding, between Bramham Moor and Gawthorp Hill. *Badshot*, Surry, N. of Farnham. *Badwell Ash*, Suff. near Walsham in the Willows.

BAEZA, a large and handsome town of Jaen, in Andalusia, with an university. It is seated near the Guadalquiver, 17 miles NE. of Jean.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a very large gulf in N. America, NE. of Hudson's Bay, discovered by Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616, in his attempting to discover a NW. passage from Europe to the Pacific. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees N. lat. and from 45 to 85 W. lon.

BAFFO, a considerable town of Cyprus, in lat. 34. 50. N. lon. 32. 20. E.

Bagkere, Dorsetshire, near Staurminster. Newton. *Bagborough*, Dorsets. 7 miles W. of Stourminster, *Bagborough-East*, Somers. near Wivelscomb. *Bagborough-West*, Somers. 4 or 5 miles SE. of Stoke-Gomer. *Bagby*, Yorks. SE. of Thirsk.

Bagdad, a large and populous city, the capital city of Irac-Arabic (the ancient Chaldea, or Baylon) a province of Turkey, in Asia. It is seated on the E. side of the Tigris, along the banks of which it extends about 2 miles. The suburbs being very extensive, and on both sides of the river, which is broad, deep, and rapid, and at certain seasons rises to a prodigious height, overflowing tracts of the country, the communication is kept up by a bridge of boats. About half of the inhabitants are Turks, Persians, Arabs, &c. the rest consists of Armenians, a few Europeans, and Jews; which last act in the capacity of bankers to the rest. Their numbers are variously stated, at from 15 to 60,000. It's trade is considerable, being annually visited by the Symrna, Aleppo, and Western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the thirteenth century. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bassora. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 43. 52. E.

Bagenderby, Lincolns. 6 miles NW. of Spilsby. *Bagendon*, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirencester. *Baggeley*, Shrops. between Wem and Oswestree. *Baggington*, Warw 4 miles SE. of Coventry. *Baggot's Hope*, Shrops at the foot of Sitterstones Hill. *Baghurst*, Hants, E. of Kingsclear. *Baglake, West*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Longbridy.

Baglana, or Bocklana, a mountainous, but fertile country of Hindoostan in the Deccan, extending from the Surat river to Poonah, having Guzerat to the N. Candeish and Dowlatabad to the E. and SE. and the Gauts mountains to the S.

Bagley Wood, Berkshire, 2 miles up the river, above Abingdon. *Bagmermere*, Chesh. 1 mile SW. of Congleton. *Bagnall Chapel*, Staff. near Hilton Abbey and the source of the Trent.

Bagnal's Arms, *Bagnal's Bridge*, and *Bagnal's Town*, all in the county of Carlow, in Leinster, between 40 and 50 miles from Dublin.

Bagnara, a sea port of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles S. of Palmi. In this town, 3017 persons perished by an earthquake, in 1783. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 16. 8. E.

Bagnarea, a town of Patrimonio, in the pope's territories, 5 miles S. of Orvieto.

Bagneres de Luchom, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of it's hot mineral waters. It is situated on the river Adour, 10 miles SE. of Tarbez.

Bagneres en Bigorre, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, situated near the source of the river Garonne, 60 miles SW. of Thoulouse.

Bagnialack, or Banjaluka, a town of Bosnia, 30 miles NE. of Spalatro.

Bagnols, a town in the dept. of Gard, near the river Cese (in the bed of which some gold sand is found) 8 miles SW. of Pont St. Esprit.

Bagnor, Berks, 2 miles from Newbury. *Bagpath*, Glouc. near Berkeley. *Bargrave*, Leices. between Hungerton and Crawston. *Bagshaw*, Derb. in the High Peak.

*Bagshot, between Staines and Hartley-Row, 7 miles from Windsor. Bagshot Heath, extending many miles in Berkshire and Hampshire, is very desert and barren, producing little but furze.

Bagthorp. Norf. 7 miles W. of Walsingham. *Bagthorp*, Nott. near Mansfield. *Baguleigh*, Chesh. between Altringham and Stockport. *Bagworth*, near Leicester.

Bahama, or Lucaya Islands, situated to the S. of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees of N. latitude, and 73 and 81 of W. longitude. They extend along the coast of Florida to the Isle of Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, mostly mere rocks; but 12 of them large and fertile: Providence, one of the least of these, is reckoned the most valuable. The island of Bahama, which is the largest, and gives name to the rest, is about 60 miles long. 9 wide. Lat. about 26 and 27. N. long. about 78 and 80 W. They are possessed by the English, who have introduced the cotton seed here from Georgia, which is found to be well adapted to the soil and climate. The quantity of cotton they exported, in 1792, was 5047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

Bahar, a country of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the W. by Oude and Allahabad; on the N. by Napaul and Oude; on the E. by Bengal; and on the S. by Bengal and Orissa. It produces wheat, rice, peas, &c. but the principal article of export, is the saltpetre, manufactured in this province. The town of Bahar, formerly the capital, is about 30 miles SE. of Patna, it's present capital It is subject to the English East India Company.

Baheren, or Bahhrein, a town in the island of Aval, the largest among the cluster called Bahhrein, in the Gulf of Persia, containing, besides the fortified town of Bahhrein, about 60 poor villages. It is famous for its pearl fishery. Lat. 26. 10. N. lon. 49 5. E.

Bahus, or Bohus, a town of West Gothland, capital of a government of the same name. It stands on a rock in an island 10 miles N. of Gottenburg.

Baia, a town of Lavora, Naples, famous under the ancient Romans for it's hot bath, sumptuous palaces, moles like promontories, erected to drive out the sea; and other establishments of enormous expence, The ruins of marbles, mosaics, stucco, and other fragments

fragments here, are innumerable. This once favourste seat of health and pleasure, is now the den of pestilence, (at least during the estival heats), occasioned by stagnant waters, mephitic vapours, &c. It is 11 miles W. of Naples.

BAIKAL, a lake in Siberia, 320 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, interspersed with islands. In it are pikes, black seals, and sturgeons, of an immense size. Lat. from about 51. to 55. N. lon. from 104. to 110. E.

BAILEUL, a town in the dept. of the north, 9 miles SW. of Ypres.

Baileys, Bucks, between Slough and Salt-hill. *Bailham*, Suff. near Nettlested.

Baillieborough, in the county of Cavan, Ulster, 43 miles from Dublin.

BAIN-GONGA, a large river of Hindoostan, which, rising near the south bank of the Nerbudda, runs southward through Berar, and after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills, that bound the British Northern Circars.

Baint Brig, Yorks. near Swalesdale Forest. *Baire*, Linc. near Hetsbank Passage, over the Leven Sands. *Baits*, Chesh. E. of the branch of the Merseys that runs S. into the Dee, *Baits Cross*, Northumb. within the bounds of Berwick. *Bake*, Cornw. in the parish of St. Germains.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NE. of Esseck.

BAKEWELL, a pretty, large town, in Derbyshire on the NW. side of the Peak. It is seated on the river Wye, near it's influx into the Derwent, 20 miles NNW. of Derby, and 131 from London. Market on Monday, chiefly for lead.

BAKU, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan; the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W. coast of which it is situated, 300 miles S. of Astracan. Lat. 40. 2. N. lon. 49. 15. E.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, seated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and in taste a trout. The river Dee, noted for salmon, runs through the lake. This town carries on a considerable trade in knit, woollen stockings, flannels, and corn. It is 36 miles from Holywell, and 165 NW. of London, Market on Saturday.

BALAGAT, or BALLA-GAUT, a country in the Deccan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, extending along a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and extends through their territories and the Peninsula, to the S. extremity of the kingdom of Mysore. See GAUTS.

BALAGUER, a town of Catalonia, situated on the river Segra, 63 miles WNW. of Barcelona.

Balam, Surry, between Camberwell and Clapham.

BALARUC, a town in the dept. of Herault, famous for it's baths.

BALASORE, or JELLASORE, a sea-port of Orissa, on the N. W. of the Bay of Bengal, four miles from the sea by land, and 20 by it's river, the Gongahar. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. The adjoining country is very fertile, and fish is very plentiful. It is 104 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 22. 0. N. lon. 87. 1. E.

BALBASTRO, a town of Arragon, on the river Vero, 40 miles SE. of Saragossa.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, exactly where the mountain terminates in the plain. The magnificent remains of the once famous Temple of the Sun in this city, though mutilated and deformed by the Turkish minarets, houses, mosques, &c. made up of the ruins, are well preserved, and display the boldest and most beautiful plan that ever was attempted in architecture. This temple is supposed to have been built by Antoninus Pius, in place of the more ancient temple gone to decay. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N. of Damascus. Lat. 34. 22. N. lon. 37. 22. E.

* BALBRIGGEN, a sea-port of the county of Dublin, in Leinster, 15 miles from the metropolis, or city of Dublin.

Bally, Yorks. near Doncaster.

BALCH, or BALK, a considerable town and province of Usbeck Tartary, S. of Samarcand, and E. of Bucharia Proper. The latter is about 360 miles long and 250 broad. The former is situated on the frontiers of Persia, in lat. 37. N. lon. 65. 20. E.

Balcomb, Sussex, E. of Horesham, *Balden March*, and *Balden Toot*, two villages NE. of Oxford. *Baldersby*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Balderton*, Nott. near Newark. *Balderton*, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Balderwood Lodge*, Hants, in the New Forest.

BALDIVIA, or VADDIVIA, a sea-port of Chili, in S. America, situated on a bay of the same name, between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. The inhabitants, who are about 2000, send some large ships to Lima, with gold, corn, hides, and salt provisions, who are exchanged for slaves, sugar, chocolate, and European commodities and manufactures. The town is inclosed with walls, built of earth, and several forts have been erected at the entrance of the harbour. Lat. 38. 18. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

BALDOCK, a pretty large town in Herts, seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, 9 miles from Barkway and Royston, and 38 NNW. of London. A considerable market on Thursday for corn and malt.

Baldox-Fee, Hants, W. of the Bay of Southampton, opposite Redbridge.

BALI,

BALI, an island, forming the E. side of the Straits of Bali, or Java, through which the E. India ships sometimes return from China. The island is populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are Pagans, and much addicted to war: they are of a black, or very dark complexion. Lat. 7. 10. S. lon. 115. 50. E.

Balinagar, in Galway, 83 miles from Dublin. *Balintra*, in Roscommon, 83 miles from Dublin, both in Connaught.

Balking, Berks, near Offington and Shirevenham. *Balkington*, Dorsets. in the Isle of Purbeck, near Warbarrow Bay.

Ball, in Mayo, Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghadireen*, in Mayo, Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghkeed Inn*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghy*, in Sligo, Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 48. N. lon. 8. 55. W. *Ballaghy*, in Mayo, Connaught, 97 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghy*, in Londonderry, Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin.

Ballamono, a village in the isle of Man, near Castleton.

Ballaseaere, in Sligo, Connaught, 100 miles from Dublin; here is a water-fall.

Ballendon, Bucks, near Amersham.

Ballengary, in Kerry, Munster, at the mouth of the Shannon, near Ardfert.

Balles, Herts, in Little Amwell. *Balley Salley*, a village in the Isle of Man, 5 miles from Castletown. *Balhill*, Devons. near Hartland.

Balliclare, in Antrim, Ulster. *Balliclogh*, in Cork, Munster.

Ballidon, Derbys. near Wirkesworth.

Ballidum, West, in Clare, Munster, *Ballihaness*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballileague*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

* BALLIMORE, a town in Westmeath, Leinster, situated half-way between Mullingar and Athlone, 50 miles from Dublin.

* BALLINA, or BELLEEK, a town in Mayo, Connaught, 14 miles N. of Castlebar, and 120 from Dublin.

Ballinacargy, in Westmeath, Leinster, nearly 46 miles from Dublin. *Ballinacarigg*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballinachora*, near Middletown, in Cork, Munster. *Ballinafad*, in Roscommon, Connaught. *Ballinafad*, in Sligo, Connaught, about 80 miles from Dublin. *Ballinagar*, in King's County, Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin. *Ballinaach*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballinalack*, in W. Meath, Leinster, nearly 48 miles from Dublin. *Ballinamalkard*, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Ballinamore*, in Galway, Connaught, 48 miles from Dublin. *Ballinanaght*, in Cavan, Ulster, 54 miles from Dublin.

* BALLINASLOE, a village in Roscommon, Connaught, remarkable for it's great fairs of cattle, wool, &c. It is 72 miles from Dublin.

Ballinarar, in Cork, Munster. *Ballinclare*, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballindaggin*, in Mayo, Connaught, nearly 100 miles from Dublin. *Ballinderry*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Ballinderry*, in Antrim, Ulster, 73 miles from Dublin. *Ballindrait*, in Donegal, Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin. *Ballingarry*, in Limerick, Munster, 122 miles from Dublin. *Ballingarrycraner*, in Limerick, Munster.

Ballingham, Heref. SE. of Aconbury.

Ballington, Essex, NW. of Sudbury.

Ballinlough, in the parish of Anahilt, in Down, Ulster. *Ballinlough*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 90 miles from Dublin. *Ballinphelic*, in Cork, Munster; here is a sulphurious chalybeate water.

* BALLINROBE, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, 112 miles from Dublin.

Ballinspidle, in Cork, Munster. *Ballintobber*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin. *Ballintogher*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Ballintoy*, on a bay in Antrim, Ulster, 150 miles from Dublin. Coals are raised here. *Balintra*, in Donegal. Ulster. nearly 106 miles from Dublin. *Ballinroony*, in Cork, Munster.

BALLOGISTAN, a territory of Delhi, in Hindoostan, bordering westward on the country of the Seiks, and approaching to the N. of Mewat. It's extremity is about 24 miles W. from Delhi. It is of an oval form, about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad. The country is rugged, being full of ravines, and the inhabitants are savage and cruel.

Ballrienan, a pleasant peninsula, in Louth, Ulster; in which are remaining evident marks of a druid's grove, or dwelling, supposed to have been the supreme seat of the drew, or arch druid.

* BALLYBAY, a town in Monaghan, Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin.

Ballybeacon, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballybegg*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballybeggan*, in Kerry, Munster, 2 miles E. by N. from Tralee. *Ballybofey*, in Donegal, Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. *Ballybogan*, in Meath, Leinster. *Ballybough Bridge*, one mile from Dublin, Leinster, on an arm, or creek of the bay.

* BALLIBOY, a town in the King's County, Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.

Ballybrittas, in Queen's county, Leinster. 38 miles from Dublin. *Ballybrood*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballycam Bay* near Killough, in Down, Ulster. *Ballycanoe*, in Wexford, Leinster, 4 miles from Gorey, and 49 from Dublin. *Ballycarney*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Ballycarry*, in Antrim, Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Ballycashedy*, on the E. side of Lough Earne, in Fermanagh, Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin. *Ballycashin*, in Waterford, Munster.

* BALLYCASTLE, a sea-port town of Antrim, in Ulster, about 50 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 113 from Dublin. It is noted for it's adjacent collieries, and near it there is a chalybeate spring.

Ballycleave,

Ballyclaire, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballyderihan*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Ballyclough*, in Cork, Munster, one mile from Mallow.

*BALLYCONNEL, a town in Cavan, Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin, and 11 N. W. of Cavan.

Ballycopland, in Down, Ulster. *Ballycotton*, a village, island, and bay of Cork, in Munster, 4 miles from Cloyne. *Ballycowen*, in King's County, Leinster. *Ballycumber*, in King's County, Leinster, about 51 miles from Dublin. *Ballydargan*, in Down, Ulster. *Ballydehob*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballydesmond*, now called *Ballydavilin*, a castle in the county of Cork, Munster, on a rock projecting into the sea. *Ballydougan*, in Down, Ulster, S. of Hollymount, on the verge of Lake Straugford. *Ballyforan*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 71 miles from Dublin. *Ballygamboon*, in Kerry, Munster, produces large quantities of cyder. *Ballygawly*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. *Ballygobbin*; see *Bantry*. *Ballygoreen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballygunner*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballyhack Ferry*, in Waterford, Leinster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhalbert*, in Down, Ulster, 86 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhassik*, in Cork, Munster.

* BALLYHAUNIS, in Mayo, Connaught, 93 miles from Dublin.

Ballyhaven Road, near Strangford Bay, in Down, Ulster. *Ballyhays*, in Cavan, Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhean*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyheen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballyheigh Bay*, coast of Kerry, Munster. *Ballihenry Road*, in Strangford Bay, in Down, Ulster. *Ballyhibuck*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyhighland*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballyhinch*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyholm Bay*, coast of Down, in Ulster, between Carrickfergus and the Copland Islands. *Ballyhootly*, in Cork, Munster, pleasantly situated on the Blackwater, in a woody country, 111 miles from Dublin. *Bally James Duff*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballykelly*, in Londonderry, Ulster, 125 miles from Dublin. *Ballyket*, in Clare, Munster, 141 miles from Dublin. *Ballylaghan*, in Mayo, Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin. *Ballylemon*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballylongford*, in Kerry, Munster, 121 miles from Dublin. *Ballymacandan*, in Kilkenny, Leinster, 59 miles from Dublin. *Bollymagory*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Ballymagowran*, in Cavan, Ulster.

* BALLYMAHON, a town of Longford, in Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin.

Ballymaloe Castle, in Cork, Munster. *Ballymaloney*, in Clare, Munster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Ballymalus Castle*, on the river Lane, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballymaney*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Ballymanlagh*, in Tipperary, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballymascanlan*, in Louth, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin. *Ballymagarry*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin.

*BALLYMENA, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 20 miles NW. of Belfast, and 93 N. of Dublin.

Ballymoney, in Galway, Connaught.

*BALLYMONEY, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 107 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMORE, a small town in West Meath, Leinster, 47 miles W. of Dublin.

Ballymoreen, in Tipperary, Munster, 68 miles from Dublin. *Ballymore Eustace*, on the Liffey, about 17 miles from Dublin. *Ballymote*, in Galway, Connaught. *Ballymullalon*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin. *Ballymurry*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 69 miles from Dublin. *Ballymurtogh*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Ballyna*, in Mayo, Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 9. 10. W. *Ballynacargy*, in Cavan, Ulster, 131 miles from Dublin. *Ballynacarrow*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Ballynaclessan*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballynaclush*, in Carlow, Leinster, 2 miles from Rathdrum. *Ballyganny*, in Meath, Leinster, 40 miles from Dublin *Ballynahassack*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballynahown*, in West Meath, Leinster.

*BALLYNAHINCH, in Down, Ulster, nearly 76 miles from Dublin.

Ballynakelly, in Cork, Munster.

*BALLYNAKILL, a town in Queen's County, Leinster, 48 miles SW. of Dublin.

Ballynamaru, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballynamona*, in Cork, Munster, 137 miles from Dublin. *Ballynamore*, in Galway, Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. *Ballynaries*, in Down; see *Dromore*. *Ballynaskeligs*, a village and bay of Kerry, Munster. *Ballynasloe*; see *Ballinasloe*. *Ballynaspeg*, or *Bishop's Town*, 2 miles W. of Cork, Munster. *Ballynatray*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballynecty*, in Limerick, Munster, 169 miles from Dublin. *Ballynegalga*, in Down; see *Dromore*. *Ballynegall*, in Limerick, Munster, near Kilmallock. *Ballynekill*, 1 mile E. of Waterford, Munster. *Ballyguile*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballyntobber*, in Cork, Munster, near Kinsale. *Ballynure*, in Antrim, Ulster, nearly 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballynreney*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballyonan*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Ballyporeen*, in Tipperary, Munster, nearly 97 miles from Dublin. *Ballygragget*, in Kilkenny, Leinster, nearly 50 miles from Dublin. *Ballyroan*, in Queen's County, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin, and about 5 from Maryboborough. *Ballyroney Lake*, in Down, Ulster, near Rathfryland. *Ballyscandlan*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballyseedy*, in Kerry, Munster, 2 miles SE. of Tralee.

*BALLYSHANNON, a town of Donegal, Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin. It has a good harbour SE. of Donegal Bay, and a bridge of 14 arches over a river, which runs out of Lough Erne, and falling from a ridge of rocks, about 12 feet at low water, forms a most beautiful and picturesque cascade.

cascade. It is a great salmon-leap, and large quantities of that fish are got here.

Ballysodare, in Sligo, Connaught.

* Ballytore, a beautiful village in Kildare, Leinster, seated on the river Griss, 28 miles from Dublin, on the road to Cork.

Ballytrain, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Ballytrisna*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyvary*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyvely*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyvenine*, in Cork, Munster, about a mile W. of Ross. *Ballyvogy Head*, in Cork, Munster; between this and the opposite cape, Mizen-Head, there is a large bay. *Ballyvolane*, at the Cove of Cork, Munster. *Ballyvourney*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballywalter*, in Down, Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin.

Balms, or *Barms*, Middlesex, near Dalston, part of Hackney.

Balnabara, in West Meath, Leinster. *Balnalack*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Balnoglera*, in Armagh, Ulster.

Baln Hall, Yorks. near Snaith.

Balon, in Carlow, Leinster.

Balrigg, near Lancaster.

Balruddery, or Balrothery, a town of Dublin, Leinster, 14 miles N. of the city, and about 1 from the sea.

Balsborough, Somers. SE. of Glastonbury. *Balshall*, Warw. W. of Coventry. *Balshall*, Yorks. near the conflux of the Ribble and the Holder, E. of Raddon Park. *Balsham*, 10 miles from Cambridge, E. of Gog Magog Hills. *Baltestow*, Sussex, SW. of Winchelsea.

Baltic, a large inland sea, in the N. of Europe, having Denmark and Sweden on the W. Russia and Poland on the E. and Poland, Prussia, and Germany on the S. The Baltic neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a superficial current sets through the Sound into the ocean, while the water, at a considerable depth, keeps rushing in. There is a method of keeping a boat stationary in such a situation; it is by making use of a large basket full of stones, instead of an anchor; when this is thrown overboard, and suspended at a proper depth from the boat by a rope, the boat is prevented from being carried along with the upper current, by the pressure of the opposite current, beneath on the basket. The Baltic is generally frozen in the winter.

Baltimore, a town of Cork, Munster, with a good harbour: it stands on a headland, which runs into the sea, 5 miles NE. of the island of Cape Clear. It was taken and plundered by the Algerines in 1631, on which the affrighted inhabitants fled, and it has never since recovered it's former consequence. It is 15 miles SW. of Ross, and 168 from Dublin.

Baltimore, a large and trading town of Maryland in America seated on the Petapsee, which runs into Chesapeak Bay. It is divided into the town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which there are 2 bridges. At Fell's Point the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the town. In 1787 the number of houses was 1955; the number of inhabitants is upwards of 12,000: their religious professions are various. Baltimore is 45 miles NE. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 45. N. lon. 76. 25. W.

Baltimore, a large county, in the western part of Maryland.

* Baltinglass, a town of Wicklow, Leinster, having extensive manufactures of linen, woollen, and diaper. It is situated on the river Slaney, 39 miles SW. of Dublin.

Bamba, a fertile province of Congo, in Africa, between the rivers Ambrisi and Lose. The sea-coast produces vast quantities of salt, and they fish here for the *zimbis*, a little sea snail, which is the current coin, not only here, but in the most distant parts of Africa.

Bamber, Yorks. near Horncastle.

Bamberg, a large, populous, and handsome city of Franconia, formerly imperial, and now capital of a bishopric of the same name, about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, having the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the W. The country about it is very fertile in grain, saffron, liquorice, figs, lemons, and oranges, and is watered by the rivers Rednitz and Pegritz, which run through the town, and fall into the Mayne a little below it. Here is an university. It is 35 miles N. of Nuremburg. Lat. 50. 2. N. lon. 11. 7. E.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, near the river Orlitz, 30 miles from Glatz. Lat. 49. 53. N. lon. 16. 50. E.

Bamborough, Northamp. near Brackley. *Bamborough*, Northum. 5 miles from Belford, and the same distance from Farn Islands.

Bambuck, a pretty large, and populous country, in the interior of Africa, (mentioned by Abbé Raynal, but without specifying his authorities,) under the 12th or 13th deg. of N. lat. governed by village lords, called Farims. There are six gold mines in it, and others of silver, tin, lead, iron, and loadstone. Here are apes, whiter than the whitest European rabbits, white foxes, and an animal called the Girasa, as high, but not so large as the elephant; made more like a camel, and of extraordinary swiftness.

Bamburgh, Linc. near the Bane, NW. of Horncastle. *Bamburgh Castle*, Northum. or rather the remains of it, situated on a very steep rock, that is washed by the sea. It was in great repute during the Saxon heptarchy, and often sustained the whole power of the Scottish nation; 14 miles SE. of Berwick.

Bamf. See Banff.

Bampton, a town of Devonshire seated on a branch of the river Ex, in a bottom surrounded by hills, 21 miles from Exeter, and

and 163 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

BAMPTON, a large town in Oxfords. trading largely in fellmongers wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, and stockings. It is seated on the Isis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkshire. It is five miles from Burford, 12 W. of Oxford, and 70. W. by N. of London. A considerable market on Wednesday.

Ban, a river of Down, Ulster, which rises about 8 miles E. of Newry, and falls into Lough Neagh. *Banada*, in Sligo, Connaught.

* BANAGHER, a town of King's County, Leinster, seated on the Shannon, over which it has 2 bridges. It is about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin.

Banagher Church, in Tyrone, Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin. *Banagroth*, in King's County, Leinster.

Banbery, 4 miles from Norwich.

* BAINBRIDGE, a village of Down, Ulster, noted for it's great fairs of linen cloth. It is about 18 miles W. of Down-Patrick, and 60 from Dublin.

* BANBURY, a town in Oxfords. noted in Camden's time for good cheese, but now chiefly for cakes and ale. It has a manufacture of plush, or shag cloth, contains about 700 houses, including 6 hamlets belonging to it, and is seated on the Cherwell, in a fertile soil, 17 miles from Oxford, and 75 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

BANCA, an island in the Indian Archipelago, on the ESE. of Sumatra, between that island and Borneo; with a town and strait of the same name. It is about 100 miles long and 30 broad, populous, and tolerably fertile. Lat. 2. 35. S. lon. 106. 50. E.

BANCALIS, a sea-port of Acheen, on the E. coast of Sumatra, 130 miles W. of Malacca. The Dutch have a settlement here. Lat. 1. 15. N. lon. 100. 7. E.

BANCOCK, or FOU, a town of Asia, in Siam. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm leaves; but there is very little furniture in them, and the inhabitants, who go almost naked, sit on the floor. It is situated in an island, formed by the river Menan, 40 miles S. of Siam.

BANDA, the general name of 5 Islands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 4 and 5 degrees of S. lat. and between 127 and 128 E. lon. and are denominated Banda, or Lantor, Poleron, Rosinging, Poolaway, and Gonapi. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows only on three of these islands, where there are whole forests of it. These islands are subject to earthquakes, and all very small, the largest, Banda, being scarcely 20 miles in length. They have been entirely subject to the Dutch ever since the year 1609, when they expelled both the English and the natives. They also keep unceasing war against the birds, which swallowing the seeds whole, they fear might void them, in other islands, in a state capable of vegetation; and they send out parties of their troops thither, on excursions, to discover and extirpate every appearance of the young plants. The island contains about 5000 inhabitants. The natives use the pith of the sago for bread, and the Europeans, who are settled here, import their provisions from Java, Macassar, or the very fertile island of Bali, as the land will not bring forth any kind of corn. Banda was taken by an English squadron, under Rear-admiral Rainier, March 8, 1796. Lat. 4. 50. S. lon. 128. 5. E.

BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port on the SE. coast of the Gulf of Persia, 70 miles nearly W. of Ormus. Lat. 27. 10 N. lon. 54. 0. E.

* BANDON, a town of Cork, Munster, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles SW. of Cork, 137 from Dublin.

BANDORA, the capital of the Island of Salsette, in the Indian Ocean, separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lat. 19. 0 N. lon. 72. 40. E.

Bandwood-Wiger, near Lancaster. *Bane*, a small river in Lincolnshire.

* BANFF, the county-town of Banffshire, in Scotland. It is well-built, on the declivity of a hill, with a harbour, often stopped by the shifting of the sands, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which there is a handsome bridge of 7 arches. It is 32 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the county of Elgin, on the N. by the ocean, and on the ESE. and S. by Aberdeenshire. From NE. to SW. it's greatest length, is 46 miles, and it's breadth from 4 to 24.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Mysore, in Hindoostan, 60 miles N. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 77. 37. E.

* BANGOR, a small city of Carnarvonshire, consisting of only one street, half a mile in length. A new harbour has been lately erected here, at the charge of Dr. Warren, bishop of this diocese. It is situated in a deep valley, 16 miles SW. of Aberconway, and 251 NW. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

* BANGOR, a town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the S. side of Carrickfergus, Bay, nearly 4 miles ESE. from Carrickfergus, and 90 N. of Dublin.

Banham, Norf. near New-Buckenham and Harling.

BANJAR, or BENJAR MASSON, a river of Borneo, on the mouth of which is a town, where the English E. India Company have a factory. Lat. 2. 40. S. lon. 113. 40. E.

Banningham, Norfolk, near Erpingham. *Bankholl*, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

Bankmore,

Bankmore, a sand bank, 1 mile S. of Portaferry Harbour, in Down, Ulster. *Banlahan*, in Cork, Munster.

Banniker Hall Northumb. near Morpeth.

Bannockburn, a village of Stirlingshire, seated on the Bannock, a rivulet of that county, which runs into the Forth It is memorable for a decisive battle fought near it, June 25, 1314, between an immense army of English, under Edward II. and 30,000 Scots, under Robert Bruce, wherein the former were totally defeated, and Scotland was thereby completely emancipated from the English yoke.

BANNOW, and BANNOW BAY, 10 miles SW. of Wexford.

Banon, a small river in Pembrokeshire. *Bansbrook*, Essex, near Finchingfield. *Banstead*, a village of Surry, 13 miles nearly S. of London, noted for an abundance of walnut-trees, but more for it's neighbouring downs, which are smooth, like a carpet, being covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this place very sweet. The downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham.

BANTAM, a town with a good harbour, on the NW. coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was once populous and flourishing, but is now poor and reduced. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who have also deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done here but what they please: the produce is pepper, of which they, exclusively, export great quantities, not suffering any other Europeans to have a footing here. Lat. 6. 20. S. lon. 105. 26. E.

Banton, *Banton Kirk*, and *Banton Parva*, Westmorland.

BANTRY, a barony, town, harbour, and bay of Cork, Munster. The barony is large, but barren and desolate: the bay, 26 miles long, a league broad, and in the middle 40 fathoms deep, is one of the finest in the world, being capable of holding all the shipping of Europe; the town is seated at the bottom of the bay, 30 miles SW. of Cork, and 164 SW. of Dublin.

Banwel, Somers. near Churchill.

BAPAUME, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles S. of Arras.

Bapchild, Kent, between Sittinbourne and Offspringe. *Bapthorp*, Yorks. E. Riding, on the Derwent, near it's conflux with the Ouse. *Bapton*, Wilts, near Badhampton. *Bar*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Staff. near Walsal.

BAR, a town of Podolia, situated on the river Kiow, 40 miles NW. of Bracklaw. Lat. 49. 14. N. lon. 28. 20. E.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a duchy or territory of France, S. of Luxembourg, W. of Lorrain, and lying on both sides of the Meuse; it now forms the department of the Meuse.

BAR LE DUC, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, consisting of about 8000 inhabitants, and divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Ornain, in which are very fine trouts. Their wine is excellent. It is 35 miles NW. of Nancy, 27 of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris.

BAR SUR AUBE, an ancient town in the dept. of Aube, noted for it's wines. It is seated on the river Aube, 18 miles SW. of Joinville. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town in the dept. of Aube, seated on the river Seine, 20 miles SW. of Bar sur Aube.

BARA, one of the Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland, to the S. of S. Uist. It is about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth, low and flat on the W. coast, uneven and rocky on the E. where, however, the natives cultivate the ground with a kind of crooked spade, called *caschrom*, as they cannot apply the plough. The inhabitants are about 1500. The coast abounds with cockles, and other shell-fish, and they send annually about 30,000 ling, besides cod, to Glasgow. Lat. 56. 55. N. lon. 7. 30. W.

BARAÇOA, a sea-port on the NE. of the Isle of Cuba. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 76. 10. W.

Baram-Wood, Herts, NW. of Barnet.

BARANCA DEL MELAMBO, a town of Terra-Firma, with a good harbour, seated at the mouth of the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 40. N. lon. 75. 30. W.

BARANOWKA, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Isles in the W. Indies. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and possessed by the English. The country is in general level, and had formerly a good deal of wood; but this is mostly consumed by the sugar-works. It is divided into 5 districts, and contains 11 parishes, and 4 towns. The whites are about 18,000, the negroes 70,000. In 1736, this island exported, on an average of three years, 9554 hogsheads of sugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, and 8331 bags of cotton, besides aloes, sweetmeats, figs, tamarinds, cedar, mastich, &c. It has suffered much from hurricanes, particularly from the dreadful one of 1780. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, extending along the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and containing the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, and Proper Africa. It is fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds,

monds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in their horses, called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The national profession is Mahometanism; and there are some Jews, but few Christians, except the slaves.

Barbary, Lanc. in the hundred of West Darby. *Barbeacon*, Staff near Lichfield.

BARBE, St. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which there are rich silver-mines. It is 500 miles NW. of Mexico. Lat. 26. 0. N. lon. 107. 5. W.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuscany, 16 miles from Dublin.

Barberstown, in Kildare, Leinster, 23 miles from Dublin.

BARBEZIEUX, a town in the dept. of Charente. It has a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE. of Bourdeaux.

Barbie, Northamp. NE. of Ashby-Legers. *Barbone*, near Worcester. *Barborn-Chapel*, Westmorl. near Kirby Lonsdale.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward Islands. in the W. Indies, possessed by the English, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The land is low, but fertile. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding sheep, kids, fowls, and other stock, for the neighbouring islands. They likewise cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, pepper, indigo, &c. Here is no harbour, but a well-sheltered road on the W. side. It is near 20 miles NE. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 61. 59. W.

Barbury Hill and *Castle*, Wilts, W. of Ogborn St. George, and near Marlborough Downs.

BARCA, the ancient Lybia, a sterile country of Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Tripoli. It is governed by a sangiac, who depends on the Turkish bashaw at Tripoli. The chief towns are Derna, Tolomata, and Grena, or Curen.

BARCELONA, a handsome, large, and rich city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, contains about 15,000 houses, and has a wide, deep, and safe harbour, and a mole, 750 paces long, with a quay, at the end of which is a lighthouse and a small fort. The streets, squares, and public buildings, are very elegant, and the inhabitants are remarkably industrious and polite. It is a place of great trade. They make curious works in glass; they have silk and woollen manufactures, and they excel in steel and iron works. The country about is well-watered, and thick set with villages, and abounds with wood, corn, wine, oil, fruits, honey, cattle, fowl, &c. It is 250 miles NE. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 26. N. lon. 2. 13. E.

BARCELONETTE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 12 miles NE. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 23. N. lon. 6. 49. E.

BARCELORE, a sea-port town of Malabar, the capital of Canara. It is a Dutch factory, 130 miles S. of Goa. Lat. 14. 25. N. lon. 74. 15. E.

BARCELOS, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Oporto.

Barcheston, Warw. near Shipton. *Barcomb*, Sussex, N. of Lewes. *Barden*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Swaledale Forest. *Barden-Tower*, Yorks. W. Riding, near the river Wharf.

BARDEWICK, a town of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE. of Hamburg.

Bardfield-Magna, Essex, near Thaxted. *Bardiilton*, Somers. near Milverton. *Bardney*, between Lincoln and Horncastle. *Bardolfeston*, Dorsets. in the parish of Piddleton. *Bardon-Hills*, in Leicestershire, to the NW. part of the county. *Bardop*, a river of Northumb. which runs into the Read above Rochester. *Bardsey*, Yorks. near Leeds. *Bardsey*, Lanc. near the Ken Sands, NW. of the county. *Bardsey Isle*, forms the N. point of Cardigan-Bay.

BARDT, a town and river, with a harbour, in Swedish Pomerania, on the Baltic, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralsund.

Bardwell, Suffolk, N. of Ixworth.

BAREGAS, a village in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of it's mineral baths. It is seated in the valley of the same name, (which contains the little town of Luz, and 17 villages) 12 miles S. of Bagneres.

BAREITH, a town of Culmbach, Franconia, capital of the principality, which is often called Bareith. It has been subject to the king of Prussia since 1782; 15 miles SE. of Culmbach. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 11. 56. E.

Baresby, Leices. near Ashby-Folvil.

BARFLEUR, a sea-port town in the dept. of the Channel, in former ages, the best on the coast of Normandy. Here, in the year 1035, William, duke of Normandy, fitted out his fleet, with which he made his descent on England; and his successors afterwards usually sailed to and took their departure from it. It is about 12 miles E. of Cherburgh, and 175 WNW. of Paris.

Barfoot, Northamptons. near Rothwel. *Barford*, near Warwick, on the Avon. *Barford*, near Bedford. *Barford*, Norfolk, near Hingham. *Barford*, Wiltshire, near Sarum. *Barford*, Yorksh. on the Tees, near Caldwell. *Barford, St. John's* and *St. Michael's*, Oxfords. near Clifton. *Barford*, Lancas. near Eccles. *Barford*, Lanc. W. of Ormskirk. *Barfreston*, Kent, near Bettishanger. *Bargh*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Yorks. near Pickering. *Bargham*, Suffolk. *Bargholt*, Suff. 5 miles SE. of Hadley.

Bargholt,

Bargholt, East, Essex, near Colchester. *Barham*, Hunt, between Leighton and Buckworth. *Barham*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Barham*, Suffolk, between Ipswich and Needham.

BARI, a populous trading town of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice, the capital of Terra di Bari, a province which has the Capitanata on the W. the Basilicata on the S. and the sea on the N. and NE.

BARJOLS, a town in the dept. of Var, 27 miles N. of Toulon.

Barkby, and *Barkbythorp*, Leic. *Barkham*, Berks. near Ockingham. *Barkham*, Sussex, between Pevensey Rape and Marsh. *Barkhart*, Kent, S. of St. Mary Cary.

BARKING, a town of Essex, seated on a creek of the river Rothing, near the Thames, from which goods are brought up in vessels to its quay. It is 9 miles E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Barkings cum Darmsden, Suffolk, near Bradley and Needham. *Barkley*, Somers. NE. of Frome. *Barkley, Kings*, Hants, in the New Forest, near Maiwood Castle. *Barkmeston*, Hampsh. near Redbridge. *Barkston*, Leic. near Granby. *Barkston*, Linc. between Hougham and Fulbrook. *Barkston*, Yorks. N. of Sherborn. *Barkeswell*, Warw. NW. of Coventry.

BARKWAY, a populous town of Herts, being a great thoroughfare, 3 miles from Royston, 11 from Cambridge, and 35 from London, on the road to Lynn, in Norfolk. Market on Friday.

Barkworth, Herts, not far from Abbots' Langley. *Barkworth, E.* and *W.* Linc. near Randby. *Barlaston*, Staff. N. of Stone. *Barlavington*, Sussex, between Burton and Sulton. *Barlborough*, Derby. *Barlby*, 15 miles S. of York, near the Ouse. *Barleston*, Leic. NE. of Bosworth.

BARLETTA, a town of Bari, Naples, on the Adriatic.

Barley, a small river of Devons. *Barley*, Herts, 2 miles from Barkway. *Barley Grange*, Nott. near the Trent, between Newark and Tuxford. *Barley House*, Devons. near Exeter. *Barlinch*, Somers. near Dulverton. *Barling*, Essex, near Rochford. *Barlington*, Devonsh. near Biddeford. *Barlow*, Derbys. 4 miles NW. of Chesterfield. *Barlow*, Lanc. 3 miles S. of Manchester. *Barlugh-Arches*, Sussex, W. of East Grinsted. *Barly*, Yorks. W. of Howden. *Barleythorp*, Rutland, a hamlet of Okeham. *Barmborough*, Yorks. 4 miles W. of Doncaster. *Barmby on the Moor*, Nott. a hamlet of Blithe. *Barmby-on-Dun*, Yorks. 6 miles N. of Doncaster. *Barmby-Marsh*, Yorks. near Poclington. *Barmby in the Willows*, Nott. a little E. of Newark. *Barmebow*, Yorks. SW. of Aberforth. *Barmer*, Norfolk, near Bagthorp. *Barmeston*, Yorks. near the coast, between Fordlingham and Flamborough. *Barmeston*, *Barmyston*, or *Barneston*, Essex, near Dunmow. *Barming*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Barmingham*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Gatherly-Moor. *Barmoor*, Northumb. E. of Wark-Castle, among the hills. *Barnack*, Northamp. on the river Welland. *Barnacre*, Warw. near Long Itchington. *Barnacre*, Lanc. near Garstang. *Barnasoy*, Linc. near Grimsby. *Barnardiston*, or *Barondiston*, Suffolk, 6 miles N. of Haverill.

*BARNARD CASTLE, a handsome town of Durham, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It takes its name from a castle, (a large structure, situated on a rock, by the river, a great part of which is still standing (built here by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Here are some manufactures of bridles, reins, belts, stockings, serges, and camlets, which last employs about 400 weavers. It is seated on the river Tees. 30 miles SW. of Durham, and 244 NNW. of London. A great market for corn, &c. on Wednesday.

BARNAVELDT, two islands to the S. of Terra del Fuego, in lat. 55. 49. S. and lon. 66. 58. W.

Barnbie, Yorkshire, near Pocklington. *Barnby*, Suffolk, 4 miles NE. of Beccles. *Barncot*, Devons. near S. Moulton. *Barndesley*, Worces. near Bromsgrove. *Barne*, Kent, on the coast near Hythe. *Barn-Elms*, Surry, near the Thames, between Putney and Barnes. It is so called from it's majestic trees, the theme of many a pastoral poet, and consists, or lately did, of two houses only. In the first of these, and ancient mansion, Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, lived and died; and here he occasionally accommodated the members of the Kit-Kat-Club, consisting of all the celebrated wits of the time, in a gallery, which he built for the purpose. *Barnefield*, Kent, between Horsemanden and the Twyst. *Barnes*, Surry, 5 miles from Kingston, and 7 from London, is almost encompassed by the Thames. *Barnesley*, Dorsets. N. of Winborn-Minster. *Barnesley*, Glouc. near Fairford, and 4 miles from Cirencester. *Barnes-Hall*, near Worcester. *Barnes-Burton*, Yorkshire.

*BARNET, HIGH BARNET, or CHIPPING-BARNET, a thoroughfare town, situated on the top of a hill, partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire. It is 11 miles N. by W. of London. A large market on Wednesday for hogs, cattle, &c.

Barnet, East, is a village near it, once much frequented on account of a medicinal spring. *Barnet-Friarn*, joins E. Barnet. *Barnethby*, Lincolns. near Lymbergh and Beckby. *Barnetton*, Durh. near Lumley. *Barney*, Norf. near Walsingham. *Barney*, a river in Yorksh. running into the Swale, near Bladen. *Barnford*, Lanc. near Bolton. *Barnhill*, 10 miles from Chester. *Barnholm*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Barnham*, or *Burnhill*, Sussex, 3 miles SW

of Arundel. *Barnham-Brome*, Norf. near Kimberly Park. *Barnham, George* and *Martyn*, Suffolk. on the side of Norfolk. *Barningham-Northwood*, and *Barnham-Winter*, Norf. 2 villages W. of Thurgarton. *Barningham*, Norf. near Saxthorp. *Barningham*, Suff. between Ixworth and Buddesdale. *Barniton*, Durh. 3 miles NE. of Darlington. *Barnley*, Shropsh. near Bridgenorth. *Barnoldsweek*, Yorks. near Settle. *Barnsdale*, Yorks. 5 or 6 miles from Pontefract. *Barnshall*, Yorks. near Doncaster. *Barnshaw*, Chesh. near Northwich. *Barnhurst*, Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton. *Barnside*, Lanc. NE. of Colne. *Barnside*, Wesmor. on the river Ken, near Kendal.

*BARNSLEY, BLACK, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with manufactures of linen, wire, and hardwares, of iron and steel. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles from Doncaster and Wakefield, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

*BARNSTAPLE, a town of Devonshire, trading in fish, wool, yarn, &c. The streets are clean and well paved, and the houses are of stone. It is pleasantly seated among hills, in the form of a semicircle, at the mouth of the river Taw, over which there is an old stone bridge, of 16 arches; 38 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Barnston, Ches. near Thingwall. *Barnston*, Dorsets. 3 miles SW. of Corfe-Castle. *Barnslon*, Nott. near Granby. *Barnston*, Suff. near Kedyton. *Barnston*, Essex near Dunmow. *Barnstreet*, Kent, on the road from Cliff to the Buoy of the Nore. *Barnton*, Chesh. near Northwich. *Barnwell*, 1 mile from Cambridge. *Barnwell, St. Andrews*, Northamp. a little SE. of Oundle. *Barnwell All-Saints*, Northampt. near Great and Little Haddington. *Barnwood*, 1 mile from Glouc. on the London road.

BAROACH, a town in the NW. of the Deccan, Hindoostan, seated on the S. bank of the river Nerbudda, 40 miles N. of Surat.

BARRA. See BARA.

BARRAUX, a fortress at the entrance of the Valley of Gresivaudan, seated on the river Isere, 6 miles S. of Chamberry.

Barobon, West. 4 miles N. of Kirby-Lonsdale. *Baroby*, Linc. one mile from Grantham. *Barodon*, Northumb. 6 miles N. of Newcastle. *Barohead*, Lanc. near Walney Island. *Baropeg*, Hants, 4 miles N. of Basingstoke. *Baroughdon*, Rutl. 4 miles NE. of Haringworth. *Barowcoate*, 4 miles from Derby. *Barrels* Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon. *Barret*, Cornw. 3 miles from Lestwithiel. *Barrington, Magna* and *Parva*, Glouces. 2 villages separated by the river Windrush, near Burford. *Barrington*, near the river Cam, 7 miles SW. of Cambridge. *Barrington*, Northamp. 7 miles S. of Berwick. *Barrington*, Somers. 4 miles NE. of Ilminster. *Barisford*, Northumb. 8 miles S. of Bellingham. *Barrow*, a river of Westm. running into the Burbeck, near Howse-house. *Barrow-upon-the Soare*, or *Stour*, Leic. 4 miles S. of Loughborough. *Barrow*, or *Berk*, Rutl. *Barrow*, Derb. N. of Trent, opposite to Ingleby. *Barrow*, Linc. near Barton, on the N. side of the county. *Barrow*, Norf. between Porland and Ashby. *Barrow*, Norf. SE. of North-Tuddenham. *Barrow*, Shrops. near Wenlock. *Barrow*, Somersets. 3 miles from Bristol. *Barrow*, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Edmonsbury. *Barrowford*, Lanc. between Bowland Forest and the Ribble. *Barrow-hedges*, Surry, near Croydon and Carshalton. *Barrow, Magna* and *Parva*, Chesh. SW. of Delamere Forest. *Barrow, N.* and *S.* Somersets. a little N. of Queen-Camel. *Barrow-Point-Hill*, Middl. 3 miles from Harrow.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which, rising in the Queen's County, and passing by Portarlington, Monastereven, Athy, Carlow, &c. is joined by the Nore, before it arrives at Ross, after which, continuing S. it joins the Suir, in Waterford Haven.

BARRY, an isle on the SW. coast of Glamorganshire.

Barry, in Longford, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. *Barrymore*, a barony, and an island of Cork, Munster.

Barseland, Yorks. W. Riding, N. from Blackstone-Edge. *Barsham*, Suff. on the Ouse, between Beccles and Bungay. *Barsted*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Barston*, Warw. on the river Blith, W. of Berkeswell. *Barterton*, Chesh. S. of Nampwich. *Bartestrie*, on the river Frome, 6 miles NE. of Hereford. *Bartherton*, Ches. NW. of Northwich.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, in lat. 15. 42. S. lon. 167. 24. E.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county of South Carolina.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 30 miles N. of St. Christopher's. It is about 24 miles in circumference, and has a convenient road or harbour. It's chief products for exportation are drugs, lignum vitæ, tobacco, cassava, limes, &c. The French, in 1785, ceded this island to Sweden. Lat. 17. 56. N. lon. 63. 10. W.

Bartholomew, in Cork, Munster.

Bartlow, Camb. 2 miles E. of Linton.

BARTON, a large straggling town, of Lincolnshire, seated on the Humber, from which there is a horse-ferry, by hoys or passage boats, every day, to Hull, of considerable advantage to the town. It is 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. of London, Market on Monday.

Barton, Bedf. *Barton*, Isle of Wight, one mile from Cowes. *Barton*, SW. of Buckingham. *Barton*, 3 miles W. of Cambridge. *Barton*, Cheshire, NW. of Malpas.

pas. *Barton*, Heref. W. of Kyneton. *Barton*, Heref. near Webley. *Barton*, Lanc. between Preston and Garstang. *Barton*, Leic. near Hog's Norton. *Barton*, Northamptonshire, S. of Ashby. *Barton*, Nott. near the Trent. *Barton*, Oxf. near Beckley-Park. *Barton*, Oxf. it's heath extends near Chipping Norton. *Barton*, Somers. near Bath. *Barton*, Somers. W. of the Lydfords. *Barton*, Som. S. of Pitminster. *Barton*, Staff. near Bradley. *Barton*, Suff. near Edmunsbury. *Barton*, Warwicks. a hamlet of Bitford. *Barton*, Westm. near Penrith. *Barton*, Yorks. W. of New Malton. *Barton*, Yorks. near Barnesley. *Barton-on-the-Heath*, Warw. near Long Compton. *Barton-upon-Needwood*, Staff. near Whichnor. *Barton, All Saints, Blendish, Row, St. Andrew's*, and *St. Mary's*, all in the SW. of the county of Norfolk. *Barton Bak Puiz*, and *Barton-Blunt*, both in Derbyshire. *Barton-Court*, Berks, near Sunningwell. *Barton Parva*, Suff. SE. of Mildenhall. *Barton-Peverel*, Hants, 2 miles NE. of Rumsey. *Barton Regis*, Glouc. *Barton Seagrave*, Northamp. E. of Kettering. *Barton-Stacy*, Hants, 3 miles SE. of Andover. *Barton Steeple*, Oxf. near Kiddington. *Barton Street*, near Gloucester. *Barton Underwood*, Staff. *Barton Wescote*, Oxf. SW. of Barton-steeple. *Bartrams*, Herts, between Ware and Hadham, 2 miles from each.

Baruth, a decayed town of Syria, 60 miles W. of Damascus. Here is a church of the Nestorian Christians.

Barwell, Leic. 2 miles NE. of Hinckley. *Barwell Court*, Surry, 2 miles from Kingston, Hampton Court, and Epsom. *Barwick in Elmet*, Yorks. near Aberforth. *Barwick*, Shrops. near Wellington. *Barwick*, Somers. S. of Yeovil. *Barwick*, York. on the Tees, near Ingleby. *Barwick Basset*, Wilts. N. of Marlborough. *Barwick-Field*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Barwick-in the-Brakes*, Norf. NW. part of the county, between Bagthorp and Stanhoo. *Barwick, Magna* and *Parva*, Shrops. near the Severn, N. of Shrewsbury. *Barwick-Roundbuy*, Yorks. near Bradford. *Barygate*, Shropsh. between Bewdly and Bridgenorth.

Basartschick, a well-built, trading town of Romania, seated on the river Meritz. Lat. 42. 19. N. lon. 24. 40. E.

Baschurch, Shrops. 2 miles E. from Ryton of the 11 towns. *Bascomb*, Hants, SW. of Christchurch. *Bascote*, Warw. S. of Long-Itchinston. *Base*, Herts. near Broxburne. *Basford*, Nott. in the SW. of the county. *Basford*, Staff. 7 miles E. of Leake. *Bashall*, Yorks. near Mitton. *Basham, E.* and *W.* Norf. SW. of Walsingham. *Basham, North*, 3 miles SW. of Walsingham.

Basil, a canton of Swisserland, about 24 miles long and 20 broad, bounded on the NW. by France, and on the other sides, chiefly by the canton of Soleure and the territory of Rhenfelden.

Basil, Bishoprick of, a considerable principality in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having France on the W. and the Sundgaw on the N. It extends from the Lake Bienne, across Mount Jura, almost to the city of Basil. The bishop is elected by 18 canons, and invested in his temporalities by the emperor.

Basil, Basle, or Bale, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Swisserland, is surrounded by thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the side of Swisserland, the less on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge. The larger has 5 gates, 6 suburbs, 200 streets, 6 large squares, and 40 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with 20 streets and some fountains. The town-house and paintings are much admired, and the university has produced many celebrated scholars, as Oecolampadius, the Buxtorfs, father and son, Wenstein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts, and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several exceedingly scarce. Basil is the largest, and seems to have been once the most populous town in Swisserland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the number at present is scarcely more than 14,000. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They have several manufactories, particularly of ribbands, cottons, silks, stuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basil, and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. In general the burghers' sons receive an excellent education; and it is not uncommon for even the poor sort of tradesmen, to employ their leisure hours in reading Virgil, Horace, Plutarch, &c. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 45. N. lon. 7. 34. E.

Basilicata, a territory of Naples, having the Gulf of Tarento on the E. and Principato Ultra on the W. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, cotton, saffron, honey, and wax. Acerenza is the capital.

Basing, Hants, N. of Basingstoke. *Basingfield*, Nottinghamshire.

*Basingstoke, a populous town in Hampshire, having a great trade in malt, as also in druggets, shalloons, &c. A navigable canal has lately been made from this town to Weybridge. It is 16 miles NE. of Winchester, 35 E. by N. of Salisbury, and 47 W. by S. of London. A considerable market for corn, barley, &c. on Wednesday.

Basingston, Surry, SW. of Bagshot. *Baslow*, Derbyshire, in the High-Peak. *Bason*, Devonshire, near Perry-Pomeroy.

BASQUES, LES, a territory of France, toward the Pyrenees. It included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bern, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BASS, an insulated rock, 1 mile in circumference, 1 mile NE. of the coast of Haddington, and 4 NW. of Dunbar, in Scotland. On the S. side it is almost conic, on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is accessible only in the SW and there it requires the aid of a rope and ladder. It is supplied with water by a well at the top, and in spring is almost covered with nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese: the flocks of birds in flight are so prodigious as to darken the air like clouds; and their noise is such, that people close by each other hear with difficulty what is spoken. The rock of Bass has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep.

Bassaleg, Monm. SW. of Newport.

BASSANO, a town of Venice, on the river Brante, in the Trevisano; and a town in the pope's territories, 3 miles W. of Orta.

BASEE, LA, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Dyle, 18 miles SW. of Lisle.

BASSEEN, or BASIN, a city and fortress of Baglana, in Hindoostan, 27 miles N. of Bombay.

Basset, Essex, near Little Badlow.

BASSETERRE, a town of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, on the S. side of the island, consisting of about 800 houses: it is the capital, and is situated at the mouth of a river, that opens into a bay called Basseterre Road. Lat. 17. 24. N. lon. 62. 37. W.

BASSETERRE, a sea-port town on the SW. coast of the island of Guadaloupe, defended by a citadel. Lat. 16. 5. N. lon. 62. 0. W.

Basset's Cross, Warwicks. E. of Sutton-Colfield. *Bassildon*, Essex, between N. Benfleet and Langdon. *Bassildon*, Berks, on the Thames, 8 miles NW. of Reading. *Bassinghall*, Essex, near Bishop-Stortford. *Bassingham* Linc. NE. of Stapleford. *Bassingham*, Norf. between Alesham and Holt. *Bassingthorp*, Lincolnshire, near Corby.

BASSINGTHWAITE, Cumb. 5 miles N. of Keswick, in the road to Cockermouth, on the N. side of Bassingthwaite Water, which is an extensive lake, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, on the river Derwent, (a few miles below Keswick Lake) having, on one side, the vale of Bassingthwaite, and the lofty Skiddaw, and on the other the steep and woody mountains of Whithorp. The mountains piled on mountains, by which it is surrounded, form an awful circle, and seem to shut it out from the rest of the world.

BASTIA, a sea-port of Turkish Albania, seated on the river Calamu, opposite Corfu isle; also a sea-port of Istria, 8 miles SSE. of Umago.

BASTIA, a sea-port, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, and only fit for small vessels. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. It is situated on the NE. coast of the island, in lat 42. 36. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

Bastian Bridge, Somersets. over a stream that runs into the Parret, near Huntspill.

BASTIMONTOS, small, inhabited islands, near the Isthmus of Darien, on the coast of Terra Firma, at the mouth of the Bay of Nombre de Dios, forming a good harbour.

Bastian, West, Devons. between Barnstaple and Biddiford.

BASTOGNE, a well-built, populous town of Luxemburg, 22 miles NW. of Luxemburg.

Baston, Linc. near Langtoft. *Baston*, Kent, near Bromley. *Bastwick*, Norfolk, near Ludham. *Baswick*, near Stafford.

BATAVIA, a very large, handsome city, in the isle of Java, the capital and storehouse of all the Dutch settlements, and the residence of their governor-general in the E. Indies, situated at the mouth of the river Jucarra. It contains a prodigious number of inhabitants of different nations. They have canals in the different streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. The harbour is the most beautiful in the E. Indies; it is large, and the bottom is secure; but the air is very unwholesome, and the place has been represented by Captain Cook as the grave of European navigators. Here is a citadel, with lofty, thick walls, which commands the place of landing, besides other forts, redoubts, and a rampart, ditch, &c. round the town. Lat. 6. 10. S. lon. 106. 51. E.

Batch, Heref. between the Golden Vale and Radnors. *Bathcott*, Salop, near Munslow. *Barcomb*, Dorsets. 4 miles E. of Evershot. *Batcomb*, Somers. 4 miles N. of Bruton. *Bateley*, Yorks. 7 miles E. of Halifax.

*BATH, a city of Somers. famous, from the times of the Romans, for it's hot springs. They are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine, and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other cases. Bath is a place of such general resort, that it seems like a great national hospital; it is so far, however, from being a house of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amusements and dissipation: it's buildings are also more elegant and splendid. It is laid out in squares, circuses, crescents, terraces, &c. these are constructed of white freestone, which abounds

abounds here, and are executed in an elegant style of architecture. It is seated on the river Avon; but, in it's later improvements, the buildings, rising, one range above another, have nearly reached the summit of the hill, on the declivity of which it stands. The principal seasons of the waters are spring and autumn; and, besides the great infirmary, here are several other hospitals and alms-houses, for the relief and support of indigent patients. Considerable manufactures of cloth are carried on in Bath. It is 12 miles ESE. of Bristol, and 107 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, situated near the Danube, 60 miles S. of Buda.

Bath, Devons. E. of the Taw river, near N. Tawton. *Bathampton.* See *Badhampton.* *Bathelry*, Norf. W. of Holt. *Batheston*, Somers. 3 miles E. of Bath. *Bathford*, Somers. 4 miles NE. of Bath. *Bathgate*, a Roman causeway, in Derbyshire. *Bathing-Hall*, Devons. E. of the Taw, a little S. of Barnstaple. *Bathly*, Nott. near Sherwood-Forest. *Bathurst-Wood*, Sussex, near Battle Abbey. *Bathwick*, Somers. 1 mile from Bath. *Batings*, Yorks. near the hills of Blackstone-Edge. *Batismore*, Suff. 5 miles W. of Needham. *Batline*, Sussex, near Hastings. *Batnall*, 1 mile from Worcester. *Batsford*, Glouces. 4 miles from Campden, and 6 from Stow.

*BATTEL, a town in Sussex, so named from an abbey, called Battel-Abbey, erected by the Conqueror, on the spot where the decisive battle was fought between Harold and William, duke of Normandy, Oct. 14, 1066. The gatehouse of the abbey, (which was a stately pile, nearly a mile in circumference) remains almost entire, and serves for the sessions, and other public meetings. The town, which is low and dirty, consists of one good street, has a harbour for barges, and a manufacture of gunpowder, of considerable estimation among sportsmen. Battel is 6 miles NW. of Hastings, 22 E. of Lewes, and 57 SE. of London. A weekly market on Thursday for provisions, and a market every second Tuesday in the month for cattle, corn, &c.

Battledon, Bedfordshire, near Cranfield.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, situated on the N. bank of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, 10 miles SW. of Nimeguen.

Batten Hall and *Park*, 2 miles from Worcester. *Batten's-Drain*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Battersby* on the Wear, near Durham. *Battersby*, Yorksh. near Cleveland. *Battersea*, a village of Surry, on the Thames, over which there is a timber bridge to Chelsea. Here is a curious, horizontal air-mill, 140 feet high used for grinding malt for the distillery, and, adjoining to it, extensive bullock-houses have been erected, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal. A part is yet left standing, converted into a dwelling-house, of the demolished family-seat of Lord Bolingbroke, one of the parlours of which, fronting the Thames, was the favourite study of Pope, and the scene of many a literary conversation between him and his friend St John. Here is a free-school for 20 boys, founded by Sir Walter St. John, in 1600, who gave 21 acres of land, at Peckham, for it's support for ever. It's gardens have been long noted for producing the best asparagus. It is 4 miles WSW. of London. *Battin-Castle*, Devons. near Dartmoor. *Battle-Bridge*, Essex, SE. of Chelmsford. *Battle Bridge*, Middlesex, near London, in the way to Pancras. *Battle-Edge*, Oxf. near Burford. *Battlefield*, Shrops. 5 miles NE. of Shrewsbury. *Battleham*, Surry, between Clapham and Tooting. *Battleston*, Bedfords. NW. of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and 12 miles SW. of Bedford. *Battris*, Yorks. near Settle.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the W. by Suabia, on the NW. by Franconia, on the NE. by Bohemia, and on the E. and S. by Austria. It is composed of 20 states, ecclesiastical and secular, consisting of archbishops, dukes, landgraves, abbots, lords, cities, towns, &c. convoked by the elector of Bavaria and the archbishop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately.

BAVARIA PROPER, ELECTORATE, or DUCHY OF, comprehends the greater part of the circle of Bavaria, and is about 125 miles long from E. to W. and 87 broad, from N. to S. The air is wholesome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and the Upper Palatinate. They reckon here 48 cities, 123 towns, 1200 villages, 100 chateaux, 86 convents, 1500 parishes, and about 4 millions of souls. The principal river is the Danube, and the chief towns are Munich, Landshut, Donowert, Ingoldstadt, and Ratisbon.

BAVARIA, UPPER, is divided into 2 regencies or governments, Munich and Burkhausen.

BAVARIA, LOWER, is likewise divided into 2 governments, Landshut and Straubing. See PALATINATE.

BAVAY, a little town in the dept. of the North, 3 miles SW. of Mons.

Bawleigh, Devons. near Worlington.

BAUGE, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles ENE. of Angiers.

BAUGENCI, a town in the depart. of Loiret, noted for it's wines and brandy. It is seated on the Loire, over which there is a bridge of 22 arches, 6 miles SW. of Orleans.

BAVINGTON,

Barington, Magna and *Parva*, Northumberland, between Swinburn-Castle and Kirkhale. *Baulterley*, Staffords. 5 miles from Newcastle.

BAUME LES NOSES, or BAUTE LES DAMES, a town in the depart. of Doubs, 15 miles NE. of Besançon.

Baunboy, in Cavan, Ulster.

Baunton. Dorsets. on the coast, 4 miles S. of Bridport. *Baunton*, Gloucestersh. on the Churn, 1 mile from Cirencester.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, a town, capital of Upper Lusatia, situated on the river Spree, 30 miles ENE. of Dresped.

BAUX, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles E. by N. of Arles.

Bawburgh, 4 miles from Norwich. *Bawder*, a river of Durham, running into the Tees by Cudderstan. *Bawdrip*, W. of the Parret, just below Bridgewater. *Bawdsey*, Suff. near Harwich. *Bawdswell*, Norf. W. of Repeham. *Bawne*, Yorks. 6 miles from Pontefract. *Bawsey*, Norf. 2 miles E. of Lynn Regis. *Bawthorp*, Lancashire, N. of Townley. *Bawton*, Gloucestersh. N. of Cirencester.

*BAWTRY, or BAUTRY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Idle, by which millstones, grindstones, and lead, are brought from Derbyshire, and iron-ware, &c. from Sheffield, it being a centre of exportation from the riding wherein it is situated, to the Hull, &c. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, 9 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Baxfield, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Baxterley*, Warw. 4 miles W. of Atherston.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See ABROLHOS.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See ABROJOS.

BAYA. See BAJA.

Baydon, Wilts. N. of Auburn. *Bayesdale*, Yorks. 8 miles SE. of Stokesley.

BAYEUX, a town in the dept. of Calvados, trading principally in leather. The inhabitants are about 8000. It is seated on the river Aure, 4 miles from the English Channel, 15 miles WNW. of Caen, and 140 W. by N. of Paris.

Bayfield, Norf. N. of Holt. *Bayford*, 3 miles from Hertford, and 18 from London. *Bayhall*, Kent, near Penbury. *Bayhall*, Kent. near Tunbridge. *Bayham*, Sussex, near Tunbridge wells. *Bayldon*, Yorks. 6 miles SW. of Otley. *Bayles*, Berks, 3 miles from Windsor. *Baylies-Court*, Suss. on the coast between Middleton and the mouth of the river Are. *Bayley Park*, in Heathfield, Sussex. *Baynard*, Surry. *Baynton*, Yorkshire, 8 miles SW. of Fordingham. *Baynton*, Northamp. 3 miles from Stamford, and 6 from Peterborough. *Baynton*, Wilts, 5 miles NE. of Westbury.

BAYON, a town in the department of Meurthe, situated on the Moselle, 14 miles S. of Nancy.

BAYONA, a sea-port of Galicia, in Spain, situated near the mouth of the Minho, on a small bay of the Atlantic, 9 miles SW. of Vigo. Also two small islands in the said bay.

BAYONNE, a large, rich, populous, commercial, and well-fortified city, in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, noted for hams and chocolate, and exporting masts, brought from the Pyrenees, by the rivers, to Brest, &c. Two rivers, the Nive and the Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea at the distance of a quarter of a league. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts; the smaller of which is called the Bourg Neuf, or New Town; and they have a communication by three timber bridges. The entrance of the harbour is difficult; but vessels, when they have once entered, find it safe. It is 25 miles SW. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43 29. N. lon 1. 30. W.

Bayton, Sussex, near Wolpit. *Bayton*, Worcestershire, 9 miles SW. of Bewdley.

BAZAS, a small city in the dept. of Gironde, formerly capital of the Bazadois, 5 miles S. of the Garonne, and 30 SE. of Bourdeaux.

Beabridge, Shrops. 4 miles E. of Bridgenorth. *Beach*, Kent, near Hartlip. *Beach*, Wilts, near Ambresbury. *Beachampton*, Bucks, on the Ouse, 3 miles SW. of Stoney Stratford. *Beachams*, Herts, 2 miles N. of Buntingford. *Beaches*, Herts, on the borders of Essex. *Beach Land* and *Water*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Beach Wood*, Herts, in the parish of Flamstead. *Beachworth*, *East*, between Darking and Ryegate. *Beachworth*, *West*, Surry, on the other side of the Mole, opposite East Beachworth. *Beachley*, Bucks, near Fenny Stratford. *Beachley*, Monm. near Chepstow.

BEACHY HEAD, a noted promontory of Sussex, projecting perpendicularly over the beach, and the highest on all the S. coast of England, between Hastings and Shoreham, in lat 50 54. N. lon. 0. 20. E.

BEACON HILL, Essex, on the S. side of the mouth of the port of Harwich, with a large, high, light house on it.

Beacon Hill, Wilts, between Marlborough and Sandy Lane.

* BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, consisting of not more than 100 houses, among which, however, are several good inns. It is seated on a hill, 8 miles from Marlow, and 23 WNW. of London, on the road to Oxford. Market on Thursday.

Beadle End, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Beadlow*, Bedf. near Wrest. *Beaforme*, Essex, near Gosfield. *Beakesborn*, Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury.

Beal,

Beal, in Kerry, Munster.

Beale, a river of Sussex and Kent, which runs into the Medway near Twyford Bridge. *Bealing, Magna* and *Parva*, Suff. one NW. the other SW. of Wood Bridge.

BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockshire, pleasantly situated on the river Wye, over which it has a bridge into Radnorshire. It consists of about 100 houses, and it's inhabitants have a trade in stockings and flannels. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 171 WNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Beamhurst, Staff. 4 miles NE. of Utoxeter. *Beaminster*; see *Bemster*. *Beamish*, Durham, near Chester-in-the-street. *Beamond*, Cumb. near Carlisle. *Beamond*, Hants, between Fareham and Portsmouth. *Beamond End*, NE. of St. Albans. *Beamond Hill*, Durh. a little N. of Darlington. *Beamond cum Mose*, Essex, near Colchester. *Beamond*, Rutl. in Lyfield Forest. *Beane*, a river in Herts, running into the Lea, near Hoddesdon. *Bear*, Devons. 4 miles from Plymouth. *Bear*, Devons. a little S. of Bradninch.

Bearagh, in Tyrone, Ulster.

BEARALSTON, or BORALSTON, anciently BEERALYESTON, a small town of Devonshire, situated on the river Tave, 10 miles N. of Plymouth, 7 from Tavistock, and 212 from London. Mark. on Thurs.

Beard Hall, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Bear Hall*, Staffords. near Cheadle. *Bear House*, Hants, 5 miles N. of Fareham. *Bear House*, Yorks. 4 miles N. of Hull. *Bearle*, Northumb. in the ward of Tyndale. *Bearley*, Herefords. 3 miles NE. of Webley. *Bearley*, Warw. 4 miles N. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

BEARN, a ci-devant province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, having Bigorre on the E.; it is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the plains are fertile in pasture, &c. and the hills are laden with fir trees or vines. It now forms, with Basques, the depart. of the Lower Pyrenees.

Bear Park, 2 miles NW. of Durham. *Bearston*, Shrops. near Staffords. *Bearton*, Bucks, NE. of Ailesbury. *Bearwick*, Hants. NW. of Winchester.

BEAUCAIRE, a trading town, in the dept. of Gard, situated on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles E. of Nismes.

BEAUCE, a ci-devant prov. of France, laying between the Isle of France, Blasois, Orleanois, Le Maine, and Normandy, and very fertile in wheat. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beauchamp Oton, Essex, near Clare; in it's neighbourhood are the 2 villages, *Beauchamp, St. Peter* and *Walter*. *Beaucham's Court*, Warw. N. of Aulcer. *Beauchief*, Derbys. near Dronfield. *Beauchin*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Whitchurch. *Beaudesert*, Staff. 5 miles from Lichfield.

BEAUDESERT, or BEEDESERT, a town of Warwickshire, NE. of Henly. Market on Monday.

Beauford or *Bairford*, Devons. 3 miles SE. of Torrington.

BEAUFORT, a town in the depart. of Maine and Loire, 15 miles E. of Angers.

BAUFORT, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, seated on the river Orm, 30 miles ENE. of Chamberry; also a town in the dept. of the Drome; a county, and a seaport of N. Carolina: and a town of South Carolina.

Beaufront, Northumb. on the Tyne.

BEAUJEU, a small town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois. It is seated on the river Ardiere, 8 miles W. of the Saone, and 20 ENE. of Roanne.

Beaulieu, Hants, 4 miles SW. of Southampton.

*BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Anglesea, has a bay before it, which affords good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ships in stormy weather. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 257 NW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

BEAMONT, a town in the dept. of the North, seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles SE. of Maubeuge; also a town in the respective departments of Côte d'Or, Calvados, Straits of Calais, the Channel, Puy de Dome, Neevre, Marne, Dordogne, Ardennys, Seine and Marne, Upper Garone and Eure.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Oise, 20 miles N. of Paris.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW. of Rouen.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town in the dept. of Sarte, 10 miles N. of Mans.

BEAUNE, or BEAUME, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, 25 miles nearly S. of Dijon; also a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 9 miles E. of Angers; and a town in the dept. of the Loiret, 12 miles WNW. of Montagris.

Beausale, Warw. near Wedgenock Park.

BEAUVAIS, a city in the dept. of Oise having, besides the cathedral, 6 collegiate and 3 parish churches. Before the revolution it was capital of the Beauvasis. It is seated on the river Thesin, 47 miles nearly N. of Paris.

Beauvale, Nott. near Greisley Castle.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a maritime town in the dept. of Vendee, 25 miles SW. of Nantes; also a town in the dept. of the Two Severs; and a town in the dept. of Isere.

Beaubust, Sussex, near Bramber. *Beauley*,

ley, Hants, near Southampton. *Beaworth*, Hants, 5 miles E. of Winchester.

BEBBELINGUEN, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, seated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds, 10 miles NW. of Stutgard.

Bebington, Upper, and *Nether*, Cheshire, near the middle sand of the river Mersey.

BEC, LE, a town in the dept. of the Eure, 22 miles WSW. of Rouen.

BEC, CRESPIN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 9 miles E. of Havre.

Becca, Yorkshire, near Otley.

*BECCLES, a large, populous town, in Suffolk, seated on the river Waveney, which is navigable hither by barges from Yarmouth, 12 miles SW. of Yarmouth, and 108 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Beckham, or *Becam*, a river of Montgomeryshire, running into the Severn at Castle Doleveren, or Dolforwyn.

BECAIN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, seated on the river Luschnitz, 50 miles S. of Prague.

Becliff, Derbys. 4 miles NW. of Dronfield. *Beck*, Norf. near Sparham. *Beckbury*, Shrops. W. of Snawdenpool. *Beckby*, Linc. W. of Lymberch. *Beckenham*, Kent, 2 miles on the NW. of Bromley, 10 from London. *Beckersoll*, Lanc. near Eccleston. *Beckermet*, Cumb. near Brumfield. *Becket*, Berks, near Faringdon. *Beckfield*, Shrops. near Chirbury. *Beckfield*, Northumb. in Tyndale Mard. *Beckford*, Glouces. near Dumbleton, 5 miles from Winchcomb. *Beckham*, Hants. E. of Fordingbridge. *Beckham, East*, Norf. S. of Cromer. *Beckham, West*, Norf. E. of Holt. *Beckkingham*, Nott. near Gainsborough. *Beckingham*, Linc. N. of Grantham. *Beckington*, Somers. 2 miles NE. of Frome Selwood. *Beckley*, Oxf. between Woodstock and Thame. *Beckley*, Sussex, 5 miles NW of Rye. *Beckley*, Shrops. near Purslow. *Beckring Hall*, Linc. near E. and W. Barkworth. *Beck's Wire*, Oxf. one of the locks in the Thames, 1 mile from Radcot Bridge.

BECKRUM, or BECKEM, a town of Munster, Westphalia, situated on or near the river Werse, 17 miles SSE. of the city of Munster.

BESANGIL, the ancient Bithynia, a province of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. It's capital is Bursa.

Bective Bridge, in Meath, Leinster.

*BEDAL, a small town in Yorkshire, 6 miles from Northallerton, 8 from Richmond, and 220 from London. The Roman causeway, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Castle, which, for 20 miles together, is called Leeming Lane, passes through this place. All the adjacent country is full of jockies and horse-dealers, here being some of the best hunting and road horses in the world. Market on Tuesday.

Bedal, a river of Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale below Morton. *Bedborn*, N. and S. Durh. near Darlington. *Bedborough*, Wilts, N. of Bishop's Cannings. *Bedcister*, Dorsets. between Sturminster and Shaftsbury. *Beddenham*, Norf. NW. of Bungay. *Beddgelert*, 10 miles from Caernarvon, near the Snowdon mountains. *Beddington*, Surry, between Carshalton and Croydon. *Beden*, or *Beding*, a village in Sussex, 13 miles from Lewes, near a river of it's own name, which runs into the sea at New Shoreham, and abounds with excellent mullet, pikes, eels, &c.

BEDER, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Soubah of Dowlatabad, large, well-built, and strongly fortified. It is celebrated for a great number of magnificent pagodas, and is about 70 miles NW. of Hydrabad. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 78. 0. E.

Bedeslow, Shropshire, near Wellington. *Bedeve*, Cornw. NW. of Egloshale. *Bedfield*, Suff. W. of Framlingham. *Bedfont*, E. and *W.* Middl. between Hounslow and Staines.

*BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge, with a gate at each end. It contains 5 churches, 3 on the N. and two on S. side of the river; which latter part called *Mikesgate*, was united to the former by Edward the Elder, ever since which time they have both gone by the name of Bedford. The great King Offa chose to have his bones interred here, in a small chapel by the river, which, however, happening to overflow, carried them quite away. By the Ouse, which is made navigable, it is rendered a place of considerable trade; the soil about it being fertile in wheat, barley, &c. which they send to Lynn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, about 35 miles in length and 22 in breadth, is bounded on the SW. by Bucks; on the NW. by Northamptonshire; on the NE. by Huntingdonshire; on the E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the SE. by Herts. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, 124 parishes, and about 67,350 inhabitants. The air is pure and wholesome, and the face of the country is, in general, varied with small hills and dales; there being few extensive levels. It's principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. It's chief products are corn, butter, wood, and fullers earth; it's manufactures lace, straw hats, baskets, and toys.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fens, consisting of 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norf. Suff. Huntingdons. Northamp. Linc.

Linc. Cam. and the Isle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houses, large trees, &c. that have been found in several parts. After divers expensive attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I. William, duke of Bedford, and others, in 1649, undertook and completed it, so far as to bring about 100,000 acres of good land to use. In these fens are several decoys, where astonishing quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season. One of these, not far from Ely, generally sends 3000 couple weekly to London, and is let for 500l. a year.

Bedford, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Bedgbury*, Kent, 2 miles SW of Cranbrook. *Bedhampton*, Hants, 3 miles NW. of Havant. *Bedick, West*, Durh. in the parish of Washington, on the N. side of the Wear. *Bedick, South*, on the S. bank of the Wear. *Bedingfield*, Suff. near Eye. *Bedinham*, Sussex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes. *Bedingstreet*, Sussex, 4 miles E. of Bramber. *Bediston*, Devons. SW. of Oakhampton. *Bedleyhey*, Camb. 5 miles SE. of Ely. *Bedlington*, Northumb. 5 miles SE. of Morpeth. *Bedlington*. Northumberl not far from Tweedmouth. *Bedminster*, Somers. SW. of Bristol. *Bedmont*, Herts, N. of Langley Abbey. *Bethnal Green*. Middl. one of the hamlets of Stepney, containing upwards of 3000 houses, and 25,000 people. *Bednall*, Northumb. near Shields. *Bednall*, 5 miles from Stafford.

BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, lying NW. of the Mysore country, and to which it is, or was lately united. It is 350 miles SSE. of Bombay, and 140 NW. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14. 0. N. lon. 74. 48. E.

Bedston, Shrops. between Hopton Castle and Heref. *Bedwelty*, Monm. on the borders of Glamorgans. *Bedwes*, Monm. between Kirton, Beacon, and the river Rumney.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a decayed town of Wiltshire, (under the Saxons a city, with a castle, the ditches whereof are still visible) situated in the E. part of the county, towards Berkshire, 69 miles from London. Market on Tuesday.

Bedwin, Little, 3 miles N. of Great Bedwin. *Bedwin*, Cornw. 6 miles NE. of Camelford. *Bedworth*, Warw. 3 miles S. of Nuneaton. *Beech Wood*, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Beeding*, Sussex.

BEEMAH, a river in the Deccan, a principal branch of the Kistna, and joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and is esteemed one of the sacred rivers by the Gentoos.

Beenmore, in Kerry, Munster.

Beere, Kent, a manor in the parish of West Clive. *Beere*, Somers, 3 miles S. of Curry Mullet.

BEER HAVEN. See BANTRY.

BEERING'S STRAITS, or ANIAN STRAITS, the narrow sea between the W. coast of N. America, and the E. coast of Asia, about 13 leagues wide.

BEERING'S ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long and 38 wide, 30 leagues W. of Kamschatka, in lat. from about 54. to 56. N.

Bees, St. Comb. a large parish between Whitehaven, Egremont, &c. noted for it's public classical school. St. Bees Head is a lofty promontory, with a light-house on it, and a church still remaining of an ancient nunnery, from which to Whitehaven, a distance of about 3 miles, it is nearly one continued range of rock, rising perpendicularly from the beech. *Beeson*, Chesh. near Staff. *Beeston*, Yorks. S. of Leeds. *Beeston Castle*, Chesh. near Bunbury. *Beeston*, Bedf. near Warden. *Beeston*, Norf. near Wroxham. *Beeston*, Norf. on the coast, near Cromer. *Beeston*, Shrops. 4 miles S. of Shrewsbury. *Beeston, St. Lawrence*, Norf. between Wursted and Ludham. *Beezley*, Hants. 5 miles E. of Petersfield. *Begbrook*, Oxf. 2 miles S. of Woodstock. *Begermans*. Yorks. between Camhill and the river Wharfe.

BEFORT, a small, but strong town, in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, with several forges of iron works. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles nearly W. of Basil.

Beggar's Bridge, in West Meath, Leinster, 57 miles from Dublin.

Beggar's Bush, Midd. 10 miles from London. *Beggar's Bush*, Huntingdons. near Godmanchester.

Beggar's Inn, in Kilkenny, Leinster, 53 miles from Dublin.

Begham, Kent, 5 miles W. of Lamberhurst. *Beginor*, Northumb. belongs to the manor of Woller. *Beginnis*; see *Blasques*.

BEHAT RIVER. See CHELUM.

BEJA, a city and lake in Alentejo.

BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, 17 miles N. of Weimar.

Beighton, Derbys. 8 miles NE. of Dronfield. *Beighton*, Norf. near S. Walsham.

BEILA, a town in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin.

BEILSTEIN, a town and lordship of Nassau Dillenburg, Westphalia; and a town of Nassau Orange Dietz, circle of Lower Rhine.

BEINHEIM, a town of Baden, Suabia, and a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Tra los Montes and Entre Douro e Minho; on the E. by Leon and Spanish Estremadura; and on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo. It is divided into

into 6 jurisdictions, called *Comarcas*. This province is nearly square; being about 90 miles in extent each way: it is well watered and fertile, at least in corn and fruits; but the people are indolent, and much given to mendicity.

Beith, a village and parish of Ayrshire, on the road from Glasgow, by Paisley, to Ayr and Port Patrick.

Belan, Nott. 2 miles NE. of Retford.

Belanagar, in Roscommon, Connaught, 81 miles from Dublin.

Belaport, Shrops. 2 miles NE. of Atherley. *Belaugh*, Norf. near Sparham. *Belbroughton*, Worc. 3 miles from Bromsgrove. *Belby*, Yorks. near Howden.

Belcara, in Mayo, Connaught.

BELCASTRO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Belchalwell, Dorsets. near Stourminster. *Belcham*, *Water* and *Pauls*, Essex, 2 villages near Clare. *Belchford*, Lincolns. SE. of Borwell.

BELCHITE, a town of Arragon, 24 miles S. of Saragossa.

BELCHOE, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE. of Ballyshannon.

Beilby, Yorks. S. of Pocklington.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the N. side of the Tajo, 3 miles W. of Lisbon, where all ships, sailing up the river, are obliged to bring to. In the church, many kings and princes of the blood lie interred; also a town of New Navarre, N. America; a town of Osnaburg, Westphalia; and a sea-port of Brasil, S. America, in lat. 130. S.

Belesby, Lincolns. between Ashby and Castor.

BELESTAT, a town in the dept. of the Aude, 14 miles SW. of Limoux.

Beley, Worc. 2 miles from Bromesgrove. *Belfast*, Linc. SE. of Belwood Hall.

*BELFAST, a large town and sea-port, of increasing importance, in the county of Antrim, in Ulster, seated on Carrickfergus Bay, at the mouth of Lagan river, with a stately bridge over it, of 21 arches, which, including the dead work at each end, is 2562 feet long. A navigable canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh, was completed in 1793. In 1791, this town contained 3107 houses, and about 18,320 souls. Here are considerable manufactures of cotton, cambric, sailcloth, and linen; with others of glass, sugar, earthen ware, a large export of provisions, &c. It is 9 miles SW. of Carrickfergus, and 20 from Dublin.

Belfont, Wilts, near Salisbury.

*BELFORD, a small neat town in Northumberland, situated on the ridge of a hill, 2 miles from the Lear, 14 N. of Alnwick, and 319 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Belghe, Derbys. NE. of Scarsdale.

BELGOROD. See AKERMAN.

BELGRADE, a large, and formerly a strong city, of Turkey in Europe, the residence of a sangiac, and chief place of Servia. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches to the Danube, a little above it's confluence with the Save. It is still a place of considerable trade, being resorted to by merchants of different nations; but it's fine fortifications, which rendered it so important, were demolished, agreeably to treaty, in 1738. It is 60 miles SW. of Temeswaer, 265 SE. of Vienna, and 400 NW. of Constantinople.

BELGRADE, a small town of Romania, on the Strait of Constantinople.

Belgrave, 2 miles N. of Leicester. *Belbush*, Dorsets. near Winfrith. *Bellhouse*, Essex, near Billericay. *Belision*, Linc. N. of Holbesh. *Belkirk*, Northumb. in the road from Berwick to Carlisle. *Bell*, Dorsetshire, near Sturminster Newton.

BELLAC, a small town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincou, 20 miles NNW. of Limoges.

Bellamont, a village in Connaught, 10 miles from Sligo, and 126 NW. of Dublin.

Bellamore Hill, Staff. near Stone. *Bellbank*, Cumb. near Brankin and Harper Hills.

BELLCLARE, a town of Sligo, Connaught, 20 miles SW. of Sligo.

Belleek, in Donegal, Ulster, 105 miles from Dublin. *Belleek*, in Fermanagh, Ulster, 97 miles from Dublin.

BELLEGARDE, in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, above the defile of Pertuis, about 15 miles S. of Perpignan. It is fortified, and an important passage of the Pyrenees.

BELLEGARDE, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles NE. of Chalons; also a town in the respective depts. of the Creuse, the Loiret, and the Aveiron.

BELLE ISLE, an island of France, 115 miles from the coast of the dept. of Morbihan. It is 15 miles long, 5 broad, and diversified with craggy mountains, salt works, and fertile plains. The capital is Palais. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lat. 47. 18. N. lon. 3. 6. W.

BELLE ISLE, an island of N. America, at the mouth of the strait, between Labrador and the N. end of Newfoundland. The passage between them is called the Straits of Belle Isle. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 55. 25. W.

Bellerby, Yorks. N. Riding, near Leyburne.

BELLESME, a town in the dept. of Orne, 75 miles SW. of Paris.

BELLEY, a town in the dept. of Ain, before the revolution the capital of Bugey. It is seated near the Rhone, 12 miles NW. of Chamberry, and 250 SE. of Paris.

Bellfield,

Bellfield, in West Meath, Leinster.

Bell Hammond's, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Bell House*, Essex, between Morehall and N. Ockinden. *Bell House*, Essex, near Halstead. *Bell House*, Essex, near Chipping Ongar. *Bellingford*, Norfolk, near Repeham.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumb. 14 miles NW. of Hexham, and 294 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Bell Inn, Worc. E. of Kidderminster.

BELLINZONA, a town of Swisserland, capital of a small country, bordering on the Milanese. It is situated at the northern extremity of Lake Maggiora, 25 miles NNW. of Como.

Bellister, Northumb. near Haltwesle. *Bellasyse*, Durh. in the parish of Billingham. *Bellow*, Lincolns. NW. of Alford. *Bellow*, Nott. near Rufford.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Venice, in Italy, in which are iron mines; it has Friuli on the E. and the Trevisino and Feltrin on the S.

BELLUNO, it's capital, is seated among the Alps, on the river Piava, 15 miles NE. of Feltri. Lat. 46. 13. N. lon. 12. 9. E.

Bellwood Hall, Lincolns. E. of Temple Bellwood. *Bellwood Temple*, Lincolns. in the parish of Belton. *Bellyng*, Northumb. near Yarrow.

BELMONT, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loir; and a town in the dept. of Aveiron.

BELMONTE, a town of Calabria Citra, 11 miles WSW. of Cosenza.

Below, or *Belan*, a river of Westmorl. running into the Eden near Great Musgrave. *Below*, Norf. 4 miles S. of Wursted. *Below*, Norf. near Repeham. *Belper*, Derbys. in the parish of Duffield. *Belserdine*, Shrops. between Sheaton and the little Wrekin Hill. *Belsey' Castle*, Northumberland, near Newcastle. *Belso*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Belstead*, Suff. 5 miles S. of Ipswich. *Belston Tor*, Staff. near Throwley.

BELT, THE GREAT, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, forming a communication between the Cattegat sea and the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound.

BELT, THE LITTLE, to the W. of the Great Belt, a narrow strait between Funen and Jutland. It is also one of the passages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.

Belthorp, Rutl. on the borders of Linc. *Beltingham*, Northumb. near the influx of West Alun into the Tyne. *Belton*, Leic. between Loughborough and Stanton Harold. *Belton*, Rutl. near Ridlington and Wardley. *Belton*, Lincolns. 1 mile from Grantham. *Belton*, Linc. in the Isle of Axholm. *Belton*, Suff. 5 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Belton*, Yorks. near Nun Appleton. *Beltoft*, Linc. near Epworth.

Beltra, in Sligo, Connaught.

*BELTURBET, a town of Cavan, in Ulster, seated on the river Earn, 8 miles NNW. of Cavan, and 61 from Dublin.

BELTZ, BELZO, or BELCZ, a spacious town and palatinate of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 24. 5. E.

BELVEDERE, a town and province of Greece, whence the Belvedere raisins come. The province lies on the W. coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is 20 miles S. of Chiarenza. Lat. 38. 0. N. lon. 21. 45. E.; also a town of Otranto, Naples; and a town of Calabria Citra.

Belvedere, Kent, near Erith. *Belvoir*, or *Bever*, *Castle*, Lincolns. 4 miles from Grantham; the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, with a fine, extensive prospect over the fruitful valley under it. The *Vale of Belvoir*, spreads from within a mile of Grantham, into the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, &c. *Bely*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Bemerton*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Beningbrough*, Yorks. SW. of the Forest of Gaultres. *Beminghan*, Yorks. near Heydon.

BEMSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, having a manufacture of woollen and sail cloth. The inhabitants are about 2000. It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles WNW. of Dorchester, and 138 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Bempston, Kent, near Rolvendon. *Bempfield, South*, Essex, near Horndon. *Benager*, Somers. near Mendip Hills. *Benaker*, Suff. between Southwold and Leostoff. *Benall*, Nott. NW. of Hucknall. *Benallock*, Cornw. SE. of Helston. *Benallock*, Cornw. on the W. side of Grampound.

BENARES, a populous and fertile country, or soubah, of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. and NW. by Oude, and on other parts by Bahar, Allahabad, and Orissa. It is about 120 miles long and 100 broad, and contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour, and produces a revenue of near 400,000l. a year. It was ceded to the English East India Company in 1775.

BENARES, a fine, rich, and populous city, the capital of a soubah of the same name, is built along the N. side of the Ganges, which is here very broad and the banks are very high. It's appearance from the water is very beautiful: several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river, and many other buildings, both public and private, are magnificent. The streets are narrow, the houses high and crowded with inhabitants: but the more wealthy Hindoos live in detached houses,

with

with an open court surrounded by a wall. Benares is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and the same manners and customs still prevail among the people as at the most remote period that can be traced in history, as they most pertinaciously guard against innovations from foreigners. It is 425 miles SE. of Delhi, and 355 NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 20. N. lon. 83. 10. E.

Benavarri, a town of Arragon.

Benavento, a large town of Leon.

Benbridge Point, Hants, between the bay of St. Helens and Culvercliff. *Benbury*, Somers. near Bath. *Benby*, Lincolnshire, in the road from Glanford Bridge to Barton.

Benburb, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Bencoolen, a town and fortress on the SW. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, held by the English, who first settled here in 1685, and in 1696 built a fort, which they called Fort York; and afterwards another, with regular fortifications, called Fort Marlborough, in a more wholesome situation. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars. A convenient river, on the NW side, brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is a great inconveniency in shipping it, by reason of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. Tame buffaloes may be had here in plenty; but fish and poultry are scarce and dear. The soil is a fertile clay, producing high grass. Lat. 3. 49. S. lon. 102. 5. E.

Bendermassen. See Banjar.

Bender, or Tekin, a town of Bessarabia, situated on the river Dneister, 80 miles NW. of Belgorod. It is famous for being the retreat of Charles XII. after he was defeated by the Russians at Pultowa. Lat. 46. 58. N. lon. 30. 2. E.

Beneckar, Wilts. near Melksham.

Benedetto, St. a town in the Mantuan, 15 miles SSE. of Mantua.

Benefield, Essex, near Birchanger. *Benefield*, Northamp. 4 miles N. of Oundle. *Benley*, Northumb. near the Till, 6 miles NW. of Alnwick. *Benenden*, Kent, near Rolvenden and Cranbrook.

Benesoeuf, a town in Egypt, 54 miles S. of Cairo. It is the capital of a district, and residence of a bey.

Benet, St. Cornwall, 4 miles SW. of Bodmin.

Benevento, anciently Beneventam, a large and rich city of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra. This city, with a duchy, or small district round it, producing about 6000 crowns a year, is subject to the pope. It is seated in a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 30 miles NE. of Naples.

Benfield, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, seated on the river Ille, 12 miles SSW. of Strasburg.

Benfield Side, Durham, on the edge of Northumb. *Benfleet, North*, Essex, 4 miles N. of Benfleet Magna. *Benfleet Magna*, Essex, near Canvey Island. *Benford*, Devons. near Great Torrington. *Bedgworth*, Worc. on the Avon, opposite to Evesham.

Bengal, a country of India, in the E. part of Hindoostan, extending from E. to W. upwards of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar; on the N. by Napaul and Bootan; on the E. by Assam and Meckley; and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil in the world, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and in some parts, even three crops. It's principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. The Ganges here divides into several streams, and annually, like the Nile, overflows the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since the year 1765, to the English East India Company. It's net annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,290,000l. Calcutta is the capital.

Benguela, a kingdom on the W. coast of Africa, bounded on the W. by the ocean on the N. by Angola; on the E. and SE. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Mataman, or Matapan. The men wear skins about their waists; the women a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree. At Benguela, the capital, on the bay or river Benguela, the Portuguese have a settlement; their houses are shaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. The productions are manioc, palms, dates, vines, cassia, and tamarinds; and from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit seasons in the year. Lat. from 13. to 15. S. lon. from 12. to 20. E.

Benhall, Suff. near Saxmundham. *Benham*, Berks, near Reading. *Benham*, Bucks, near Uston. *Benham*, Surry, near Darking. *Benham Heath*, Berks, near Wargrave. *Benick*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely.

Benin, a kingdom of Africa extending from 1. 0. S. lat. to 9. 0. N. lat. and bounded on the W. by Dahomy and the ocean; on the N. by Dahomy and Biafara; on the E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Loango. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air, in some places, is noxious or pestilential, on account of the gross vapours exhaled from the marshes by the heat of the sun. The natives are skilful in making various sorts of dyes, and in manufacturing cottons or calicoes, which they wear, and also export. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him, and polygamy is allowed among them. Benin, the capital, seated on the river Benin, or Formosa, is a spacious city; the houses are large and handsome, with clay walls, and covered with reed straw or leaves; the shops are stocked with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities

dities of the country, and the streets are kept neat and clean by the women. Lat 7. 50. N. lon. 5. 4 E.

Benington, Herts, 4 miles from Stevenage. *Beningworth*, Linc. 7 miles SE. of Market Raisin. *Benjoy*, near Hertford. *Bennet's, St.* commonly called *St. Bennet's in the Holm*, i. e. a river island, Norf. SE. of Repeham. *Bennet's*, Shropshire, near Shrewsbury.

Bennet's Bridge, 3 miles from Kilkenny, in Leinster, and 57 from Dublin.

BENNEVIS, a mountain of Inverness, rising 4300 feet above the level of the sea. It's summit affords one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Scotland.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of a county of the same name (containing 19 townships) of Vermont, in New England, in the SW. corner of the state; at the foot of the Green Mountains. It's public buildings are a court-house, jail, and church; but the assembly commonly holds the sessions at Windsor. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which rises very high, in the form of a sugar-loaf. Bennington is 30 miles E. by N. of Albany. Lat. 42. 0. N. lon. 73. 10. W.

Bennington, Linc. near Boston. *Bennington*, Yorks. near Hornsey. *Bennington Long*, Linc. on the borders of Leices. *Benonis*, Leices. near Henckley. *Bensford*, Wilts, NW. of Bristol. *Bensham*, Surry, near Croydon.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Upper Rhine, 10 miles ENE. of Worms. Lat. 49. 36. N. lon. 8. 41. E.

Benshington, or *Benson*, Oxfords. on the Thames, a little below it's conjunction with the Isis. *Bentall*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Bentall*, Shropshire, 5 miles from Shrewsbury. *Bentall*, Shropshire, 2 miles NE. of Wenlock. *Bentham*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Hornby Castle. *Bentham*, near Gloucester.

BENTHEIM, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, about 40 miles long, and from 3 to 12 broad, bounded by Munster on the E. and S. and Overyssel on the N. and W. The town of Bentheim contains one Roman Catholic and one Protestant church, and has a castle, or palace, flanked with towers. It is 32 miles NW. of Munster.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and castle in the principality of Bologna, 10 miles NE. of Bologna.

Bentley, Warw. between Kingsbury and Shistock. *Bentley*, Derbys. near Middleton Park. *Bentley*, Hants, near Farnham, in Surry. *Bentley*, Staff. W. of Walsall. *Bentley*, Suff. near Ipswich. *Bentley*, Sussex, 8 miles NE. of Lewes. *Bentley*, Yorks. 4 miles SW. of Beverley. *Bentley*, Yorks. near Doncaster. *Bentley Fenny*, Derbys. NE. of Ashborn. *Bentley Hall*, Essex, near Elmsted. *Bentley Hungry*, Derbys. near Bentley Fenney. *Bentley, Magna* and *Parva*, Essex, near Tendring. *Bentley*, Worces. a hamlet to Tandebigg. *Benton Magna*, or *Mickle Benton*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Benton Parva*, or *Little Benton*, near Benton Magna. *Benton*, Yorks. NE. of Bridlington. *Bentworth*, Hants, NW. of Alton. *Benville*, Dorsets. 1 mile from Corsecombe.

Benvoliben, a mountain 4 miles N. of Sligo, in Connaught, and 2 from the ocean.

Benwell, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Benwyke*, Northumb. in Coquetdale ward. *Beny*, Cornw. near Boscastle, to the NE. of *Bepton*, Sussex, 2 miles S of Midhurst.

BERAR, or BARAR, an extensive soubah of the Deccan, in Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Malwa and Allahabad; on the E. by Orissa and the northern circars; on the W. by Candeish and Dowlatabad; and on the S. by Golconda. It is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and leguminous plants. The sheep, here, have lengthened necks, very short tails, long ears, and wool not curled. It is partly subject to a rajah, and partly to the nizam of the Deccan.

BERBICE, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic in about lat. 6. N. and lon. 59. W.

BERGHTOLSGADEN, a town and principality of Bavaria, environed in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, but only subject to the pope. It is 10 miles SW. of Saltzburg.

BERDOA, a country of Africa, between Egypt and Zaara.

Berdon, Essex, S. of Clavering. *Berdwell*, Suff. N. of Ixworth. *Bere*, Cornw 4 miles SE of Stratton.

BEREALSTON. See BEARALSTON.

Bere Church, Essex, near Colchester. *Bere Haggard*, Dorsets near Yetminster.

BEREILLY, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the Rohillas country, SE. of Delhi, and NW. of Lucknow, and about 120 miles from each. Lat. 28. 30 N. lon. 79. 40. E.

BERENICE. See SUEZ.

BERE REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, seated on a rivulet of it's own name, near it's influx into the river Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton, 12 miles E. by N. of Dorchester, and 113 SW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Bere, Dorsets. near Ockford Shilling and Durveston. *Bere Hacket*, Dorsets. 2 miles SE. of Bradford Abbas. *Beresford*, Staff. on the Dove, near Narrowdale. *Bereston*, Dorsets. W. of Winborn, St. Giles's. *Berfield*, Berks, near Winterbourn. *Berford*, Dorsets. near Wimborn Minster. *Berford*, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Wilton.

BERG, a territory of Westphalia, having the duchy of Cleves on the N. and that of Marck on the E. about 60 miles long, and from 8 to 22 in breadth. Along the

the Rhine, (which parts it from the archbishopric of Cologne) the country is flat and fertile in corn, pastures, &c. on the hills they cultivate vines, and there are vast forests on the mountains. It is subject to the Elector Palatine. Dusseldorp is the capital.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Venice, having the country of the Grisons on the N. and the Milanese on the W. It is exceedingly fertile about it's capital, Bergamo, (which is an ancient city, noted for it's wool, silks, serges, and tapestry) but mountainous, rocky, and uncultivated in the northern parts. They have, however, some iron mines, and also quarries of millstones, wine, oil, and delicious fruits. Bergamasco is 25 miles NE. of Milan.

BERGARAC, a populous, trading town in the dept. of Dordogne, seated on the river Dordogne, 46 miles E. of Bourdeaux.

BERCAS, or BORGAS, a town of Romania; and a town of Natolia.

BERGEN, a handsome and ancient seaport of Norway; capital of the province of Bergenhus, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour is excellent, and well fortified. Their exports are skins, timber, tallow, fish, &c.; but their wheat is brought from other places. It is 200 miles NW. of Gottenburg, and 350 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 60. 11. N. lon. 5. 45. E.

BERGEN, a town in the Isle of Rugen. See RUGEN.

BERGEN, a town of Hanau Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine; also a town of Zell, Lower Saxony; and a county of New Jersey, N. America.

BERGENHUS, the most westerly province of Norway, between Aggerhuys and the sea, about 60 leagues long and 27 wide.

BERGEN OP ZOOM, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is seated partly upon a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It is 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 SW. of Breda.

Bergerode, Lanc. near Thornton. *Bergh*, Norf. near Kimberley Park. *Berghampton*, Norf. near Broke and Loddon. *Bergholt*, Suffolk. *Bergholt Wester*, Essex, near Colchester. *Bergill*, Shropshire, near Baby's Wood.

BERGUES, ST. VINOX, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Colme, at the union of several canals, which conduct to Dunkirk, Gravelines, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. 5 miles SE. of Dunkirk.

BERIARA, or BERII ARBISTAN, the Arabic name for Arabia Deserta.

Beriden, a river of Norfolk, running into the Yar, below Norwich. *Beringham*, Suffolk, 5 miles SW. of Buddesdale. *Berington*, Shrops. 2 miles E. of Cundover. *Berington*, Shrops. near Clun. *Berington*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Oxfords. on the edge of Gloucesters. *Berion*, Cornw. between North Hill and South Hill. *Beriton*, Hants, near Petersfield.

BERKELEY, a town of Gloucestershire, famous for it's Gothic castle, begun in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen. The room, in which king Edward II. was imprisoned, is still to be seen. It is situated on the Severn (by which it carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheese) 18 miles SSW. of Gloucester, and 113 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Berkeswell, Warwicks. near Coventry. *Berkford*, Bedf. N. of Tomsford.

*BERKHAMPSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, formerly a Roman station, and where the kings of Mercia afterwards resided, in a very large, strong castle, encompassed by a moat that covers above 4 acres, the ruins of which, as also of it's bridge, are still visible. A wittenagemot, or Saxon parliament, was held here, in 697, and Ina's laws were published here. It is 9 miles from St. Alban's, and 26 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Berkhampstead, Little, 4 miles from Hertford.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, a county of England, bound on the W. by Wilts; on the N. by Oxfordshire and Bucks, from both which it is divided by the Thames; on the E. by Bucks and Surry; and on the S. by Hants. From E. to W. it extends above 50 miles, and from N. to S. it is 25 miles, in the widest, though not more than 6 in the narrowest part. It contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, 140 parishes, and about 115,000 inhabitants. The air in general is very healthy. It's principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and it's appendages: the W. and middle parts, particularly the Vale of White Horse, produce grain in great abundance.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Pennsylvania, and a county of Massachusetts, in the United States, N. America.

Berley, Shrops. between Walcot and Shipton-Castle, *Berley*, Yorkshire, N. of Snaith.

BERLIN, a large and handsome city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the King of Prussia resides. It stands on the banks of the Spree, in a sandy soil, amidst woods and marshes; yet it is encompassed with fruitful gardens and vineyards, and manufactories of various cloths, metals, and glass, are carried on. The inhabitants, including the garrison, are estimated at 130,000, of

of whom about 4000 are Jews. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another thence to the Elbe to the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; and is 42 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 13. 31. E.

BERLIN, a town of York county, and a town of Somerset county; both in Pennsylvania.

Berling, Northumb. near Harbottle-Castle. *Berlings*, near Lincoln.

BERMUDA, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, about 500 miles E. of Carolina, in the Atlantic Ocean. They are properly rocks, or hard sand-banks, about 400 in number, and not containing in all above 20,000 acres; some of them are so near each other, that passengers step across the intervening sea from island to island. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of fish, flesh, garden stuff, land and water birds, Indian corn, tobacco, fruits, &c. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops of the cedar, which grows here in abundance, and they frequently build their houses and churches of it. The most considerable of these islands are, St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonsuch. The first contains a town, the two following have some villages, the others only dispersed farms. It is a perpetual spring here; the trees never lose their verdure, as the leaves only fall when new ones begin to appear, and birds sing and breed without intermission. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 65. 0. W.

BERN, the largest of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, having for its southern boundary the Lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the duchy of Savoy: it is about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. The latter is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud, or Country of Vaud. The people are Calvinists.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, stands on a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library. The houses are of a fine white free-stone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street, where the houses are all of a height. There are piazzas on each side, with a walk raised 4 feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather, and the public buildings are magnificent. Most of the streets are paved with flints, and traversed by a canal lined with freestone. Bern is 70 miles NE. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 52. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague.

BERNARD, THE GREAT, ST. a mountain of Swisserland, between Valais and Val d'Aoste, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers, gratis, for three days, without distinction of religious profession.

BERNAU, two towns in the archduchy of Austria; a town in the Upper Palatinate; and a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg.

BERNAY, a trading town in the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Carantone, 20 miles SW. of Rouen.

BERNBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of Anhalt Bernburg, and the residence of the prince.

Bernham, Suff. S. of Thetford.

BERNKASTEL, a town of Treves, noted for it's good wine. It is situated on the Moselle, 18 miles ENE. of Treves.

Bernthorp, Nott. 6 miles NE. of Newark. *Bernwood Forest*, Bucks, bordering on Oxf. *Berrick Priory*, Oxf. 4 miles NW. of Watlington. *Berrick Salome*, Oxf. near Watlington. *Berrier*, Cumb. near Penrith. *Berrington*, Glouc. near Campden. *Berrington*, Worces. near Tenbury. *Berrington*, Som. 4 miles N. of Axbridge. *Berrislow*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Berrough*, Somers. between the Brent and the coast. *Berrow*, Norf. near Hingham. *Berrow*, Worcesters. 8 miles from Overbury.

BERRY, a ci-devant province of France, having Nivernois on the E. and Poitou on the W. It is fertile in corn, wine, fruits, hemp, and flax, and has also mines of silver, iron, and ochre. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Berry, Berks, near Maidenhead. *Berry*, Essex, near Great and Little Wendon. *Berry*, Dorsets. near Blandford. *Berry*, Lancashire, near Manchester. *Berry End*, Bedf. near Hockley. *Berry End*, Bedf. near Carlton. *Berry Nerbert*, Devons. on the coast, W. of Comb-Martin. *Berry-Pomeroy*, Devons. near Totness. *Berry-Street*, Middl. near Northolt. *Berseldon* Hants, near Titchfield.

BERSELLO, or BRISELLO, a small but strong town, in the Modenese, situated on the Po, 27 Miles NW. of Modena.

Bersted, Herts, 3 miles SW. of Hemstead. *Bersted, N.* and *S.* Sussex. SE. of Chichester.

BERSUIRE. See BRESSUIRE.

Bert, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the English Channel near Bridport.

BERTINORO, a town in the pope's territory, 15 miles S. of Ravenna.

Bertle, Lancas. near Manchester. *Berton Mills*, Suffolk, near Mildenhall.

BERTRAND, ST. DE COMINGES, a small town in the Dept. of Upper Garonne, 43 miles SE. of Auch.

*BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a river, sea-port, and small bay, on the coast of Kincardine, 23 miles SSW. of Aberdeen.

Berrytkin, Herf near Ross.

*BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither. It is a town and county of itself; it is large, populous, well-built, and regularly fortified; the old castle, however, is gone to decay. Berwick has very considerable fisheries of salmon, exports wool, and eggs, collected through all the country, in vast abundance, to London, for the use of sugar-refiners. They also import timber from Norway and the Baltic. It is seated on the Tweed, over which there is a handsome bridge of 15 arches, 52 miles SE. of Edinburgh, 147 N. of York, and 336 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on Friday, in Trinity Week, for black cattle and horses.

BERWICK, a town of Northumberland county, seated on the Susquehannah, and a town of York county, both in Pennsylvania.

BERWICK, NORTH, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the Frith of Forth, 30 miles NW. of Berwick upon Tweed.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse; is bounded on the W. by the shires of Edinburgh and Selkirk; on the NW. by Haddingtonshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the SE. and S. by the Tweed and Roxburghshire. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, Eye, and Ednel.

Berwick, Herts, between Ware and Puckeridge. *Berwick*, Dorsetshire, near Bridport. *Berwick*, Sussex, SW. of Pevensey Marsh. *Berwick Hill*, Northumb. near Mitford. *Berwick, St. James*, Wilts, 3 miles SW. of Stonehenge. *Berwick, St. John*, Wilts, 3 miles S. of Wardour-Castle. *Berwick, St. Leonard*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Berwood Hall*, Warwicks. in the parish of Curdworth. *Berayn Hills*, a ridge of Mountains near Bala in Merionethshire. *Bery Baron*, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Berythorp*, Yorks. S. of New Malton.

BESANCON, a city in the depart. of Doubs, containing 8 parishes, and about 20,000, inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of Franche Comte, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Doubs, 52 miles nearly E. of Dijon, and 208 SE. of Paris.

Bescot, Staff. 1 mile from Church-Eaton. *Besaby*, Linc. 4 miles N. of Alford. *Besford*, Shrops. near Lee-Bridge. *Besford*, Worces. near Pershore. *Besill*, Cornwall, 4 miles SE. of Camelford. *Beskwood Lodge*, Nott. S. of Sherwood-Forest.

BESSARABIA, or BUDZIAC TARTARY, in ancient geography called the DESERT OF THE GETÆ, a small territory of Turkey in Europe, having Moldavia on the W. and the Danube on the S. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Ismail.

Besborough, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Besselsleigh, or *Bestis Leigh*, Berks, 3 miles SW. of Oxford. *Bessonby*, Yorks. near Bridlington. *Besthorp*, or *Bestrup*, Nott. on the borders of Linc. *Besthorp*, Norf. between Buckenham and Hingham. *Beston, North*, Nottinghamshire, near Lenton and Bramcot. *Beston*, Norfolk, near East Berckenham, SW. of Cromer. *Beston*, Norfolk, E. of the road from Norwich to N. Walsham. *Bestow*, Shrops. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

BESTRICIA, or BESTERTZE, a town of Transylvania, seated on the river Wistritz.

Bestwall, Dorsetshire, near Wareham. *Beswick*, Yorks. near Baynton.

BETANZOS, a sea-port of Galicia, 9 miles SW. of Corunna.

Betchton, Ches. 2 miles from Sandback and 4 from Congleton. *Betchworth Castle*, Surry, between Dorking and Ryegate.

BETELFAUGHI, a town of Arabia Felix, a large market for coffee. Lat. 15. 40. N. lon. 57. 20. E.

Betham Castle, or *Hall*, Westm. near the river Kan. *Bethersden*, Kent, SW. of Ashford.

BETHLEHEM, a poor village of Palestine, situated on the ridge of a hill, 6 miles SE. of Jerusalem. Here is a very large church, built in the form of a cross, by the Empress Helena, and, adjoining to it, a large monastery of Franciscan friars, indifferently built.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Louvain.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, situated on the river Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, (a fine creek, affording red and yellow-bellied trout and other fish) has a very pleasant and healthy situation. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians, in America, who were fixed here by Count Zinzendorf in 1741. The houses, which are mostly built of lime-stone, are about 72 in number, including an excellent school, and two large houses for the single men and single women, the latter under a female superintendant, the former under an elder, or warden; and the inhabitants are between 5 and 600. The German language is more in use here than the English: the latter, however, is taught in the schools; and both are made use of in the church, a simple stone building, furnished

nished with an organ. Bethlehem is 53 miles N of Philadelphia.

Bethlem, in West Meath, Leinster, 5 miles from Athlone.

BETHUNE, a strong town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, seated on a rock by the river Belfe, or Brette, 20 miles SE. of St. Omer, and 120 N. of Paris.

Bettsford, Suffolk, near Ipswich.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, about 5 miles from Newcastle and Namptwich, 16 miles NNW. of Stafford, and 156 from London. Market on Tuesday.

BETLIS, or BEDLIS, a town of Asia, capital of Curdistan, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to neither, and an asylum for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is the residence of a bey, who commands an army of 20 or 25,000 horsemen, besides infantry; and is situated between two high mountains, 100 miles E. of Diarbeck. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 42. 50. E.

Betlenstrey, or *Bethmysley*, Yorksh. between Skipton and Ripley. *Betonet*, Cornw. S. of Launceston. *Betsford*, near Nottingham. *Betshanger*, Kent, near Knowlton. *Betteley*, Norf. 6 miles SW. of Repeham. *Bettescomb*, Dorsets. 1 mile from Pillesden, and 9 NW. of Bridport. *Bettesley*, Glouc. between the Severn and the Forest of Dean. *Betton*, Shrops. N. of Drayton. *Betton*, Shrops. SE. of Shrewsbury. *Bettus*, Merioneths. 6 miles from Bala. *Bettus*, Monm. 5 miles W. of Caerlon. *Bettus*, Shrops. near Radnorshire and the river Temde. *Bettus Chapel*, Monm. on the borders of Brecknocks. *Bettus Newith*, Monm. on the river, and near the town of Uske.

BETUWE, BETUVE, or BETAW, a territory of Dutch Guelderland, situated between the rivers Maese and Leck, and supposed to have given name to the ancient Batavia.

Betworth, Warw. near Solyhull. *Bettyweys*, Caernarvonshire, 10 miles SE. of Abercornway.

BEVECUM, a town of Brabant, 8 miles SE. of Louvain.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two islands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E. and W. branches of the Scheldt. The latter is about 24 miles long and 7 wide.

Bever, Kent, S. of Ashford. *Bevercotes*, Nott. near West Markham.

BEVERGERN, a town of Munster, Westphalia.

*BEVERLEY, a town in Yorkshire, chiefly famous for it's minster, a large structure, founded by King Athelstan, but consumed by fire, in 1188, and afterwards rebuilt: it is now a parochial church. The inhabitants trade in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather, and here is a manufacture of bone lace. It stands near the river Hull, from which there is a canal of 6 furlongs to the town, called *Beverley-Beck*, (which was cleansed, deepened, and widened, in 1727) for the conveyance of boats and barges, 8 miles from Hull, 30 from York, and 183 from London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

BEVERLEY, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts.

Beverley, an island formed by the Severn, near Worcester. *Beverston-Castle*, Glouc. 2 miles NW. of Tedbury. *Bevington-Cock*, and *Bevington-Wood*, Warw. hamlets of Salford Priors. *Bewcastle*, Cumb. on the river Leven, above Sallom Moss. *Bewcot*, Berks, near the Vale of White Horse. *Bewdlam*, Yorks. near Kirby Moreside.

*BEWDLEY, a neat and populous town of Worcestershire, having manufactures of horning in all it's articles; tannery, and Dutch and sailor's caps, valued for the excellence of the napping. It is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 128 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bewers ad Montem, Essex, near the Maningtree river, on the road from Colchester to Sudbury. *Bewers St. Mary*, Essex, near Nayland. *Bewers-Gifford*, Essex, between N. and S. Benfleet. *Bewers, Hamlet*, Essex, near Steeple Bumsted. *Bewfront*, Northumb. between Hexham and the Pict's wall. *Bewholm*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Bewick-Tower*, Northumb. on the river Bramish, S. of Hebborn. *Bewick*, Yorkshire, near Aldborough.

BEWLEY, or BEAULIEU, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SW. of Ross-shire, and passing near the N. border of Invernessshire, forms the fine estuary on which stands Inverness, and which terminates in the Frith of Murray. At the mouth of this river is the ferry of Kissock, near which is a good salmon fishery.

Bewley, Hants, 4 miles E. of Lymington. *Bew*, or *Beau-Manor*, Leices. near Burley Park. *Beworthy*, Devons. between Hatherley and Launceston. *Bewre Park*, Durham, near Nevil's Cross. *Bewsey*, Lancashire, NW. of Warrington. *Bewtsfield*, Kent, SW. of Waldershare.

BEXA. See BEJA.

BEX, a pleasant village of Bern, 4 miles SSE. of Aigle: it is remarkable for it's salt-works, which are entered by a subterranean passage cut through the solid rock.

Bexington, and *Bexington West*, Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury. *Bexley*, Kent, SW. of Crayford, 13 miles from London, *Bexton*, Cheshire, near Knottesford. *Bexwell*, Norfolk, E. of Downham.

BEZIERS, a large town in the dept. of Herault, containing about 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated near 8 sluices of the Grand Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, and is 3 miles from the

the Mediterranean, and 12 NE. of Narbonne.

BIAFARA, a kingdom and it's capital, in Negroland, on the river Los Camarones, SE. of Benin. Lat. 10. 10. N. lon. 17. 40. E.

BIALOGOROD, a town of Wilna, in Lithuania.

BIANCA, LA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Biarsgarth, E. of Durham. *Biarsgreen*, Durham, NE. of Binchester. *Biarside*, Norfolk, near Ebchester. *Bibelham*, Sussex, in Mayfield parish.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia, having a manufacture in fustian. It is seated in a fertile valley on the river Riefs, 17 miles SSW. of Ulm.

BIAERSPERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 12 miles NE. of Presburg.

Bibewell, Herts, W. of Digswell. *Bilbrook*, Kent, N. of Ashford.

*BICESTER, BURCHESTER, or BISSETER, a town in Oxfordshire, noted for it's excellent malt liquor. Here is a manufacture of slippers. It is situated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, about 12 miles from each, and 56 from London. Market on Friday.

Bicham, St. John, St. Mary, All Saints, and *Well*, Norf. villages between Downham and Swaffham. *Birhhorn*, Durham, near Darlington. *Bichfield*, Northum. N. of the Pict's wall.

BICKANEER, a town of Agimere, in Hindoostan, capital of a circar. It is 42 miles W. of Nagore.

Bickenhill, Warw. SW. of Coleshill. *Bickerstaff*, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *Bickerton*, Chesh. W. of Cholmondeley. *Bickerton*, Herefords near Ross. *Bickerton*, Northumberl. SE. of Harbottle-Castle. *Bickerton*, Yorks. NE. of Wetherby. *Bickford*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Bickington*, Devons. N. of Ashburton. *Bickington Abbots*, Devons. near Bradworthy. *Bickington High*, Devons. E. of Torrington. *Bickleton*, Heref. near Thornbury. *Bickley*, Ches. near Cholmondeley. *Bickley*, Devons. W. of Bradninch. *Bickley*, Devonsh. NW. of Plympton. *Bickley*, Yorksh. near the Forest of Pickering. *Bickmarsh*, Warwicks. on the borders of Glouces. *Bicknall*, Staff. 4 miles S. of Mowcop Hill. *Bicknalkr*, Somers. near Stoke-Gomer. *Bicknell*, Somers. 4 miles from Taunton. *Bicknore*, Kent, between Maidstone and Milton. *Bicknore, English*, Glouc. 3 miles from Colford, and 5 from Monmouth, on the Wye; on the opposite or W. bank of the Wye, is *Bicknore-Welsh*, in Monmouths. *Bickton*, Cornw. near St. Neot's. *Bickton*, Devons. 4 miles SW. of Sidmouth. *Bickton*, Shrops. SW. of Brockton. *Bickton*, Shropshire, W. of Shrewsbury.

BIDACHE, a small town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E. of Bayonne.

BIDASSOA, a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia, separating France from Spain.

Bidborough, Kent, E. of Penshurst.

*BIDDEFORD, a clean, well-built, populous town in Devonshire, seated on the river Towridge, (near it's union with the Taw) over which is a very long bridge, of 24 arches. It has a noble quay for ships of good burden, and carries on a considerable trade in coarse earthen ware, Irish wool, &c. They also send ships to Newfoundland, America, and the W. Indies. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 203 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Bidden, Berks, near Ilsey.

*BIDDENDEN, a town of Kent, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Smarden, and Tenterden.

Biddenham, Bedf. 3 miles W. of Bedford. *Bidder*, a river in Cardiganshire. *Biddulph*, Staff. bordering on Cheshire. *Bidesden*, Wiltshire, near Luggershall. *Bideston*, Wiltshire, near Chippenham. *Bidlesden*, Buckinghams. near Brackley in Northamptons. *Bidleston*, Heref. *Bidlesworth*, Norfolk, between Thetfoord and Herling. *Bidlington*, Sussex, near Bramber. *Bidston*, Cheshire, between Hyle-lake and the river Mersey.

BIECZ, a town of Cracow, Poland, 48 miles SE. of the city of Cracow.

BIELA, or BIELLA, a town of Piedmont.

BIELGOROD, a town of Kursk, in Russia. See also AKERMAN.

BIELOI, a town of Smolensko.

BIELSK, a town, capital of Polachia; also a town of Plockzko, both in Poland.

BIENNE, a town, small territory, containing about 5500 inhabitants, and lake of Swisserland, at the foot of Mount Jura, 17 miles NW. of Bern. It is partly subject to the bishop of Basil, and partly to it's own magistracy.

BIEROLIET, or BIERVLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, 6 miles E. of Sluys.

Bifrons, Kent, near Barham Downs. *Biga*, or *Riga*, a river in Montgomerysh. running into the Severn. *Bigbury*, Devonshire, 10 miles from Plymouth.

BIGGAR, a town and parish of Lanerks.

Bigger, Lancash. near Walney Island. *Biggin*, Warwicks. near Stoke. *Biggin*, Warwicksh. near Newton. *Biggin*, Derbyshire, in the parish of Duffield. *Biggin*, Derbyshire, near Ashborn.

*BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, much more considerable than formerly, being a great thoroughfare between London and York. It is seated on the Ivel, (which is navagable for boats, and brings up coals, timber, merchandize, &c. from Lynn) 10 miles from Bedford, and 45 from

45 from London. It's market, which is one of the greatest in England, for barley, peas, and horse corn, is on Tuesday.

Bighton, Hants, near Alresford.

Big Island, in Down, Ulster, at the entrance of Carrickfergus Bay.

Bigland, Lancash. NW. of Cartmeal.

Bigmore, or *Bignore*, Sussex, 11 miles N. of Arundel.

BIGORRE, a ci-devant prov. of France, a part of Gascony, S. of Armagnac; it now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHAEZ, WIHATZ, or VIHITZ, a town of Croatia. Lat. 44. 51. N. lon. 16. 32. E.

BIJINAGUR. See BISNAGUR.

BIJORE, a province of Hindoostan proper, lying between the rivers Indus and Attock. It's dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20, and in many parts it is wild and mountainous.

Biker, Linc. near Donnington. *Bicker*, Northumb. 1 mile E. of Newcastle. *Biland-Abbey*, Yorks. near the valley of Ryedale.

BILBOA, or VILVAO, a healthy seaport town of Spain, capital of Biscay, consisting of about 800 houses, with 5 parish churches, and 12 convents. Here is a good, well-frequented harbour, the town is well supplied with water, provisions, fish, &c. and the environs are fertile in leguminous plants and fruits. The chief exports are wool, sword-blades, and other iron and steel wares. It is seated on the river Ibaicabal, 50 miles W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 23. N. lon. 3. 10. W.

Bilboa, in Limerick, Munster.

Bilbrook, Staff. near Cadsall. *Bilburgh*, NW. of Nottingham. *Biiburgh*, Yorks. near Wetherby. *Bilby*, Notting. near E. Retford. *Bildas*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Shrops. near Little Wenlock. *Bildas*, or *Buldas*, Shrops. at the foot of the Wrekin.

BILDESTON, or BILSON, a dirty town, in Suffolk, with mean buildings, but a good church. It has a woollen manufactory, chiefly in spinning of yarn, and is seated on the river Breton, 12 miles SE. of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

BILEDULGERID, the ancient Numidia, an inland country of Africa, in Barbary, S. of Tunis. The air is hot, but the soil, though dry, yields a considerable quantity of barley. The country in some parts is covered with large woods of palm-trees, from which the inhabitants gather vast quantities of dates, with which they carry on a considerable trade. The inhabitants are composed of the ancient Africans, who lead a settled life, and the Arabs who roam about at large. It lies between 28 and 32 deg. N. lat. and between 5 and 11 E. lon.

Bileswick, Gloucesters. near Bristol.

BILEVELT, or BIELFIELD, a town in Ravensburg, Westphalia, divided by the river Lutterbach into the Old and the New Town.

Billam, Yorkshire, NW. of Doncaster.

BILLERICAY, a town of Essex, seated on a hill, 4 miles from Brentwood, 9 from Chelmsford, and 23 from London. A considerable market on Tuesday, for corn, &c.

Billesby, Lincolnshire, near Aylesford.

BILLESDEN, a town of Leicestershire, 9 miles nearly E. of Leicester. Market on Friday.

Billesdun, Northumb. near the rocks of Cheviot Hills. *Billesley*, Warw. near 5 miles W. of Stratford upon Avon. *Billeston*, Northumb. N. of the Coquet and Usway rivers. *Billing*, Lanc. 7 miles SW. of Leigh. *Billing*, *Magna* and *Parva*, 2 miles from Northampton. *Billingay*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Tattershall. *Billingharck*, Berks, in Windsor Forest. *Billingborough*, Linc. E. of Fokingham. *Billingford*, Norf. S. of Harleston. *Billingham*, Durham, 2 miles from Stockton. *Billinghurst*, Sussex, 4 miles from Horsham. *Billingley*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Newhall and Ickleton. *Billingsley*, Shropsh. between Sudbury and the Severn. *Billington*, a little S. of Stafford. *Billington*, *Magna*, and *Parva*, Bedf. in the parish of Leighton-Buzzard. *Billington*, *Great* and *Little*, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden. *Billockby*, Norf. 6 miles NW. of Yarmouth.

BILLOM, a little town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, 15 miles ESE. of Clermont.

BILMA, a vast burning desert of Africa, N. of Bornou, and SE. of Fezzan, situated between 21 and 25 degrees of N. lat.

Bilney, *East*, Norf. N. of Billington. *Bilney*, *West*, Norf. between Swaffham and Lynn. *Bilsborough*, Lanc. near Garstang. *Bilsdale*, Yorks. NW. of Kirby-Moreside. *Bilsham*, or *Bidesham*, Somers. near Axbridge. *Bilshay*, Dorsets. a little N. of Bridport. *Bilsington*, *Great*, and *Little*, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden.

BILSEN, a small town of Liege, situated on the Demer, with the privileges of a city. It is 15 miles N. of Liege.

Bilsthorp, Nott. E. of Linahurstwood. *Bilston*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Bilston*, Leic. in the parish of Hog's-Norton. *Bilton*, Warw. SW. of Rugby. *Bilton*, Northumberl. W. of Aylmouth. *Bilton*, near Hutton, SW. of York. *Bilton in Holderness*, Yorkshire.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, covered with trees, pleasant, and inhabited by the native Americans; about 8 miles in length, and as many in breadth, with a good harbour. Lat. 25. N. lon. 79. 34. W.

BIMLEPATAM, a sea port in the circar of Cicacole, in the Deccan, seated on the Bay of Bengal, 12 miles N. of Vizagapatam. The Dutch have a small factory here. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 83. 45. E.

BINAROZ,

Binaroz, a small town of Valencia.

Binbroke, a straggling, decayed town, of Lincolnshire, situated on the river Ankham, (remarkable for it's fine eels) between Castor and Louth, 30 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Wednesday.

Binbury, Kent, near Boxley. *Binchester*, near Durh. on the river Wear. *Bincomb*, Dorsets. N. of Weymouth. *Binderton*, Sussex, NW. of Chichester. *Bindon*, Cornw. NE. of Eastlow. *Bindon*, Devons. in the parish of Axmouth. *Bindon*, Dorsets. 6 miles SW. of Wareham. *Binerton*, Cornw. near Godolphin. *Binfield*, Berks, near Billingbear. *Binfield Parva*, Berks, between Reading and Henley.

Bingan, a mountain in Down, Ulster.

Binche, a town of Hainault, situated on the river Haisne, 8 miles ESE. of Mons. It's jurisdiction included 51 towns and villages.

Bingazi, a sea-port of Barca, in Africa, formerly it's capital, but now a mean place, with a harbour only fit for vessels of 200 tons burden. Lon. 19. 9. E.

Bingen, a town of Mentz, circle of the Lower Rhine, seated at the confluence of the rivers Nave, or Nahe, and the Rhine, 19 miles W. of Mentz.

Bingfield, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth.

Bingham, a small straggling town of Nottinghamshire, seated in the Vale of Belvoir, 9 miles E. of Nottingham. Market on Thursday.

Binghams, Dorsetsh. S. of Beminster, near Worth Francis.

Bigley, a little town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a valley, on the river Aire, but though there are high hills about it, the situation is dry. The canal from hence towards Skipton, in Craven, is raised at once, up the side of a hill, by a succession of locks one above another, whereby a very long level is obtained. It is 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 NNW. of London.

Binham, Norfolk, 4 miles from Wells. *Binley*, Warw. near Coventry. *Binnage*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Wareham. *Binscomb*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Binsted*, Hants, 4 miles from Farnham. *Binstead*, Sussex, near Arundel. *Binstead*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Bintrey*, Norfolk, 4 or 5 miles N. of Repeham.

Biobneburg, a town of Finland, 80 miles N. of Abo. Lat. 61. 42. N. lon. 22. 5. E.

Bir, Beer, or Biraidschik, a town of Diarbeck, in a fertile country, on the Euphrates, 50 miles NE. of Aleppo.

Birchgrove, in Wexford, Leinster.

Birch, Lanc. near Warrington. *Birch*, Shropshire, near Ryton of the 11 towns. *Birch, Great*, and *Little*, Essex, 5 miles S. W. of Colchester. *Birchall*, Heref. N. of Leominster. *Birchanger*, Essex, in the parish of Newport. *Birches, The*, Shrops. between Colebrookdale and Builder's-bridge. An earthquake happened here in 1773 when the ground was rent in several places, and thrown into confused heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houses, &c. were thrown out of their former situations, the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river diverted into a new channel, causing for the time a great inundation above, and so sudden a fall below, that many fishes were left on dry land, and several barges were heeled over, till the river, remarkably deep at the time, forcing it's way down, overwhelmed or sunk them, and, in three day's time, wore a navigable channel through a large meadow. *Birches*, Chesh. W. of Macclesfield, on the river Pever. *Birchets*, Derbysh. in Scarsdale. *Birchill*, Derbysh. NE. of Bakewell. *Birchington*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. W. of Margate. *Bircholt*, Kent, near Ashford. *Birchover*, in the High Peak of Derby. *Birocate*, Nott. W. of Tuxford.

Bird Island. See Aves.

Birdenbury, Herefords. near Bromyard. *Birdley*, Glouces. 6 miles NE. of Painwick. *Birdsall*, Yorks. near Malton. *Birkbey*, Coomb, near Maryport. *Birkbey*, Yorks. NW. of Northallerton. *Birkdale*, Yorks. on the borders of Westm. *Birkenhead*, Chesh. between the Dee and the Mersey.

Birkenfield, a town and bailiwick, containing 32 villages, of Sponheim, circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles ENE. of Treves.

Birkes, Northumb. between Whitechester and the Tyne. *Birkin*, a river in Cheshire, running into the Bollin, below Ashley. *Birkin*, Yorks. near Ferry-bridge. *Birkley*, Northumb. near Wark, but on the N. side of the Tyne. *Birkley-Street*, a mile N. of Chester. *Birling*, Kent, near Town-Malling. *Birlingham*, Worces. 4 miles SW. of Pershore. *Birling St. Andrew*, *St. Edmund*, and *St. Peter*, 4 miles NE. of Norwich.

*Birmingham, a large town in Warwickshire, long noted for it's hardware manufactures. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there, which has greatly contributed to the increase, not only of the buildings, but of the trade, which is now no longer confined to small wares, but includes the more massive works of the founders, and also the improved steam engines, by means of which, indeed, they carry on their heavier works, as they have not here any considerable stream of water. The houses have been computed at 7000, and the inhabitants at 60,000, but their number is continually increasing, and the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, especially towards Wolverhampton, seems like a continued town peopled with industrious inhabitants. Birmingham, from the appearance of the houses, the bustle in the streets, and particularly from the continua-

tinual passing of the stage-coaches, has much the resemblance of the metropolis. It's manufactures are sent to every quarter of the globe, and in cheapness and beauty are unrivalled. A navigable canal was completed from hence to the collieries at Wednesbury, in October, 1769. It stands on the side of a hill, 17 miles NW. of Coventry, and 116 of London. Market on Thursday.

*Bir, now called Parson's Town, a town in King's County, Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin.

Birrinton, Heref. near Tenbury. *Birriton*, Heref. 3 miles N. of Leominster. *Birthin*, a river in Monmouthshire. *Birtholm Lodge*, Huntingdons. W. of Budgen.

Birtley, Durh. W. of Monk Wearmouth. *Birts Morton*, Worces. near Pershore.

Birviesca, or Birbusca, a town in Old Castile, 15 miles NE. of Burgos.

Birza, a town of Troki, Poland.

Bisaccio, a town of Naples, 12 miles NNE. of Conza.

Bisbrohe, Rutl. E. of Uppingham. *Biscaw Woan*, *Boskenna*, or *Boscawen*, Cornwall, at the Land's End.

Biscay, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and SW. by Asturias and Old Castile, on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, on the E. by Navarre, and on the S by Old Castile and Navarre. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in it's greatest breadth. Biscay produces apples, oranges, citrons, corn, &c. They have timber for ship-building, and mines of iron and lead, which they also manufacture; the adjoining sea also supplies them with fish, and renders their trade very flourishing; their seamen are accounted the best in Spain. The Biscayners are of Celtic extraction, and still preserve their peculiar language, the Basque, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, New, a province of Mexico, having New Leon on the E. and Culiacan on the W. It is, in general, mountainous, and has some mines of silver and lead.

Bischofsheim, a town of Hanau Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine; a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia; and another town of Franconia, subject to the elector of Mentz.

Bischoes Werda, a town of Meissin, Upper Saxony, trading in white thread It is 20 miles E of Dresden.

Bischofs Zell, a town of Thurgaw, in Swisserland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S. of Constance. The inhabitants are both Romanists and Protestants, and alternately make use of the same house for public worship.

Bischweiller, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 4 miles SE. of Hagenau.

Biscott, Bedf. in the parish of Luton

Biseglia, a town of Bari, Naples, situated near the Gulf of Venice, 6 miles E. of Trani.

Biserta, a well fortified, sea port town of Tunis, said to contain 5000 houses. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 9. 46. E.

Bisham, Berks, on the Thames, nearly opposite to Great Marlow. *Bishampton*, Worces. N. of Pershore. *Biskcourt*, Surry, near Burstow. *Bishop Auckland*; see *Aukland Bishop*.

*Bishop's Castle, a clean, neat, little town in Shropshire, seated on the river Clun, 41 miles NW. of Worcester, 8 SE. of Montgomery, and 152 NW. by W. of London. It's market (on Friday) is much frequented by the Welch.

Bishop and his Clerks, little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, dangerous to seamen, where a light-house was erected in 1777. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 5. 20. W.

Bishopsbourn, Kent, near Canterbury. *Bishop's Candle*; see *Candle Bishop's*. *Bishop's Edge*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Bishop's Hall*, Midd. between Mile End and Hackney. *Bishopsley*, Durham, SW. of Wollingham. *Bishop's Lidiard*, Somers. 5 miles from Taunton. *Bishop's Stanton*, Devons. near Teignmouth.

*Bishop Stortford, a town of Herts, seated on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the river Lea. It is 12 miles NE. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London. A large market for corn, malt, &c on Thursday.

Bishop's Waltham. See Baltham.

Bishopston, Warw. a hamlet of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Bishopston*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Bishopston*, Herefords. SW. of Credenhill. *Bishopston*, Sussex, near Newhaven. *Bishopston*, Wilts, 7 miles SW. of Salisbury. *Bishopston*, Wilts, near Warborough. *Bishopstrow*, Wilts, between Heytesbury and Warminster. *Bishopton*, *Bishop's Wyke*, near Worcester. *Bishopton*, Durh. 3 miles W. of Stockton. *Bishton*, Glouc. in the parish of Tiddenham. *Bishton*, Staff. near Stone. *Biston Castle*, Monmouths.

Bisignano, a town of Calabria Citra.

Biskthorp, Linc. on the river Bane, between Market Raisin and Burwell. *Bisley*, Surry, 3 miles N. of Woking.

Bisley, Gloucestershire, 9 miles from Cirencester. Market on Thursday.

Bisnagar, a town of Mysore in Hindoostan, in the circar of Sanore, formerly the capital of a mighty kingdom; for, when the Europeans first opened a passage to the Indies by sea, the peninsula, without the Ganges, was mostly subject to the emperor of Bisnagar; his dominions extending from the frontiers of Orissa to Cape Comorin. About 1627, this kingdom was subdued by Aurengzebe. Bisnagar is seated on the W. bank of the river Tungebadra, or as some say, Nigouden,

140 miles E. by the S. of Goa. Lat. 15. 30 N. lon. 76, 10. E.

Bispham, Linc. in Amounderness, near the Irish Sea. *Bispham*, Lanc. near Rufford Chapel, in the road to Wigan. *Bisport*, Somers. S. of Bedminster.

BASSAGOS, a cluster of islands, on the coast of Negroland, about 200 miles S. of Cape Verd. The largest, BISSAGO, is 80, some say, 40 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are negroes and Portuguese intermixed. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 16 0. W.

Bistern, Hants, S. of Ringwood. *Biston Barkley*, Hants, W. of Southampton Bay.

BISTRICZ. See BESTRICIA.

Bitchamstock, Wilts, S. of Alcannings.

BITCHE, a fortified town in the dept. of the Moselle, seated on or near the river Schwelb, 30 miles N. by W. of Strasburg.

Bitchfield, Linc. 5 miles from Grantham.

BITETO, a town of Terra di Bari.

BITFORD, Warw. 5 miles W. of Stratford-upon Avon. Market on Friday.

Bithorn, Huntingdons. near Melesworth. *Bitham*, Linc. near Stamford. *Bitham Castle*, Linc. near Witham. *Bithiorrow*, Kent, N. of Hythe.

BITONTO, a town in Terra di Bari.

Bittedon, Devons. near Ilfracomb. *Bitterley*, Shrops. 3 miles NE. of Ludlow. *Bittern*, Hants, NE. of Southampton. *Bittescomb*, Somers. near Dulverton. *Bitteswell*, Leic. N. of Lutterworth. *Bitton*, Glouc. between Bath and Bristol. *Bittring*, Norf. near Lytcham. *Bewell*, Northumb. was formerly a barony and Castle, for the guard of Newcastle, near which it lies. *Bix Brand*, and *Bix Gebeon*, Oxf. NW. of Henley upon Thames. *Bixley*, near Norwich. *Bixten*, Norf. 6 miles NW. of Windham. *Blabey*, 5 miles S. of Leicester, on the Soar.

Black Abbey, in Down, Ulster.

Black Auton, Devonshire, NW. of Dartmouth.

Black Bank, 7 miles S. of Armagh, in Ulster, and 55 from Dublin.

Blackboys, Sussex. *Blackbrook*, a river in Leicestershire.

*BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a large manufacture of calicoes, for printing. It is seated near the river Derwent, called sometimes Blackwater, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 203 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Blackburn Edge, Derbys. near Chesterfield. *Blacburton*, Yorks. *Black Chapel*, Essex, 4 miles from Dunmow. *Blackcoe*, Shrops. SW. of Whitchurch. *Blackdon*, Somers. between Axbridge and Pensford. *Blackdon*, Devons. near Torbay. *Blackdown*, or *Bladen*, Dorsets. a hill or heathy ridge, running from Piddleton to Pool. *Blackdown*, Dorsets. a hamlet of Broad Windsor. *Blackdown*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of the Forest of Chute. *Blackdown Beacon*, Sussex, near Heslemere. *Blackford*, Somerset, near Carhampton. *Blackford*, Somers. near N. Cadbury.

BLACK FOREST, or SCHWARTZ WALD, in Germany, a part of the ancient Hyrcanian forest, now chiefly confined to that part of Suabia, which is situated between the Rhine, Swisserland, and the duchy of Wirtemburg.

Blackall, Cumb. near Carlisle. *Blackhall*, Durham, near the sea. *Blackhall*, Durham, between the Bradley Hall and the coal-pits. *Blackhall*, Northumberl. near Chipchase. *Blackham*, Sussex, near Withyham. *Blackhead*, Cornw. on the coast, between Fowey and Tregony. *Blackheath*, a fine elevated plain, adorned with several fine seats, an hospital for decayed merchants, &c. and commanding rich and beautiful prospects. It is situated in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, 5 miles SE. of London. *Blackheath*, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ambresbury. *Blackhedon*, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth. *Blackholm*. Yorks. NE. of Howden. *Black House*, Sussex, near Walden. *Blackland*, Midd. between Chelsea and Knightsbridge. *Blackland*, Wilts, SE. of Calne. *Blackland*, Staff. in the parish of Bobbington. *Blacklands*, Devons. near Exeter. *Blacklaw*, Northumb. NW. of Billingham. *Blackley*, Lanc. NE. of Manchester. *Blacklow Hill*, Warw. in the parish of Wotton. *Blackmansbury*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Canterbury. *Blackmanston*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Blackmanstone*, Kent, near Dymchurch, on the coast, SW. of Hythe. *Blackmere Manor*, Shrops. N. of Whitechurch. *Blackmore*, Essex, NW. of Ingatestone, and 7 miles from Chelmsford. *Blackmore*, Heref. E. of the Golden Vale. *Blackmore*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Blackmore*, Worces. near Great and Little Malvern. *Blackmore Park*, Berks, S. of Windsor Forest. *Blackney*, Dorsets. 1 mile from Stoke Abbots. *Blackpool*, Lancas. near Poulton, much resorted to for sea bathing.

BLACK SEA, THE, formerly the Euxine, is bounded on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia; on the N. by the sea of Asoph and Tartary; on the E. by Circassia and Georgia, and on the S. by Natolia. It is said to be 3800 miles in circumference, receives many large rivers, and has not any discernible flux or reflux. It lies between 41 and upwards of 46 degrees N. lat. and between 32 and 41 E. lon.

Blackstaff River, called also the Annadown, in Down, Ulster.

Blackston, Sussex, near Alborn and Woodmancote. *Blackston Hall*, Durham, W. of Billingham. *Black Tail*, Essex, below Canvey Island, or Leigh Road, is a great shoal or bank of sand, which runs out 3 leagues into the sea, and has a mast at the end of it, as a sea mark. It is called Shoe Beacon, from Shoebury Ness, where it begins. *Blackthorn*, Oxf. on the E. border of

of the country. *Blackwall*, Midd. E. of London, near Poplar. *Blackwater*, Hants, between Bagshot and Hartley Row. *Blackwater Bay*, Essex, near Malden, where the Walfleet oysters lie; the river Blackwater, which enters this bay, rises in the NW. part of Essex.

BLACKWATER, a town of Armagh, in Ulster, 66 miles from Dublin.

Blackwater, in Wexford, Leinster, *Blackwater Bridge*, in Kildare, Leinster, 22 miles from Dublin. *Blackwater Foot*, in Down, Ulster, 72 miles from Dublin. *Blackwater*, a river of Ireland, running from Kerry, through the counties of Cork and Waterford, into Youghall Bay. *Blackwater*, a river of Armagh, falling into Lough Neagh. *Blackwater*, a river of Meath, falling into the Boyne at Navan. *Blackwater*, a river of Longford, falling into the Shannon, N. of Lanesborough. *Blackwater*, a river of Wexford, falling into the sea at Bannow Bay.

Blackwell, Derbys. in the High Peak, NW. of Bakewell. *Blackwell*, Derbys. NE. of Alfreton. *Blackwell*, Durh. SW. of Darlington. *Blackwell*, Somersets. 5 miles SW. of Bedminster. *Blackwell*, Worces. near Shipton. *Bladen*, Oxf. near Woodstock. *Blading*, Yorks. N. Riding, on the river Swale. *Blagdon*, Devons. near Torbay. *Blagdon*, Dorsets. near Cranborne.

Blair Athol; see *Athol*.

Blaisdon, Glouc. 3 miles from Mitchel Dean, 4 from Newhaven, and 8 from Gloucester. *Blaise, St.* Cornw. near St. Austel.

BLAISOIS, a ci-devant province of France, having Berry on the S. and Touraine on the W. the capital of which was Blois. It now forms the dept. of Loire and Cher.

Blackmore Forest, Dorsets. E. of Sherburn. *Blaken Hall*, Chesh. NW. of Chester. *Blakenham, Great* and *Little*, Suff. SE. of Needham. *Blakemore*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Pickering of Forest. *Blakeney*, Glouc. between the forest of Dean and Garcomb, on the Severn. *Blakeney*, Norf. near Lynn Regis. *Blakeney*, Norf. near Clay, now called Sniterby. *Blakesley*, Northamp. 6 miles SW. of Towcester. *Blakeworth*, Northumb. 6 miles NE. of Newcastle.

BLAMONT, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on the river Vezouze, 12 miles E. of Luneville; also a town in the dept. of the Doubs.

Blanagwent, Monmouths. on the borders of Brecknockshire.

BLANC, LE, a town in the dept. of Indre, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E. of Poitiers.

BLANC, MONT, formerly SAVOY, a department of France, bound on the W. by the Rhone, which parts it from Ain, on the N. by the Lake of Geneva, which parts it from Swisserland, on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from the Valais and Piedmont, and on the S. by the departments of Upper Alps and Isere. It is 85 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. The country is hilly, and the air cool; but the soil is pretty fertile, and the mountains, which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game, among which are stags, fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild-boars, bears, marmouts, hares, partridges, wood-cocks, pheasants, &c. The lakes abound with fish, and the inhabitants are industrious and sober. The principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. Chamberry is the principal town. See SAVOY.

BLANC, MONT, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in the department of France to which it gives it's name. It is distinguished from the other mountains by having it's summit and sides clothed, to a considerable depth, by a mantle of snow, almost without the intervention of the least rock to break the glare of the white appearance: it is from this circumstance that it is called Mont Blanc. It rises 15,552 feet above the level of the sea, which is 414 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Pacard ascended it, as did Saussure in 1787. The barometer on the summit was down to 16 inches 1 line.

BLANCA, a small island, a little N. of Margaritta, near the coast of Terra Firma; and a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 4 miles SSE. of Vera Cruz.

Blanchland, Northumb. on the borders of Durham.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, on the S. sea. Lat. 3. 45. S. lon. 83. 0. W.

BLANCO, Cape, on the W. coast of Africa, N. of the river Senegal. Lat. 20. 55. N. lon. 17. 5. W. Also 11 other capes, more or less noted, in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, &c.

*BLANDFORD, a handsome and populous town of Dorsetshire, consisting of about 400 houses, and having a manufacture of shirt buttons, of which more are made here than in any other part of England; cloth also, and malt are made here. It is seated on the river Stour, 18 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 104 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

BLANES, or BLAND, a sea-port of Catalonia.

BLANET. See PORT LOUIS.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Berg, Westphalia; a town and principality of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony; and a sea-port of Flanders, 10 miles NE. of Ostend.

BLANKENHEIM, a town and county of Treves, Westphalia.

Blankney, Linc. NE. of Sleaford.

BLAREGNIES.

Blaregnies. See Malplaquet.

Blarney, in Munster, 3 miles W. of Cork, and 128 from Dublin.

Blase, St. Cornw. 5 miles from Fowey. *Blase Chapel, St.* Glouc. between Henbury and Westbury. *Blason*, Leic. near Hallaton.

Blasques, a clustre of small islands, 12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks, off Dingle Bay, in Kerry, Munster. Lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 10. 40. W.

Blaubeuren, a town and small bailiwick of Wirtemburg, in Suabia.

Blaugherby, Leicestershire, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Blawith*, Lancashire, N. of Ulverston. *Blaxhall*, Suffolk, between Orford and Tramlingham. *Blaydon*, Durham, W. of Newcastle. 4

Blaye, a sea-port town in the dept. of Gironde, situated on the river Gironde, which is here 3803 yards wide, near it's confluence with the Dordogne. Vessels deposit their arms and cannon here, before they proceed to Bourdeaux. It is 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux.

Blayson, Glouces. NW. of Westbury. *Bleachley*, Bucks, W. of Fenny Stratford. *Bleachley*, Monmouths. at the mouth of the Wye. *Blak ware*, Herts. near Ware. *Bleane*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of Canterbury. *Bleasbey*, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell. *Blechingley*, Surry, 5 miles from Ryegate *Bleckington*, 6 miles from Oxford. *Bleck Hall*, Cumb. S. of Carlisle. *Bleck Hall*, Midd. on the Lea river, opposite Chigford in Essex. *Bledlow*, Bucks, between Prince's Risborough and Oxfordshire. *Bleadington*, Glouces. 4 miles SE. of Stow on the Would. *Blegon*, Somers. 7 miles from Huntspill. *Blencogo*, Cumb. in the parish of Bromfield. *Blencow*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cumb. in the parish of Dacor. *Blenerragg*, or *Blincrack Hall*, Cumb. near Gilcross. *Bendworth*, Hants, between Portsmouth and Petersfield. *Blengo*, Cumb. a river running into the Irt, near Irton.

Blenheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory gained over the French and Bavarians, under Marechal Tallard, Count Marfin, and the Elector of Bavaria, by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, Aug. 2. 1704. In this celebrated battle 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field, the greater part of 30 squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the Danube, and about 13,000 (including Marechal Tallard) and many other officers of distinction, were made prisoners. Of the allies, about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded. Blenheim is 8 miles SW. of Donawert.

Blenheim House, Oxf. near Woodstock, a magnificent palace, built for the first duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory; see Woodstock. *Blencarn*, Cumb. 4 miles NW. of Appleby. *Blenkenship*, Northumb. near the Pict's Wall, on the edge of Cumb. *Blennerhasset*, Cumb. parish of Torpenhoe.

*Blessington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin.

Bletarn, Westm. NW. of Kirkby Lonsdale. *Bletchington*, Sussex, near Brighthelmstone. *Bletchington*, Sussex, N. of Eastbourn. *Bletherwick*, Northamp. near King's Cliff. *Bletsoe*, Bedf. on the Ouse, between Bedford and Odehill. *Blewbury*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Blew-House*, Midd. W. of Enfield Chase. *Bleydon*, Somers. near Uphill. *Bilborough*, Linc. S. of Kirton. *Blickling*, Norf. near Alesham. *Blideslow*, or *Blileslow*, Gloucesters. near Awre. *Blimhill*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Blisland*, Corn. S. of Temple Moor.

Blith, a town of Nottinghamshire, 23 miles NNW. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Blithfield, Staff. near Paget's Bromley. *Bithford*, Suff. E. of Halesworth. *Blith Hall*, Warw. near Shustock. *Bliton*, Linc. W of Bliborough. *Bleckfield*, Surry, near E. Grinstead. *Blockley*, a village of Worces. though encompassed by Glouces. It is 7 miles SE. of Evesham. *Blockley*, Glouces. between Stow and Cambden.

Blockzyll, a town of Overyssel, situated at the mouth of the river Aa, on Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles SW. of Stenwick. Lat. 52. 44. N. lon. 5. 49. E.

Blodwal, Shrops. S. of Oswestry. *Bledworth*, Nott. S. of Sherwood Forest.

Blois, an ancient and handsome city in the dept. of Loire and Cher, once the abode of the kings of France. The spectator is struck with the idea of an amphitheatre, in seeing the manner in which the streets are disposed, like rows of seats, one above another against the hill. Here are some fine fountains and a new bridge, one of the best in France. The French language is thought to be spoken here with the greatest purity. It has manufactures of serges and ticking, and a commerce in wines and brandy. Blois is pleasantly seated on the river Loire, in a fine country, 47 miles NE. of Tours, and 100 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 35. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

Bloneiz, or Broneiz, a town of Dschersk, in Poland.

Blors Hall, Staff. near Okeover. *Blore Heath*, Staff. on the borders of Shrops. *Blustonhim*, Cornwall, NW. of Saltash. *Blow-field*, 4 miles NE. of Norwhich. *Blow Norton*, Norf. SE. of E. Harling. *Bloxham*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Bloxham*, Linc. near Sleaford. *Bloxwich*, Staff. NW. of Walsal. *Bloxworth*, Dorsets 4 miles E. of Bere. *Blundoleshay*, Dorsets. in the parish of Whitchurch. *Blundesdon*, Suffolk, NW. of Leostoff. *Blund's Court*, Oxf. SW. of Henley,

Henley, *Blungood*, Monm. 6 miles SW. of Abergavenny. *Blunham*, Bedf. 4 miles W. of Potton. *Blunsdon, Broad, Bury St Andrews*, Wilts, between Bricklade and Berks. *Blunsham*, Hunt. S. of Erith. *Blurton*, Staff. 2 miles SE. of Newcastle under Line. *Blysong*, a river in Pembrokes. *Blysworth*, between Northampton and Towcester. *Blytaborough*, Suff. on the Blythe. *Blythe*, a river in Warw. which runs into the Tame about a mile from Coleshill; another in Suff. which runs into the German Ocean at Southwold; a third in Northumberland, which runs into the sea near *Blyth*, or *Blythnook*, a small sea-port of Northumberland, between Hartley and Newbiggin, trading in coals and salt; and a fourth of Staffords. which runs into the Trent 4 miles NE. of Lichfield. *Bobbing*, Kent, near Sittingbourn.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Hesse, 3 miles from Frankfort on the Maine.

Bobington, Staffords. on the borders of Shrops. *Bobingworth*, Essex, NE. of Epping Forest.

BOBBIO, a town and district of the Milanese, situated on the Trebia.

BOBIO, or BIOBIO, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 37. S.

BOCAT, a fine valley of Syria, in which are situated the splendid ruins of Balbec.

BOCCA CHICHA, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S. America.

BOCCA DEL DRAGO, a strait between Trinidad Isle and Paria, in Terra Firma.

Bochampton, 3 miles NE. of Dorchester.

BOCHARIA. See BOKHARA.

BOCHETTA a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which there is a road to Lombardy; the pass on the peak of the highest mountain, which is so narrow as hardly to admit three men to go abreast, is also called Bochetta.

Bockham, Magna and *Parva*, Surry, near Leatherhead, 5 miles from Guildford. *Bockenfield*, Northumb. near Eland. *Bocking*, Essex, near Braintree, from which it is only parted by a small stream; it is noted for the manufacture of baize. *Bockleton*, Worc. S. of Tenbury. *Boconnock*, Cornw. SE. of Lestwithiel. *Bockton Aluph*, Kent, NW. of Wye. *Bocton Malherb*, Kent, SW. of Lenham. *Bocton Street*, Kent, E. of Bocton under Blean. *Boctou under Blean*, Kent, 5 miles W. of Canterbury. *Boden*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Bodinton*, between Gloucester and Cheltenham. *Bodiam*, Sussex, 9 miles N. of Winchelsea. *Bodham*, Norf. near Holt. *Bodicot*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Bodington*, Huntingdons. near Bugden. *Bodington*, Northamptons. N. of Chipping Warden. *Bodisham Hall*, near Cambridge.

*BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, 32 miles NE. of Falmouth. Near it are those monumental stones called the Hurlers, which stand on a down in three circles, and are supposed, by Dr. Stukely, to be the remains of an ancient Druid temple. Market on Saturday.

Bodregen, Cornw. on Trewardreth Bay. *Bodrigy*, Corn. near St. Ives Bay.

BODROG, a town of Hungary, situated on the Danube, 30 miles SE. of Colocza.

BOESCHOT, a town of Brabant.

BOG, a river which rises in Podolia, and runs into the Dnieper a little above Orchakow.

BOGLIO, or BEUIL, a town, and mountainous country of Savoy, about 21 miles NNW. of Nice.

Bognor, Sussex, on the coast, near Selsey.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, near which are gold mines. Lat. 4. 0. N. lon. 73. 53. W.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper Saxony; on the N. and NE. by Misnir, Lusatia, and Silesia; on the E. by Silesia and Moravia; and on the S. by Austria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, is fertile in corn and pasture, and has several forests, in which there is a variety of wild animals. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead, and in some parts, precious stones of different kinds are found The language of the Bohemians is the Sclavonic, with a mixture of the German; their profession of religion, the Romish; here are several Protestants and Jews. The capital is Prague. It is subject to the House of Austria.

BOIANO, a town of Moliso, Naples.

BOIS LE DUC, or HERTOGENBOSCH, a city in Dutch Brabant, capital of a district called *Mayory*, which comprehends 3 cities and 102 villages. It is seated among morasses, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, 22 miles ENE. of Breda, 45 NE. of Antwerp, and 45 SSE. of Amsterdam.

BOKHARA, the capital of Great Bokharia, Bocharia, or Bucharia, which is a well-cultivated country of W. Tartary, the ancient Sogdiana, having little Bucharia on the E. Hindoostan and Persia on the S. and a part of Persia and the Caspian Sea on the W. It is a large, populous place, seated on a rising ground: the houses are low, and mostly built of mud, but the caravanseras and mosques, which are numerous, are of stone. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place: but the khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. It is 100 miles W. by S. of Samarcand. Lat. 39. 15. N. lon. 65. 50. E.

BUCHARIA, LITTLE, a country of Tartary, having Thibet and Hindoostan on the S. and Chinese Tartary on the E. Yarkian is the capital.

BOLAROLA, one of the Society Islands, about 7 leagues in circumference. Lat. 16. S. lon. 151. 52. W.

Bolam,

Bolam, Northumb. 5 miles SW. of Morpeth. *Bolas Magna*, Shropshire, 7 miles NW. of Newport. *Bolbroke*, Suss. 3 miles from East Grinstead. *Bold*, Lanc. SE. of Prescot. *Bolden*, Durh. 2 miles from Sunderland, and 3 from Shields. *Bolderhurst*, and *Boldre*, Hants, both in the New Forest. *Bole Hall*, Warw. a hamlet in the parish of Tamworth.

Boleslaw, or Buntzlau, a town and circle of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia and Silesia.

Boli, or Bolli, a town of Natolia.

Bolingbroke, a town of Lincolnshire, noted for being the birth place of King Henry IV. Here is a manufacture of earthen ware. Market on Tuesday.

Bolkowitz, a town of Silesia, 20 miles S. of Glogaw.

Boll, Nott. near Gainsborough. *Bollin*, a river in Cheshire. *Bollington*, Chesh. near Macclesfield. *Bollisaon*, Northumb. in Woller. *Bolleton*, Cornw. near the Land's End. *Bolney*, Norf. near Cressingham Parva. *Bolney*, Oxf. near Henley upon Thames. *Bolney*, Sussex, near Cuckfield. *Bolnhurst*, Bedfords. between Woodhill and Bush Mead.

Bologna, anciently Felsina, a large and rich city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese. It's palaces, churches, and other public buildings, are very numerous, and finished in a superior style of architecture; and, perhaps, no town in the world, Rome excepted, is so rich in paintings. The private houses are well built, and the city contains about 60,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection: also in crapes, paper, glass, &c. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk-works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is subject to the pope, but the people have preserved their ancient privileges. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 22 miles SE. of Modena, and 175 NW. of Rome. Lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 11. 26. E.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, in the pope's territories, bounded on the W. by Modena; on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the E. by Romagna; and on the S. by Tuscany. It is watered by many small rivers, and it's soil is extremely fertile, producing all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muskadine grapes, which are in high esteem, and oil in immense quantities; hence it's capital is called Bologna the Fat. The country round it for several miles, seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees, the vines hanging in festoons from one tree to another, in a very picturesque and beautiful manner. Here are mines of alum, and iron.

Bolscot, Oxf. near Chadlington.

Bolsena, a lake and town in the Patrimonio, 45 miles N. of Rome.

Bolsover, a town of Derbyshire, seated on an eminence, and noted only for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Market on Friday.

Bolston Borough, near Wells, Shepton Mallet, and Glastonbury.

Bolswaert, a town of W. Friesland, formerly one of the Hanse Towns. It has a fort, about a league distant from the town, and is 13 miles SW. of Lewarden.

Boltby, Yorks. near Northallerton.

*Bolton, or Bolton le Moor, a town of Lancashire, noted for it's medicinal waters, but more so for it's manufactures of fustians and counterpanes, dimities, and muslins. Here are navigable canals, which conduct from this town to Manchester and Wigan. It stands amidst dreary moors, 11 miles NW. of Manchester, and 193 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Bolton, N. of Lancaster, 237 miles from London. *Bolton*, Cumb. near Ireby. *Bolton*, Yorks. E. of Richmond. *Bolton*, Yorks. W. of Barnard Castle. *Bolton*, Yorks. SW. of Gisborn. *Bolton*, Yorks. NE. of Skipton. *Bolton*, Yorks. N. of Rotherham, and 7 miles W. of Doncaster. *Bolton*, Lanc. between Bury and Wigan. *Bolton, E. W.* and *Little*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Midlam and Wenslaw Dale. *Bolton in the Sands*, Westm. near Kendal. *Bolton Percey*, York. near Nun Appleton.

Bolzano, or Bostzen, a town in the Tyrolese, and a town in the Vicentine, Venice.

Bomal, a town of Luxemburg.

Bombay, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Deccan, 9 miles in length, and about 21 in circumference. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly accounted very unhealthy; but by draining the swamps and bogs, the air is improved. It has a capacious harbour, or bay, reckoned the finest haven in the Indies, where whole fleets find shelter and security in all seasons. Besides the town of Bombay, which is about a mile in length, with mean houses, a few excepted, there are other smaller ones upon this island. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous: they have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarcely any corn or cattle. It is one of the three presidencies of the English E. India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and it is 150 miles S. of Surat. Lat. 18. 58. N. lon. 72. 38. E.

Bomene, a sea-port of Zealand, in the island of Schowen.

BOMMEL, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, situated on the Waal, in the isle of

BOMMEL WAERT, which is about 15 miles long, and hardly 2 broad, formed by the waters of the Maese and Waal. The town of Lovestein, with a small district at the W. end of the island, belongs, however, to S. Holland.

Bomston, Dorsets. near Bockhampton.

BONAIRE, an island of Terra Firma, about 50 miles in circumference, with a good harbour and road on the SW. side. Lat. 12. 26. N. lon. 68. 13. W.

BONAVENTURA, a sea-port in Popayan, S. America.

BONAVISTA, a Cape de Verd island, about 18 leagues in circumference. It is mostly a low soil, but in some places rocky and mountainous. The inhabitants live principally on milk, goats, fish, and turtle; and they make some salt, which they exchange with English vessels, for old clothes, biscuits, meal, and raw silk, &c. Lat. 16. N. lon. 21. 51. W.

BONAVISTA, a fine bay, and a cape on the E. side of Newfoundland. Lat. 47. 48. N. lon. 52. W.

Boncaston, Somers. near Bath. *Bondhusk*, Nott. a hamlet of Cokeney. *Bone Church*, Isle of Wight, in East Medina. *Bonewell*, Heref. near Richard's Castle and Croft's Castle.

BONIFACIO, a small, but fortified seaport, of Corsica, with a safe harbour. Lat. 41. 11. N. lon. 9. 13. E.

Boningale, Shrops. near Albrighton. *Bonington*, Kent, in Romney Marsh, near Wye. *Bonington*, Kent, united to Fakenherff.

Bonlaghy, in Longford, Leinster.

BONN, a city of Cologne, situated on the W. side of the Rhine. The streets are wide and beautiful, and the fortifications are in good repair. It is 14 miles SSE. of Cologne.

BONNA, or BONA, a sea-port of Algiers, in lat. 39. 4. N.

BONNETABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles NE. of Mans.

BONNEVAL, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, 15 miles S. of Chartres.

BONNEUILLE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, situated on the Arve, 20 miles S. of Geneva.

Bonteshall, Derb. 6 miles N. of Wirksworth. *Bonyck*, Sussex, N. of Horsham. *Bonye*, Nott. near Widmer-pool. *Bonython*, Cornwall, near Gunwallo.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 350 miles NE. by E. of Surat. Lat. 23. 16. N. lon. 69. 0. E.

Boomer, Somersets. between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Boomhall near Londonderry, Ulster.

BOOTAN, a country of India, situated between Bengal and Thibet, and surrounded on all sides by very high mountains. It is a feudatory, or dependency of Thibet. It's capital is Tassasudon.

Booth, Yorks. E. Riding, near the Ouse. *Boothby Pagnel*, Linc. SE. of Grantham. *Boothby*, Linc. near Bloxham. *Booth's*, Derby. in the High Peak. *Booth's Hall*, Lancash. 3 miles NE. of Leigh. *Bootle*, Cumb. 5 miles from Ravenglass. *Booton*, Norfolk, E. of Repeham.

BOPAL, a town and circar of Malwa, in Hindoostan.

BOPFINGEN, a free town, of Oettingen, in Suabia, situated on the Eger.

BOPPART, a town of the Lower Electorate, Lower Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz.

Boraby, Yorks. NW. of Whitby.

BORCH, a town of Magdeburgh.

BORCHLOEN, or LOOSZ, a town and county of Liege.

Borden, Cornw. joining to Devonshire. *Borden*, Kent, near Milton. *Bordesley*, Worces. near Hewel Grange. *Bordesley*, W. near Aston. *Bordley*, Yorks, W. Riding, E. of Settle. *Boreatton*, Shrops. 6 miles NW. of Shrewsbury. *Boroatton*, Shrops. between Brown Clee Hill and the river Rea. *Boreham*, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Boreham*, Sussex, near Ashburnham. *Borehame*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Boreham*, Surry, near Homesbury-Hill. *Boroly*, Essex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Bore-Place*, Kent, 3 miles W. of Tunbridge. *Boresworth*, or *Bosworth Husbands*, Leic. bordering on Northamptonshire.

BORGO, in Nyland, Sweden, on the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 60. 34. N. lon. 25. 40. E.

BORGO FORTE, a town of Mantua.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, in Placentia, Italy, 12 milos NW. of Parma.

BORGO DI SAN SEPOLCHRO, a town of Tuscany, 48 miles ESE. of Florence.

BORGO VAL DI TARO, a town and territory of Parma.

Borheen, in Limerick, Munster.

BORJA, or BOIAR a town of Arragon.

BORIQUEN, or BREQUE, a W. India island, a little E. of Porto-Rico. It is uninhabited, though agreeable and fertile, the air wholesome, and the water good. Land crabs are numerous here, whence some call it Crab-Island. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 66. 0. W.

BORISTHENES. See DNIEPER.

BORKELO, a town of Zutphen.

Bormer, Sussex, W. of Lewes.

BORMIO, a town and county of the Grisons, bordering on the Tyrolese. The latter is about 30 miles long and nearly as many broad. The former is the residence of the podesta, or governor, who is appointed every two years, with a very confined

fined authority. It is 45 miles NW. of Trent.

Borne, a river of Staff. running into the Tame. *Borne End*, Bedf. near Woburn.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Archipelago, about 800 leagues in circumference, and divided into several states or kingdoms. It produces aromatic herbs, oranges, lemons, maugoes, pines, palms, &c. in great abundance, excellent mastic, and other gums, wax, rice, cassia, coffee, honey, cotton, camphire, frankincense, musk, aloes, agaric, brasil-wood, sapan, pepper, cinnamon, and other spices; diamonds and gold dust are found in their rivers and sands. Their animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horses, tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, deer, wild boars, goats, parrots, parroquets, and a great variety of beautiful birds; and they have plenty of sea and river fish. The inhabitants on the sea coast are Mahometans; but in the interior parts, which are but little known, they are Gentoos. In 1772, the English obtained a grant from the Sooloo, of the N. part of the island. On the sea-coast, and near the rivers, the land is usually overflowed half the year by the heavy and continual rains, for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pilars. Borneo lies E. of Sumatra and Malacca. The capital, of the same name, large, populous, and built on piles, with a good harbour, is seated on the NW. side of the island. Lat. 4. 55. N. lon. 111. 27. E.

BORNHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 20 miles in circumference, nearly surrounded by rocks. The soil is stoney, but fertile. Lat. 55. 15. N. lon. 15. 0. E.

BORNOU, an extensive country, in the interior part of Africa, lying to the SE. of Fezzan and Berdoa: between 16 and 20 degrees of N. lat. having the desert of Bilma on the N.; Nabia on the E.; and Begarmee on the S. Two seasons divide their year. During our summer months they have intense heat, violent winds, deluges of rain, and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning; but, during the winter of Europe, the ardent heat subsides, the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather serene. They have a great variety of animal and vegetable productions. They cultivate the ground with hoes, the plough being unknown. The country is said to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton, which last they manufacture and wear. Their religious profession is Mahometanism; their government a sort of elective monarchy. In their manners the people are courteous and humane.

BOROU, the capital of the empire of Bornou in Africa, is situated on a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It is of greater extent than Tripoli, but the houses, though neat, are so irregularly placed, that they can hardly be said to form streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth, and they have schools in which the Koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. It is 650 miles SE of Mourzouk. Lat. 19. 40. N. lon. 25. 30. E.

Borocate, Hants, between Michcldove, and Brown Condover. *Borodeun*, Hants, between Bram's Dean and Prior's Dean.

*BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a small manufacture of hardware. It is situated on the river Ure (over which there is a fine bridge of stone, with very wide, high arches, and high stone causeways at each end, to keep out the water, 17 miles NW. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Borough-Castle, Hants, near Spithead. *Borough Green*, Norf. 2 miles NE. of Attleborough. *Borough*, Glouc. near Berkeley.

Borris, in Carlow, Leinster.

*BORRIS, or BURROS IN OSSORY, in Queen's County, Leinster.

Borrisokeen, in Tipperary, Munster. *Borrisoleagh*, in Tipperary.

BORRODALE, in the SE. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmorland, a romantic valley among Derwent water falls. These falls or hills are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of them that the black lead, or wad, is found wherewith almost all the world is supplied: the mines are opened only once in seven years, and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. In travelling among these mountains, the idea that presents itself to the astonished spectator, is that of the earth having been in an uproar, like the ocean in a storm; the hills appear like waves rising one behind another, and were it not for the abrupt and sudden scarps, the immense masses of rugged rocks that give the idea of fixedness and stability, the bewildered fancy might be so lost as to imagine they were in a state of undulation, and ready to mingle with each other. The beautiful Vale of Borrodale is watered by the clearest brooks, which precipitated from the hills, and, forming many beautiful waterfalls, meet together in the dale, and, forming one large stream, pass out of the dale under the name of Borrodale-Beck, when it's waters spread out into an expansive lake, containing several beautiful islands. This lake is called Derwent-water, or Keswick Lake. Borrodale is 4 miles from Keswick, in passing from which, the traveller has the lake on his right hand, and stupendous, rocky, precipices on his left; huge stones, or rugged masses of rock, which have tumbled from above, lie scattered along his way. As he approaches

preaches the dale, he sees the ledges of the rocks covered with herbage, shrubs, and trees; villages and farms arise upon his view, the larger cattle are seen feeding in the lower grounds, and the sheep, in large flocks, upon the mountains.

Borrow, Cornwall, S. of Stratton.

Borrowstounness, or *Boness*, a village on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, in the shire of Linlithgow. It has numerous collieries and salt-works, and a good pier and harbour lately made.

Borstil, Sussex, near Ticehurst. *Borsty*, Sussex, SW. of Ashdown Forest. *Borton*, near Buckingham. *Borton on Dunsmore*, Warw. *Borwick*, Lanc. between the rivers Docker and Lune.

BOSA, a sea-port on the W. coast of Sardinia, in lat. 40. 0. N.

Bosbury, Heref. near Ledbury.

BOSCASTLE, a town of Cornwall, situated on the Bristol Channel. They export slate, dug in the neighbouring quarries, to Bristol. Market on Thursday.

Boscaw-Woan, Cornw. at the Land's End. Here is a remarkable monument of antiquity; 19 stones, fixed in a circle about 12 feet distant from one another.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, in the Milanese.

Boscobel, Shrops. near White Ladies, in the parish of Tong. It's grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and saw the parliament soldiers pass by, in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. *Boscomb*, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 9 from Sarum. *Bosecham*, Sussex, between Chichester and Thorney Isle. *Bosgrove*, Sussex, NE. of Chichester. *Bosley*, Cheshire, NE. of Congleton.

BOSNA SERAJO, a large, commercial town of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles SW. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 17. 57. E.

BOSNIA, anciently PARNORNIA INFERIOR, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia and Croatia: on the E. by Servia; on the S. by Albania; and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It takes it's name from the river Bosna, which runs through some parts of it into the Save.

BOSSINEY, or TINTAGEL, (or rather, it is the borough of Bossiney and town of Trevenna, in the parish of Tintagel) Cornwall, 3 miles NW. of Camelford.

Bossingsdale, Devons. NW. of Dartmouth. *Bossington*, Hants, near the Wallops.

BOSSUPT, 8 miles S. of Louvain.

BOST, a town, capital of Sablestan, in Persia. It is 30 miles S. of Candahar.

Bostall, Bucks, N. of Bernwood Forest. *Bostock*, Cheshire, NW. of Middlewich.

*BOSTON, a large, well-built town, of Lincolnshire, seated on both sides of the river Witham, by means of which, much assisted by navigable canals, it carries on a considerable trade to London, and some to the Baltic, &c. The church spire is very lofty, and a noted sea-mark. It has a fair, December 11, that holds nine days, for cattle and merchandise, called a mart; an ancient name, only used for this town, Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Headon in Yorkshire. Boston is 37 miles SE. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Boston, Middl. W. of Little Ealing.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusets Bay, in N. America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, containing many small islands and rocks. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour, and the country within, rising gradually, has a very fine and striking appearance, at entering. There is only one safe channel to the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast: but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to anchor, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortress. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burthen may come close, and on the N. side are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are generally spacious and well built, particularly the principal one, extending from the pier to the town house. On the W. side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Besides the state-house, and other public buildings, there are 16 churches of various denominations. It is 310 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 25. N. lon. 70. 33. W.

BOSWORTH, or MARKET-BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, remarkable for a battle fought near it, August 22, 1458, between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which Richard was slain, and the earl of Richmond crowned in the field. It is seated on a high hill, 13 miles NW. of Leicester, and 106 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Botadon, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston. *Botalleck*, Cornw. 10 miles W. of St. Ives.

BOTANY BAY, is a bay of New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland, so called by captain, then lieutenant Cook, from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore, when discovered in 1770. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain; but, in the sequel, Port Jackson, 15 miles farther to the N. was preferred. Lat. 34. 0. S. lon. 151. 22. E.

Botcheston, Leices. *Botesdale*, Suff. near Redgrave, 15 miles from Bury. *Bothall*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Bothall*, Staff. N. of Paget's Bromley. *Bothel*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Bothemshall*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Bo-*

thenwood, Dorsets. near Winborn Minster. *Botherton*, Cheshire, near Betston Castle.

BOTHNIA, EAST, a province of Sweden, situated on the E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia: it is bounded on the N. by Swedish Lapland; on the E. by Russia, and on the S. by Finland; about 100 leagues in length, and from 20 to 70 in breadth. Eighty thousand inhabitants, divided into 28 parishes, are spread over this large space. Their cattle are small, and bears are numerous.

BOTHNIA, WEST, a province of Sweden, situated on the W. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the N. and W. by Lapland, and on the S. by Angermania. Their principal articles of commerce are the skins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, martens, &c.

Bothumsal, Nott. NW. of Tuxford. *Botlaw*, Northumb. in Tindale Ward. *Botley*, Hants. S. of Bush Waltham. *Botley*, Berks, W. of Oxford. *Botley*, Bucks, parish of Chesham. *Botly*, Surry, near Fangrove and Chertsey. *Botolph's Bridge*, Hunt. near Peterborough. *Botolph, St.* Linc. N. of Boston. *Botsborough*, Cornw. near Devons. *Botsey*, Hunt. N. of Ramsey. *Botsfield*, Shrops. 5 miles from Shrewsbury. *Botsford*, Leic. near Normanton. *Botsford*, Leices. in the Vale of Belvoir. *Botsham Hall*, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Botteridge Pool*, Dorsets.; see *Great Kimeridge*. *Bottesdale*; see *Buddesdale*. *Botteslow*, Staffords. SW. of Bucknal. *Botolph, St.* Rutland, near Empingham.

BOTZENBURG, a town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony; and a town in the Ucker Marck of Brandenburg.

BOVA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Borough Bridge, in Tyrone, Ulster.

BOUCHAIN, a small, but strong town, situated in the midst of morasses, in the dept. of the North, and divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in September, 1711, after a siege of 30 days, and is 9 miles SW. of Valenciennes.

BOUCHART, a small town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, on a small island of the river Nienne, 15 miles from Tours.

Boucott, Nottinghamshire, near Burton.

BOUDRY, a town and chatellany of Neufchatel.

Boughton, near Chester, called *Spittle Boughton*. *Boughton*, Northamp. 2 miles from Kettering. *Boughton*, Nott. 3 miles SW. of Tuxford. *Boughton Minchelsey*, Kent, SW. of Bockton Malheth.

BOUILLON, a town of Luxemburg, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles NE. of Sedan.

BOVINES, a town in the Netherlands, on the river Maese, 10 miles S. of Namur.

BOVINO, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

Bould, Oxf. parish of Idbury. *Boulge*, Suff. 5 miles NW. of Woodbridge. *Boulnhurst*, Bedfords. near Thurley. *Boulness*, Cumb. on the Solway Frith, where, by crossing the sands at low water, between England and Scotland, passengers save a great many miles travelling. It was the western termination of the Picts Wall.

BOULOGNE, a large and handsome seaport in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into the Higher and Lower Town. The harbour has a mole for the safety of ships, which prevents it from being choaked up with sand. It is seated at the mouth of the river Liannæ, 14 miles S. by W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris.

Boulston, Heref. E. of Aconbury. *Boultham*, SW. of Lincoln.

BOURBON, a very healthy, pleasant, and profitable island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, producing plentifully, with little culture, wheat, oats, and other European grains, rice, Indian corn, sugar-canes, ebony, excellent tobacco, cinnamon, and most kinds of greens, roots, and pulse; as also gums, resins, benzoin, &c. the soil yielding two crops a year. The country is every where well watered, and well stocked with horned cattle, hogs, goats, &c. but the chief production of the island is coffee, which was originally imported from Mocha, and is esteemed better than any of the growth of the West Indies. The French first settled here in 1672, and here their East India ships touch for refreshments. It is divided into eight parishes, whereof St. Dennis is the principal. St. Paul's on the leeward side of the island, is the next place of note, and is large and populous. The other principal places are Foul Point, Mataman, and Fort Dauphin. There are about 25,000 inhabitants on the island, of which near 18,000 are slaves. It was first discovered by the Portuguese, who gave it the name of Mascarhenas. It is nearly of an oval form, and about 150 miles in circumference. It is 300 miles E. of Madagascar. Lat. 20. 52. S. lon. 55. 30. E.

BOURBON LANCI, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, remarkable for it's mineral waters. It is 15 miles SW. of Autun.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a small town in the dept. of Allier, remarkable for it's hot baths. It is 15 miles W. of Moulins.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, famous for it's hot baths. It is 17 miles NE. of Langres.

BOURBONNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which now forms the dept. of Allier. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine, pasture, wood, &c.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, maritime city, in the dept. of Gironde, and one of the first in France, for magnitude, riches, and beauty. It is seated on the Garonne, which river is bordered by a large quay; and, as

the

the tide flows here 4 yards perpendicular, large vessels come up to the town: most of the great streets lead to the quay. The inhabitants are upwards of 100,000; their trade is very extensive, and they ship annually 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. It is 87 miles SE. of Rochelle, and 325 SW. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

Bourdfield, Kent, E. of Lenham.

BOURDINES, a town of Namur, 5 miles NW. of Huy.

BOURG, a town of Cayenne, in South America. Lat. 5. 2. N. lon. 52. 50. W.

BOURGEN BRESSE, a town in the dept. of Ain, seated on the river Ressousse, 32 miles NE. of Lyons, and 232 SE. of Paris.

BOURG, a small town in the dept. of Gironde, with a good harbour, situated on the river Dordogne, near the confluence of that river and the Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Also a town in the respective depts. of Ille and Vilane, Indre, Puy de Dome, Lower Charente, Isere, Paris, the Sarte, Drome, the Lot, the Somme, the Eure, Lower Seine, and two in the dept. of Ardeche.

BOURGANEUF, a small, well built town in the dept. of Creuse, seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE. of Limoges.

BOURGES, the chief town in the dept. of Cher, before the revolution, the capital of Berry. Although, in extent, it is one of the greatest cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and they have manufactures of cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris.

BOURGET, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on a lake of the same name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry. Also a town in the dept. of Paris, 6 miles N. of that city.

BOURMONT, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 24 miles N. of Langres.

*BOURN, a large town in Lincolnshire, noted for the tanner's trade. It is seated near a fine spring, called Burn Well Head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is 35 miles S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of Lodon. Market on Saturday.

Bourn, Yorks. SE. of Sherborn. *Bouan*, a river in Warwicksh. *Bourn*, a river in Wilts. *Bourn Hall*, Camb. 8 miles NW. of Shengay.

BOURO, one of the Molucca Islands, between Celebes and Ceram, about 150 miles in circumference. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It is well cultivated, and produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, besides a variety of vegetables introduced by the Dutch. In the mountains there are forests of ebony and lary. Lat. 4. 0. S. lon. 126. 0. E.

Bourther Hall, Essex, in the parish of Pentlow. *Bourton*, Dorsets. near Gillingham. *Bourton on the Hill*, Glouc. 5 miles from Stow, and 5 from Camden. *Bourton on the Water*, Glouces. about a mile from the preceding place, has several good houses, and a tolerable trade. The river, which rises near it here, spreads 30 feet and there are several bridges over it.

BOUSSAC, a town in the dept. of Creuse, 20 miles NE. of Gueret.

Bouth, Lancas. 4 miles, N. of Cartmel, *Bouthum*, near York. *Bouthes*, Chesh. S. of Knutsford. *Bouveney*, Berks, near Windsor. *Boveridge*, Dorsets. near Cranborne. *Bovil's Hall*, Essex, near Clackton. *Bovington*, Herts, near Hampstead and Berkhampstead. *Bovington*, Dorsets near Affpiddle.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, inhabited by olive-coloured Malays, who profess Mahometanism. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 6. 1. E.

BOW, or BOVY, a small, neat town of Devonshire, seated at the spring head of a river that falls into the Taw. It is 14 miles NW. of Exeter. Market on Thursday.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a village 2 miles NE. by E. of London. It has several mills, manufactories, and distilleries on the river Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex, and over which is a stone bridge, said to be the first ever erected in England. *Bow*, a river in Shrops. running into the Warren. *Bowbent*, a river in Northumb. running into the Till. *Bowcomb*, Dorsets. near Buckland Abbas. *Bowden*, Devons. near Ivy Bridge. *Bowden*, Devons. near Ilfracomb. *Bowden*, Chesh. near Altrincham. *Bowden Edge*, and *Bowden Hall*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Bowden, Magna*, Leic. near Market Harborough, on the N. side of the river Welland, opposite which, on the S. side, is *Bowden, Parva*, in Northamptons. *Bowden, E.* and *W.* Durh. NW. of Sunderland, on the road to Shields. *Bowditch*, Dorsetsh. near Chardstock. *Bowden* and it's *Park*, Wilts, E. of Laycock. *Bowden Heath*, Berks, between Pangborn and Reading. *Bowerland*, Kent, near Moldash. *Bowers*, Staffords. N. of Standon. *Bowes*, Yorksh. 2 miles from Barnard Castle. *Bowes*, Sussex, E. of New Shoreham. *Bowesden*, Northumb. between the Tweed and Holy Island. *Bowland Forest*, Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire. *Bowley*, Sussex, near Pagham. *Bowling*, Yorks. 1 mile from Bradford. *Bowlin*, Derbyshire, W. of Alveston. *Bowmere*, Northumb. N. of Aylmouth. *Bowness*, a village of Westmorland, pleasantly seated on Winandermere Lake, opposite to which lies the island. *Bowood*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles W. of Netherby. *Bowden Green*, Herts. 3 miles SW. of Buntinford. *Bow's Farm*, Middl. near Hornsey. *Bowstead Hill*,

Hill. Cumb. on the edge of Burgh-Marsh. *Bowsterton*, Yorks. 9 miles NW. of Barnsley. *Boutell*, Cumb. SE. of Seaton. *Bowthorp*, Glouc. N. of Fairford. *Bowthorp*, Norf. W. of Norwich. *Bowton*, Norf. SE. of W. Dereham. *Bowton*, Northumb. 3 miles W. of Alnwick. *Box*, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham.

*BOXFORD, a town of Essex, 4 miles SW. of Hadley, and 8 N. of Colchester.

Boxford, Berks, near Winterborn. *Boxgrove*, Sussex, near Chichester. *Box-hill*, Surry, near Darking, so called from the box-trees planted here by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. The river Mele runs under the foot of it for about a quarter of a mile. There is a large warren upon it, but no houses, only arbours cut out in the box-wood upon the top of the hill. From it there is an enchanting prospect of a fine country, scarcely to be equalled, for affording so surprising and magnificent an idea of both earth and sky. *Boxley Abbey*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Borleys*, Surry, near Chersey. *Boxted*, Essex, W. of Dedham. *Boxted cum Hartest*, Suffolk, 5 miles W. of Lavenham. *Boxwell* Glouces. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Boxworth*, 7 miles W. of Cambridge. *Boycot*, Shrops. 3 miles SE. of Westbury. *Boydon*, Essex, 4 miles from Epping and Waltham.

BOYLE. See ABBEY BOYLE.

Boylston, 10 miles SW. of Derby.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Kildare, crosses that of Meath, and falls into the Irish Channel, 4 miles below Drogheda. It is celebrated for a victory, obtained by William III. king of England, and prince of Orange, over James II. July 1, 1690.

Boynton, Yorks. near Bridlington.

BOYOLO, or BOZOLO, a town and territory of Italy, adjoining to the Cremonese, and formerly belonging to Mantua.

Boythorp, Yorks. NE. of Butterwick. *Boyton*, Cornw. near Tamerton. *Boyton*, Norf. NE. of Blofield. *Boyton*, Suff. E. of Woodbridge. *Boyton*, Wilts, 6 miles N. of Hindon. *Boziet*, Northam. near Olney.

Braau, a river of Perthshire.

BRABANT, ci-divant AUSTRIAN, a large duchy or province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand; on the N. by Dutch Brabant; on the E. by Liege; and on the S. by Namur. The capital is Brussels, and the principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

BRABANT, DUTCH, a district belonging to the United Provinces, of which Breda is the capital.

BRABANT, WALLOON, a small part, towards the S. of the ci-devant duchy of Brabant.

Braborn, Kent, 5 miles E. of Ashford. *Braby*, Yorks. between New Malton and Kirby Moorside. *Bradbrooke*, Northamp. between Kettering and Harborough.

BRACCIANO, a town, situated on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW. of Rome.

Braceby, Lincolns. W. of Fokingham.

Bracemeal, Shrops. S. of Shrewsbury.

Brackenburgh, Yorksh. W. of Thirsk.

Brackenfield, Derbysh. NW. of Alfreton.

Brackenhill, Berks, between Oakingham and Sunning Hill.

Brackenstown, 6 miles from Dublin.

BRACKLAW, a city of Podolia, on the river Bog. Lat. 48. 49. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

*BRACKLEY, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles SW. of Northampton, and 64 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Brackloun-Inn, in Kerry, Munster.

Bracknold, Old, Berks, 3 miles from Oakingham.

Bradburn, Derby, 4 miles from Wirksworth. *Bradburn*, Kent, 5 miles from Maidstone. *Bradbury*, Durh. 4 miles E. of Bishop-Auckland. *Bradel*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, SW. of Corfe Castle. *Bradenham*, Bucks, W. of Missenden. *Bradenham, E.* and *W.* Norf. E. of Swaffham. *Bradenstoke*, Wilts, between Christian Melford and Lyneham. *Bradesley*, or *Badestey*, Worces. near Bromsgrove. *Bradfield*, a river in Shropshire.

BRADFIELD, MAGNA, a town of Essex, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London. Market on Thursday.

Bradfield, Essex, near Maningtree. *Bradfield*, Yorks. near Doncaster. *Bradfield*, Berks, NW. of Theal. *Bradfield*, Herts, near Hide Hall. *Bradfield*, Norf. NW. of N. Walsham. *Bradfield*, Wilts, S. of Malmesbury. *Bradfield Brand*, or *Combust*, Suff. 4 miles SE. of Bury. *Bradfield Could*, Bucks, near Olney. *Bradfield Little*, Essex, E. of Thaxted. *Bradfield, Monks*, or *St. George*, Suffolk, on a high hill. *Bradfield, Saling*, Essex, SE. of Easton Magna. *Bradfield, St. Clare*, Suffolk, SE. of Monk's Bradfield.

*BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles nearly W. of Devizes, and 102 W. of London. Market on Monday.

*BRADFORD, a town in Yorkshire, seated between Leeds and Halifax on a branch of the Aire, from which a canal has been made to join the Grand Canal from Leeds to Liverpool. It has a considerable trade in shalloons, everlastings, and other worsted stuffs, which are made in the neighbourhood. Here are also some iron foundries. It is 36 miles SW. of York, and 193 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Bradford, or *Headford*, a river in Derbyshire.

byshire. *Bradford,* Shropsh. in the N. *Bradford,* Devonsh. E. of Houlsworthy. *Bradford,* Devons. between Honiton and Seamford. *Bradford,* Northumb. SW. of Bamburgh Castle. *Bradford,* Somers. between Wellington and Taunton. *Bradford Abbus,* Dorsets. in the NW. on the banks of the Ivel. *Bradford Mill,* Kent, N. of Goudhurst. *Bradford Peverel,* NW. of Dorchester. *Bradsworth,* Yorks. near Bowland Forest. *Bradgate,* 4 miles NW. of Leicester. *Bradgate,* Rutl. SE. of Uppingham. *Bradhurst,* Kent, 5 miles SE. of Rochester. *Bradicot,* 6 miles NE. of Worcester. *Brading,* Isle of Wight, at the upper end of St. Helen's Bay. *Bradley,* Ches. near Thelwell. *Bradley,* Glouc. near Wotton under Edge. *Bradley,* Wilts, near Cricklade. *Bradley,* near Derby. *Bradley,* Dors. S. of Corfe Castle. *Bradley,* Lanc. 6 miles NW. of Warrington. *Bradley,* Leic. SE. of Hallaton. *Bradley,* Lincolns. SW. of Great Grimsby. *Bradley,* Somersetshire NW. of Castle Carey. *Bradley,* Hants, W. of Alton. *Bradley,* Staff. NW. of Penkridge. *Bradley,* Staff. SE. of Cheadle. *Bradley,* Surry, S. of Woking. *Bradley,* Worc. 8 miles E. of Droitwich. *Bradley,* Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Bishop's Dale Chace. *Bradley,* Yorksh. S. of Halifax. *Bradley,* Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Settle. *Bradley,* and *Bradley-Ash,* Derb. E. of Ashborn. *Bradley-Hall,* Chesh. 3 miles from Sandbach. *Bradle Hall,* Durh. 5 miles NW. of Bishop Auckland. *Bradley Hall,* Lanc. W. of Clitheio. *Bradley Hall,* Northumb. 9 miles E. of Thirlewall. *Bradley, Magna,* and *Parva,* Suff. near Catlidge. *Bradley, North,* Wilts S. of Trowbridge. *Bradmers,* Nott. near Bunny. *Bradmore,* Warwicksh. S. of Honington. *Bradney,* Shrops. 3 miles N. of Bridgenorth.

BRADNINCA, or BRADWICK, a town of Devonshire, 6 miles N. of Exeter. Market on Saturday.

Bradnop, Staff. E. of Leek. *Bradpole,* Dors. NE. of Bridport. *Bradshall,* NE. of Derby. *Bradshaw,* Lanc. near Bury. *Bradshaw Edge,* Derb. in the High Peak. *Bradstone,* Devons near Launceston. *Badstone,* Glouc. near Berkeley. *Bradstone,* Shropsh. near Hungerford. *Bradwall,* Staff. N. of Newcastle under Line. *Bradway,* Glouc. S. of Campden. *Bradway,* 10 miles from Worcester, in the road to Hereford. *Bradwell,* Essex, near Coggeshall. *Bradwell,* Bucks, 2 miles from Stony Stratford. *Bradwell,* Chesh. N. of Sandbach. *Bradwell,* Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Bradwell,* Suffolk, between Yarmouth and Leto . *Bradwell,* Warw. near Granborough. *Bradwell Grove,* Oxfordsh. near Burford. *Bradwell Juxta Eare,* Essex, near Tillingham. *Bardwin,* Northamp. N. of Towcester. *Bradwood,* Durh. near Stanhope. *Bradworthy,* Devons. 5 miles NE. of Stratton.

BRAEDALBANE, or ALBANY, a district of Perthshire, in the western part, bordering on Argyleshire.

Brae Mar, a fertile vale of Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rocky hills. *Braesbridge,* S. of Lincoln. *Brafferton,* Durh. 3 miles N. of Darlington. *Brafferton,* Yorks. NE. of Boroughbridge.

BRAGA, a city, the capital of Entre, Minho e Douro, seated on the Cavedo, 180 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 8. 29. W.

Bragan's Town, in Louth, Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin.

BRAGANZA, a city, the capital of the audience of Bragansa in the province of Tra los Montes, in Portugal. It is seated on the river Fervanca, and carries on a manufacture of silk stuffs, velvets, and grogram. Lat. 41. 40. N. lon. 6. 30. W.

Brager End, Herts, N. of Datchworth, and W. of Watton. *Braggs,* Dorsets. in the parish of St. Perrot.

BRAHILOW, a town of Walachia, seated on the Danube, opposite Silistria.

Brailes, Warw. 3 miles from Shipton. *Brailesford,* Derbys. near Kedleston.

BRAILOW, a town of Podolia, seated on the river Bog, 30 miles NW. of Bracklaw.

BRAIN DE COMPTE, a town of Hainault, 15 miles SW. of Brussels.

Brainfield, Northamp. near Houghton, Magna and Parva. *Brainton,* near Hereford.

*BRAINTREE, a town of Essex, near the village of Bocking, and, with it, carrying on a considerable manufacture of baize. It is 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 41 NE. of London. Mark. on Wedn.

Braiston, Derbys. SE. of Derby.

BRAKEL, a town of Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Paderborn.

Braken Ash, Norfolk, E. of Windham. *Brakenburg,* Linc. N. of Louth. *Brakendale,* near Norwich. *Braken Hill,* Cumb. SE. of Longtown. *Brakenthwaite,* Cumb. near the river Cocker, N. of Loweswater.

BRALIO, a lofty mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons.

BRAMANT, a town of Maurienne, in the dept. of Mont Blanc. It is seated on the river Ark, 35 miles NW. of Turin.

Bramber, Sussex. adjoining Steyning. *Bramble,* Sussex, near E. Grinsted. *Bramble Lodge,* Hants, in the New Forest. *Bramby upon Don,* Yorks. N. of Doncaster. *Bramcot,* Warw. near Bulkington. *Bramcot,* Warw. near Polesworth. *Bramcott,* Nott. on the borders of Derbyshire, *Bramcroft Castle,* Shrops. NW. of Brown Clee Hill. *Bramdean,* Hants, near Alresford. *Brame,* Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Bramew,* Hants, NW. of Fordinbridge,

Bramerton, Norfolk, between Bixley and Claxton. *Bramfield*, 3 miles from Hertford. *Bramfield*, Herts, near Stapleford. *Bramfield*, Suffolk, near Walpole. *Bramford*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Bramford*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Bramford Speke*, Devons. 4 miles from Exeter.

Bramhall, in Meath, Leinster.

Bramham Moor, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Bramhope*, Yorks. 2 miles from Otley. *Bramlaw*, Shrops. between Wilmington and Hockstow Forest. *Bramley*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Bramley*, Yorksh. near Leeds. *Bramley*, Hants, near Stratfield. *Bramley Grange*, Yorkshire. W. Riding, near Kirby Maledale.

BRAMPTON a town in Cumberland, 8 miles NE. of Carlisle, and 311 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Brampton, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick. *Brampton*, Derb. near Chesterfield. *Brampton*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Brampton*, 1 mile from Huntingdon. *Brampton*, Norf. near Alesham. *Brampton*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Brampton*, Shrops. near Montgomery. *Brampton*, Shropsh. near Wroxeter. *Brampton*, Shrops. near Purslow. *Brampton*, Suff. near Beccles. *Brampton*, Yorkshire, NE. of Barnesly. *Brampton*, Yorks. N. of Northallerton. *Brampton*, Yorkshire, SE. of Doncaster. *Brampton Abbot*, Herefords. near Ross. *Brampton Bank*, Staffords. near Newcastle under Line. *Brampton Bierley*, Yorksh. SE. of Rotherham. *Brampton Brion*, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Brampton, Chapel* and *Church*, Northamp. between Althorp and Boughton. *Brampton Hall*, Northamp. near Dingley and Stoke Albany. *Brampton in Morthing*, Yorks. SE. of Rotherham. *Brampshall House*, Hants, near Hartford Bridge. *Bramshot*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Bramshot*, Hants, near Elvetham. *Bramston*, Essex, SE. of Dunmow. *Brampston*, Northamp. near Wilby. *Brampton*, Linc. near Torksey. *Bramwith*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Fish Lake. *Bramwith Hall* and *Kirk*, Yorks. 5 miles from Doncaster. *Brancaster*, Norf. on the coast, to the E. of the promontory called St. Edmund's; it was anciently *Branodunum*, a considerable city of the Romans, and their coins have been frequently dug up here. The contiguous lands are celebrated for producing excellent barley, and this place has some traffic in the exportation of corn and malt. Here is said to be the largest malt-house in all England.

Branchon, a town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Mehaigne, 8 miles N. of Namur.

BRANDEIS, in Koningratz, Bohemia.

Branden, Northumberland, on the river Breamish, SE. of Cheviot Hills.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a country of Germany, bounded on the W. by Lunenburg; on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, duchy of Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the E. by Poland and Polish Prussia. It is divided into 5 principal parts; the Old Marck, or Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but there are also Romanists. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprey, Ucker, and Warte.

BRANDENBURG, a city of Upper Saxony, divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Havel. It is a prosperous, trading place, 26 miles W. of Berlin.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Natangen, Prussia, 12 miles SW. of Koningsberg.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, a town of Mecklenburg, 48 miles W. of Stettin.

Brandeston, Suffolk, near Glemham. *Brandlesham*, Lanc. N. of Bury.

*BRANDON, a town in Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham. It is seated on the Lesser Ouse, over which it has a bridge and, at a mile distance, a ferry, whereby corn, malt, timber, iron, &c. are conveyed to and from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 NE. of London.

Brandon, Warw. between Rugby and Coventry. *Brandon*, Linc. S. of Newark. *Brandon*, Shrops. E. of the river Temde, *Brandon*, *E.* and *W.* Durh. W. of Sunderland. *Brandon*, *Parva*, Norfolk, E. of Dereham.

Brandon Hill, in Kerry, Munster.

Brandsburton, Yorks. E. Riding, near Fordlingham, in Holderness. *Brane*, a river in Carmarthens. and another in Brecknocks. *Branham*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Brankeston*, Northumb. between Flodden Hill and the Tweed. *Branksey Island*; see *Brownsea*. *Brassaugh*, Northumb. near Akelinton. *Bransby*, Yorksh. S. of Hovingham. *Branscomb*, Devons. 3 miles S. of Culliton. *Bransdale*, Yorksh. N. Riding, between Basedale and Rosedale Abbeys. *Bransford Bridge*, Leic. on the river Swift and borders of Northamptons.

BRANSC, a town of Bielsk, in Poland.

Branspeth Castle, among the hills SW. of Durham, on the W. side of the Wear. *Branstill Castle*, Heref. E. of Ledbury. *Branston*, Staff. on the Trent, SW. of Burton. *Branston*, Norf. E. of Repeham. *Branston*, near Lincoln. *Branswell*, Linc. near Temple Bruere. *Brant*, a river in Anglesea. *Brant Broughton*, Linc. W. of Lincoln Heath. *Brantham*, Suffolk, near Dedham. *Branthingham*, Yorks. between S. Cave and Hull. *Branthingthorp*, Leic. NE. of Lutterworth. *Branthingtorp Westcot*, near Leicester. *Brantoft*, Durh. near Gretham. *Branton*, Devons. near Raleigh. *Branton*, Northumb. 6 miles W. of Alnwick. *Branton*, Westm. NE. of Appleby. *Brantsnap*, Sussex, W. of Cuckfield. *Brasborough*, Linc. N. of Market Deeping.

ing. *Brascot*, Leic. W. of Hog's Norton. *Brasewell*, Yorksh. W. Riding, 3 miles E. of Gisborne.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, on the E. between the equinoctial and 35. 0. S. lat. and between 35 and 60 degrees W. lon. extending from the river of Amazons, to that of La Plata, a length of coast, through all it's windings, of above 3000 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Paraguay and Amazonia; it's other boundaries are formed by the great Atlantic Ocean. The air of this country is temperate and wholesome; the soil is fertile, producing immense quantities of sugar, also tobacco, brasil-wood, Indian corn, and several sorts of fruits and drugs; their beasts, birds, and fishes are various, and within the country there are gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast. The residence of the viceroy, till of late years, was at St. Salvador, but is now at St. Sebastian. The natives, or aborigines, are divided into several nations or tribes, as the Tupinamboes, Tobajaras, Petiguaras, Topayas, &c. and speak different languages. They are of a copper colour, and have black hair like the other Americans. They who live near the coast, copy the European manner of dress; those in the interior, content themselves with a covering round their middle.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Isles, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. *Brassa Sound*, which separates it from the main land of Shetland, is one of the best and largest harbours in the world. The inhabitants fit out 26 large fishing boats.

BRASSAW. See CRONSTAT.

Brasted, Kent, NE. of Westram. *Bratforton*, Worces. E. of Evesham. *Braithwaite*, Cumb. S. of Inglewood Forest. *Braithwaite*, near Keswick, at the foot of the mountain road leading to Cockermouth. *Brathwell*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Tick Hill. *Bratley*, Lanc. near Ambleside, in Westm. *Bratoft*, Linc. NE. of Spilsby. *Brattleby*, Linc. near Scampton. *Bratton*, Shrops. E. of Little Wenlock. *Bratton*, Shrops. S. of Apley Castle. *Bratton*, Somersets. near Shepton Montaigne and Wincaunton. *Bratton Castle*, Wilts, E. of Wesbury. *Bratton Clovelly*, Devons. W. of Okehampton. *Bratton Fleming*, Devonshire, near Chulmley.

BRAUBACH, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.

Braughing, Herts, N. of Puckeridge.

BRAUNAW, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, ceded to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779.

BRAUNSPERG, a sea-port of Ermeland, Prussia; and a town of Weid Runkel, Westphalia.

BRAUNSFELD, a town of Solmes the circle of the Upper Rhine.

Braunsford, 3 miles from Worcester. *Braunston*, Rutland, near Oakham Soke. *Braunston*, near Leicester. *Braunston*, Leices. between Waltham in the Would and Belvoir Castle.

BRAVA, a sea-port of Ajan, or, as some say, Zanguebar, in lat. 0. 45. N.

BRAVA, or ST. JOHN, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, containing scarcely 300 inhabitants. The land is very high, and consists of mountains, which look like pyramids. Oranges and lemons grow in great plenty, and they cultivate maize, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, &c. Horses, cows, asses, and hogs are numerous; there is plenty of fish on the coast, the earth yields a great proportion of saltpetre, and there are many vitriolic springs. It is also remarkable for it's excellent wines, and is 4 leagues WSW. of Fuego, in lat. 14. 45. N.

Brawnston, near Lincoln. *Braxted, Magna* and *Parva*, Essex, NE. of Witham.

BRAY, a sea-port of Wicklow, Leinster, 13 miles N. of Wicklow, and 10 S. of Dublin.

Bray, Berks, on the Thames, 1 mile from Maidenhead, famous for it's changeable vicar, who having been twice a papist, and twice a protestant, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, was accused of being a *turncoat*; but he replied, that he always stuck fast to his principle, which was, *to live and die vicar of Bray!* *Bray*, a river in Devons. which runs into the Mole, near Wortley. *Brayan*, a river in Pembrokes. which runs into the Towy, near Cardigan. *Brayfield Could*, Bucks, beyond Olney. *Bray High*, Devons. 4 miles E. of Barnstaple. *Brayne*, Somers. on the coast, S. of the river Axe. *Brainsford*, Worces. a hamlet to Powick. *Brayton*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Selby. *Brayton*, Cumberl. near Aspatrick. *Braywick*, Berks, near Maidenhead.

BRAZZA, a town and island, 30 miles long and 9 broad, on the coast of Dalmatia, opposite Spalatro.

Breage, Cornw. 3 miles NW. of Helston. *Breakspear*, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Bream*, Gloucesters. in the parish of Newland. *Brearidge*, Northumberland, near Witchester. *Breartoy*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Brearton*, Yorkshire, 4 miles N. of Knaresborough.

BRECHIN, a town of Angus, with a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. It is 45 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Market on Tuesday.

*BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, a large, populous town of S. Wales, the capital of Brecknockshire, seated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Usk. The houses are well built; it has a good trade in clothing, and it's markets are well supplied

plied with cattle, corn, and other provisions. It is 34 miles NW. by W. of Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 30 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It has 4 market towns, 6 hundreds, 61 parishes, and upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire; on the N. and NE. by Radnorshire; on the E. by Radnorshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire; and on the S. by Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. It is very mountainous, but has large fertile plains and valleys; it's principal rivers are the Wye, the Usk, and the Yrvon.

BREDA, a large, strong, and beautiful city of Dutch Brabant, containing several public buildings, 4 spacious market places, which are plentifully supplied with fresh and salt water fish, and about 2200 houses. It is seated on the rivers Aa and Merck, 22 miles W. by S. of Bois le Duc, 22 NE. of Bergen-op-Zoom, 25 NNE. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam.

Bredagh, in Down, Ulster.

Bredbury, Ches. E. of Stockport. *Berdeley*, Staff. Manor of Alton. *Brededale, Head* and *Foot*, Westm. both near Orton. *Bredfield*, Suff. between Woodbridge and Dalinghoe. *Bredgar*, Kent, near Sittingburn. *Bredicot*, a little E. of Worcester. *Bredlesford*, Hants, in the Isle of Wight. *Bredan*, Worces. at the foot of Breden-Hills, towards Tewkesbury. *Bredwardin*, Heref. 2 miles W. of Mockas. *Breda, Parva*, Dorsets. N. of Abbotsbury. *Breed*, Sussex, NW. of Winchelsea. *Breedon on the Hill*, Leices. near Stanton Harold.

BREGENTZ, a county, town, and river of Suabia, but annexed to the circle of Austria, having the Tyrolese and bishoprick of Augsburg on the E. and the Rhine and Lake of Constance on the W.

BREHAR, or BRYER, one of the Scilly Islands. It is rocky and mountainous, with but few inhabitants.

Brehill, Hants, near Andover. *Bremble*, Wilts, E. of Chippenham. *Brembleham*, or *Cowitch*, Wilts, near Malmsbury.

BREMEGARTEN, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Russ, 10 miles W. of Zurich.

BREMEN, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, the whole a vast plain, almost surrounded by the Weser and the Elbe, with Oldenburg and the German Ocean on the W. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 pastors, under a general superintendant. The air is cold, but the country is well peopled, and fer- c in grain, fruits, flax, &c. and produces large breeds of cattle. They have manufactures of cordage, linen, and woollen stuffs. It formerly was subject to the Swedes, but was conquered by the Danes in 1712, who transferred it, together with Verden, to the Elector of Hanover, in 1715, for 700,000 rix-dollars, and in 1719, the crown of Sweden renounced all the rights and appurtenances of the two duchies, in favour of the Elector, George I. of England, for a million of rix-dollars. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, several thousands of cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of the inhabitants. The capital is Bremen, a large, populous, and imperial city, seated on the Weser. Lat. 53. 6. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Bremen.

Bremer, Dorsetshire, near Blandford. *Brempton*, Somers. near Webmore. *Bren*, Cornw. 4 miles W. of Bodmin. *Brenchley*, Kent, 6 miles from Tunbridge Wells. *Brenkhorn*, Northumb. S. of Rothbury. *Brenning*, a river in Cardiganshire. *Brenset*, Kent, W. of New Romney.

BRENT, a town of Devonshire, 26 miles SW. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Brent, a river of Somersetshire. *Brent-Eley*, Suffolk, E. of Lavenham. *Brent, E.* and *W.* Somersets. *Brent, S.* Somersets. near E. Brent, 18 miles from Bristol. *Brent Marshes*, Somersets. between Glastonbury and the Start Point.

BRENTA, a river which rises in the Tyrol, E. of Trent, and passing by Padua, sails into the Adriatic a little S. of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, 7 miles from London, seated on the river Thames, into which, at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Market on Saturday.

Brent Street, Midd. in the parish of Hendon. *Brent Tor*, Devons. between Lidford and Milford Abbey, stands on the top of a high hill, and serves for a sea-mark. *Brentknoll*, Somers. near the Brent Marshes. *Brentingby*, Leices. near Melton Mowbray.

*BRENTWOOD, a town in Essex, situated on a fine eminence, 11 miles WSW. of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Breock, St. Cornw. near Wardbridge. *Brereton*. Chesh. near Congleton.

BRESCIA, a strong and handsome city of Italy, capital of the Bresciano. It is seated on the river Garza, which runs through it, and it's walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and the Navilio on the E. The number of it's inhabitants are nearly 50,000; they manufacture cloths, excellent fire-arms, &c. It is 35 miles NE. of Cremona, and 95 W. of Venice.

BRESCIANO, or THE BRESSAN, a province, late of Venice. It has the county of Bormio on the N. and the Bergamasco on the W. and although mountainous, yet abounds in wine, oil, wheat, and other

grain

grain: it also contains mines of iron, copper, silver, gold, alum, and marble of different colours. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in towns and villages.

BRESELLO, a town of Modena.

Bresingham, Norfolk, near Diss.

BRESLAW, or WRATISLAW, a large city of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ohlau, which last runs through several of the streets. It has several large squares, and the public buildings are very stately; the streets are strait, and wide, and the houses generally well built. It is populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, and other merchants; it lies 112 miles NE. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 17. 14. E.

BRESLE, a river in the N. of France, which rises near Aumale, and separating the dept. of the Somme and Eure, falls into the English Channel at Treport.

BRESSE, a ci-devant province of France, having Savoy on the E. and Viennois on the S. it now forms the department of Ain.

BRESSUIRE, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, 35 miles NW. of Poitiers.

BREST, a town in the dept. of Cape Finisterre, seated on the N. side of a large commodious harbour, or bay, opening to the Atlantic, the finest in France; it's entrance, however, called the Goulet, is narrow and difficult, by reason of certain rocks, which are covered at high water. The town stands upon a declivity, and the streets are narrow and crooked; but the quay is above a mile in length, and here is every accommodation for the shipping and marine service. It is 30 miles SW. of Morlaix, and 325 W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 22. N. lon. 4. 26. W.

BRESTE, or BRESSICI. See BRSESTZ.

Bresworth, Suffolk, near Mendlesham.

BRETAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, now formed into 5 departments, viz. North Coast, Finisterre, Ille, and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Brethey, 7 miles from Derby.

BRETEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Eure, seated on the river Iton, 15 miles SW. of Evreux.

Bretford, Warwicks. near Baggington. *Bretforton*, Worcest. near Evesham. *Breton*, a river in Suffolk.

BRETON, CAPE, an island in N. America, about 140 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is separated from Nova Scotia by the Straits of Canso, or Fronsac, about a league wide. It is full of mountains and lakes, and intersected by a great number of creeks and bays. In the mountains are coal mines: the valleys afford excellent pasture, and the coast abounds in fish. It was taken from the French, in 1758, by Admiral Boscawen and General Amhurst. Lat. between 45 and 47 deg. N.

Bret's Hall, Warwicks. in the parish of Ausley. *Brettel*, Staff. N. of Sturbridge. *Brettenham*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Brettenham*, Suffolk, NW. of Bilston. *Bretton*, Yorks. near Wakefield. *Bretton Hall*, Yorks. NW. of Barnesly.

BREVORDT, a town of Zutphen.

Breward, Cornwall, 3 miles SW. of Camelford. *Brewer's Hill*, Hants, near Winchester. *Brewerton*, Staffords. NE. of Lichfield.

BREWOOD, a town of Staffordshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford. Market on Tuesday.

BREY, a little town of Liege, 14 miles NW. of Maestricht.

Breynandy, a river in Pembrokeshire.

Brial Point, in Down, Ulster.

BRIANÇON, a town in the dept. of Upper Alps, formerly capital of the Briançonnois, a district about 36 miles long, and 18 wide. Manna is gathered in it's neighbourhood, on the leaves and branches of a sort of pine, and by making incisions into the bark. It is seated on the Durance, over which there is a bridge, 180 feet in height, 17 miles NE. of Embrun.

Brianscombe, Dorsets. 2 miles E. of Corfe Castle.

Brian's Ford, in Down, Ulster.

Brianston, Dorsetshire, near Blandford. *Brian's Piddle*, or *Tubervilston*, Dorsetshire, a hamlet to Affpiddle.

BRIARE, a town in the dept. of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and from hence there is a communication by a canal with the Seine. It is 6 miles SE. of Gien, 35 SE. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris.

Briaval's, St. Glouc. 4 miles from Colford. *Brichenden*, near Hertford. *Brickhampton*, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Brickhill Bow*, *Brickhill, Magna* and *Parva*, Bucks: villages near Woburn. *Bricklehampton*, Worc. near Pershore. *Brickdesey*, Essex, near Mersey Isle. *Brickley-Lodge*, Staff. in Needwood Forest.

Brick River, in Kerry, Munster. *Bricky River*, in Waterford, Munster.

Brickton, Hants, near Fording Bridge. *Briddislow*, Devons. 4 miles SW. of Oakhampton. *Bride's Bay, St.* Pembrokes. where ships ride safely in 7 fathoms water. *Bride, St.* Monm. near Iston and the Severn. *Bride, St.* Monm. S. of Tredegar. *Bridekirk*, Cumb. 3 miles N. of Cockermouth. *Bridenbury*, Heref. near Bromyard.

Bride River, in Cork, Munster.

Bride's, St. near Caernarvon Castle. *Bridge*, Westmor. near Appleby. *Bridge*, Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury. *Bridge Court*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Bridgeford*, Devons. 4 miles E. of Chegford. *Bridgemore*, Chesh. 6 miles SE. of Namptwich.

BRIDGEND, a populous town of Glamorganshire, seated on the river Ogmore, 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 178 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bridgeverel,

Bridgeverel, Devons. W. of Houlsworthy. *Bridgeford, East*, or *on the Hill*, Nott. N. of Bingham. *Bridgford, West*, near Nottingham. *Bridgford, Great* and *Little*, 3 miles NW. of Stafford. *Bridgham*, Norf. near E. Harling.

*BRIDGENORTH, a town of Shropshire, seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. The streets are broad and paved, and it's situation is commodious for trade. It's fairs, which fall on the Thursday before Shrove-Sunday, June 30th, August 2nd, and Oct. 29th, are much resorted to for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and other merchandise. The last, which holds 3 days, is the largest. It is 20 miles nearly W. of Birmingham, and 139 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bridgerule, Cornwall, bordering on Devonshire. *Bridgesellers*, W. of Hereford. *Bridgestock*, Northamptons. near Oundle. *Bridgetown*, Warw. near Stratford upon Avon.

Bridgetown, in Cork, Munster. *Bridgetown*, in Clare, Munster.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, situated in the SW. part of the island, on Carlisle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's Valley, which runs several miles into the country. Here is a free school, an hospital, and a college. The houses, about 1500 in number, are very elegant, the streets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 58. 38. W.

*BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 500 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. The streets are wide and well paved. It stands 12 miles from Start Point, where the Parret runs into the Bristol Channel; from whence a spring-tide flows 22 feet at the quay, at which time it rushes with much violence and roaring; the perpendicular height, as it presses along, being several feet. This sudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, especially in the Severn. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to the town. They import, in large trows, the manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. which are conveyed from hence, in waggons, for the internal parts of Devonshire and Cornwall. About 40 vessels, from 30 to 100 tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place. The duties on custom-house imports amount to about 2500l. a year. It is seated on the river Parrot, 31 miles SSW. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday for corn, cattle, &c. and particularly for cheese.

*BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a seaport of Yorkshire, seated on a pretty large bay, near Flamborough Head. It has a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, and 208 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

*BRIDPORT, a small, neat town, in Dorsetshire. It has a safe port for about 40 vessels, and stands on a little hill near the English Channel. The number of houses is about 400; the market is remarkable for hemp, and it furnishes lines, twines, nets, sail-cloth, &c. to the Newfoundland fishery. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bridstow, Heref. near Ross. *Bridy, Long* and *Little*, and *Bowril's Bridy*, all in Dorsetshire.

BRIE, a ci-devant district of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in the Isle of France.

BRIEG, a town and principality of Silesia, 22 miles SE. of Breslaw.

BRIEL, or THE BRILL, capital of the island of Voorn, at the mouth of the Mause, 13 miles SW. of Rotterdam.

BRIENTZ, a town and lake of Bern.

Brierley, Herefords. SE. of Leominster. *Brierley*, Staff. E. of Sedgeley. *Brierley*, Yorks. near Barnesley.

BRIESCIA. See POLESIA.

BRIEUX, ST. a town in the dept. of the North Coast, with a small harbour situated one mile from the sea, and 44 NW. of Rennes.

BRIEY, a town in the dept. of Moselle, 16 miles NW. of Metz.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, seated on the river Ankam, 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Briggens, Herts, near Hunsdon and Epping Forest. *Briggesley*, Lincolns. 6 miles S. of Grimsby.

Briggs, a range of rocks N. of Carrickfergus Bay, in Down, Ulster.

Brigham, Cumberland, 2 miles W. of Cockermouth. *Brigham*, Yorkshire, near Frodlingham.

*BRIGHTHELMSTON, or BRIGHTON, a town of Sussex, on the coast, much resorted to in the bathing season. The Steine is a fine lawn, or public walk. Brighton, in the time of peace, is the station of the weekly packet-boats to and from Dieppe. It is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Market on Thursday.

Brightly, Devons. SW. of Moulton. *Brightling*, Sussex. *Bright Walton*, Berks, near Farnborough. *Brightwell*, or *Bretwell*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Brightwell*, Oxfords. near Astrop Wells. *Brightwell*, Suffolk, E. of Ipswich. *Brigley*, Yorkshire, N. of Bradford. *Brigmiston*, Wilts, opposite Ablington. *Brignel*, Yorks. 2 miles from Barnard Castle.

BRIGNOLES,

BRIGNOLES, a town in the dept. of Var, noted for its prunes. It is seated in a pleasant country, 18 miles N. of Toulon.

Brigowne, in Cork, Munster.

Brigster, Westmorland, near Leven's Bridge. *Brigstock*, Northamptonsh. near Weldon.

BRIHUEGA, a town of New Castile, trading in wool. In 1710, General Stanhope was forced to surrender this place, with 8 squadrons of English, 8 of Spaniards, and 1 battalion of Portuguese, prisoners of war to the Duc de Vendome. It is seated on the river Tajiena, 40 miles ENE. of Madrid.

Brill, Middlesex, between London and Pancras. *Brill*, Bucks, near Ashenden. *Brilley*, Heref. near Eardisley. *Brimley*, near little Hereford. *Brimington*, Derb. near Chesterfield. *Brimspfield*, Glouc. 6 miles from Cheltenham, and 7 from Gloucester. *Brimpton*, Berks. *Brimpton*, Somersets. near Yeovil. *Bremstley*, Nott. parish of Griesley. *Brimstage*, Cheshire, near Barnston.

BRINDISI, the ancient BRUNDUSIUM, a decayed city of Naples, 35 miles NW. of Otranto.

Brindle, Lanc. *Brindley*, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Brindley*, Staff. N. of Brewood. *Brindhurst*, Leices. near Weston. *Brington*, *Great* and *Little*, Northamptons. near Elthorp. *Bringwin*, Monm. near Ragland Castle. *Bringham*, Yorks. near Potley Bridge. *Brinkhill*, Lincolns. near Somerby. *Brinkley*, Camb. near Carlton, *Brinkley*, Northumberland, near Blakedon. *Brinklow*, Warw. near Comb. *Brinkworth*, Wilts, S. of Brandon Forest.

BRINN, or BRUNN, a city and circle of Moravia, 32 miles SW. of Olmutz.

Brinny, in Cork, Munster.

Brinsop, Lanc. N. of Wigan. *Brinsop*, 4 miles NW. of Hereford. *Brianspiddl*, near Affpudell. *Brinton*, Huntingdonshire, near Molesworth. *Brinton*, Norfolk, near Holt.

BRIOUDE, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, seated on the river Allier, (over which it has a bridge of one arch, 171 feet in diameter) 21 miles NW. of Le Puy, and 225 S. by E. of Paris.

BRISACH, OLD, in Germany, formerly the capital of Brisgaw, is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Strasburgh. It is subject to Austria.

BRISACH, NEW, a handsome town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, about a mile from the W. side of the Rhine, and opposite to Old Brisach.

Brisco, Cumberl. near Carlisle. *Brisco*, *E.* and *W.* Yorks. W. of Barnard Castle. *Brise Norton*, Oxf. near Burford. *Briset*, Suffolk, near Bliston.

BRISGAW, a territory in Suabia, adjoining the Rhine, subject to the houses of Austria and Baden. Friburg is the capital.

Brisley, Norfolk, near Lytcham. *Brislington*, Somers. near Bristol.

BRISSAC, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S. of Angers.

*BRISTOL, a city and sea-port, partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, to which last it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in England; the custom-house receipts for Liverpool, however, have lately exceeded those of Bristol. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, about 10 miles from the place where the Avon discharges itself into the Severn. Ships of considerable burden come up to the quays, and their trade is extensive; sending 2000 ships yearly to different parts of the world. The streets are mostly narrow, but here are some elegant squares, and the new parts of the town are magnificent, they are built of stone, and much in the same style as Bath. Like it, they also extend, range above range, till they have nearly reached the summit of the hill, against which the Gloucester side of the city stands. The prospects in the vicinity of Bristol are delightful, and the banks of the Avon, the lofty rocks, through which it finds a passage to the sea, covered with herbage and trees, and presenting the most awful precipices, are highly romantic. They have plenty of coal from King's Wood and Mendip Hills, and the glass houses, founderies, sugar-works, &c. are numerous. They make use of sledges instead of carts, which, from their weight and friction, seem a heavy load in themselves; neither do the horses pull together, the hind horse being perpetually raising the fore part of the sledge, and the fore horses perpetually pulling or pressing him to the ground. It ought to be observed, however, that a part of the town having been built upon a morass, carts and waggons are not allowed to ply there, from the apprehension of their shaking and endangering the buildings. Bristol is 40 miles nearly S. of Hereford, 60 NE. of Exeter, 34 SW. by S. of Gloucester, 50 SSW. of Worcester, 12 WNW. of Bath, and 124 W. of London. Lat. 51. 28. N. lon. 2. 36. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

BRISTOL, a county in the state of Massachusets.

BRISTOL CHANNEL. See SEVERN.

BRISTOL, NEW, capital of the county of Bucks, situated on the river Delaware, 20 miles NE. of Philadelphia.

Bristow Causway, Surry, near Clapham. *Bristow Park*, Leices. near Ashby de-la-Zouch.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, the largest

largest of all the European islands, is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales. It extends from the Lizard Point, in lat. 50. 0. N. to Dunnesbay Head, in lat. 58. 30 N. or taking it in a strait line, from N. to S. about 8 degrees, or 550 miles; and, from Dover Head on the E. to the Land's End on the W. about 7 degrees of longitude, or about 290 miles.

BRITAIN, NEW. See HUDSON'S BAY and LABRADOR.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island N. of New Guinea, in lat. 40. 0. S. lon. 152. 19. E. On the N. there is a strait, on the opposite side of which lies New Ireland. The shores of both islands are rocky, and the inland parts mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and the palm. The inhabitants are black and woolly headed, like the Negroes, but have not the flat nose and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

Brittens, Essex, near Hornchurch. *Britton*, Yorks. near Barnesley. *Britwell*, Oxfords. 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Britwell Salome*, Oxfords. near Watlington.

BRIVES, LA GAILLARDE, an ancient town in the dept. of Correze, seated in a pleasant valley, near the confluence of the Correze and Vezere. Here are elegant public buildings, fine walks, and manufactories of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles SE. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris.

BRIXEN, a town, capital of a bishopric of the same name, mountainous, but producing excellent wine, in league with the Tyrolese. It is 39 miles NNE. of Trent.

Brixham, Devons. on the coast, SW. of Berry Point. *Brixton*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Brixton*, Devons. SE. of Plymstock. *Brixton Cawsey*, Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. *Brixworth*, 7 miles from Northampton.

Brize, in Mayo, Connaught.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of the Middle Marche, in Brandenburg.

Brizles, Northumb. 2 miles from Alnwick. *Broadbull*, Kent, between Aythe and Romney. *Broad Campden*, Glouces. *Broad Chalk*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Broad Field*, Herts, near Buntingford.

Broadford, in Clare, Munster.

Broad Hill, Sussex, near Cuckfield. *Broad Holme*, Yorks. N. of Hatfield Chase, *Broadhurst*, Sussex, NW. of Ashdown.

BROAD TENESSEE, a large and broad river, which rises in North Carolina, and crossing the parallel of 36. 0. N. lat. is so compressed in it's passage through the Cumberland, or Laurel mountains, as to produce a very rapid whirl; below this it spreads into it's common width, and except the interruption of some muscle shoals, flows in a beautiful and placid stream, till it joins the Cherokee River, under which name it mingles with the Ohio.

Broad Lands, Hants, near Rumsey. *Broad Meadow*, Staff. between Longnor and Hartington. *Broad Main*, Dorsets. see *Main*, *Broadstairs*, Kent, between the N. Foreland and Ramsgate. *Broadsworth*, Yorks. NW. of Doncaster. *Broadwas*, on the N. bank of the Tame, W. of Worcester. *Broadwater*, Sussex, W. of New Shoreham. *Broadwater*, Herts, between Welcon and Stevenage. *Broad Way*, and *Hill*, Glouces. between Moreton and the vale of Evesham. *Broadway*, Dorsets. near Weymouth. *Broadway*, Worces. W. of Campden. *Broadway*, Shrops. between Church Stock and Baybury. *Broadway*, Kent, N. of Hythe. *Broadway*, Somers. in the parish of Buckland Mary.

Broadway, in Wexford, Leinster.

Broad Weldon, Somers. W. of Bishop's Chew. *Broadwell*, Oxf. 4 miles W. of Bampton. *Broadwell*, Glouces. 2 miles from Stow. *Broad Windsor*, Dorsetshire, W. of Beminster. *Broadwood Kelly*, Devonshire, NE. of Hatherly. *Broadwood Wigier*, Devons. W. of Lyfton. *Broberry*, Heref. SW. of Stanton. *Brockdish*, Norf. W. of Needham. *Brockford*, Suff. N. of Mendlesham. *Brocket Hall*, Herts, near Digswell. *Brockham*, Surry, near Bechworth. *Brockhampton*, Heref. *Brockhampton*, Dorsets. 2 miles NE. of Bulkland Abbas. *Brockhampton*, Gloucesters. *Brockhole*, Northamp. near the Bringtons. *Brockholm*, Notting. *Brockhurst*, Warw. between Coventry and Lutterworth. *Brockington*, Dorsets. between Knowlon and Bereston. *Brocklesby*, Linc. near Caston. *Brockleton*, Worces. S. of Tenbury. *Brockley*, Somers. N. of Brinton. *Brockley*, Suffolk, near Debden. *Brookley Hill*, Herts. *Brockley Hill*, Dorsets. near Abbotsbury. *Brockmonton*, Heref. E. of Leominster. *Brockmore Heath*, Staffordshire, near Swynford. *Brockrup* or *Brockthorp*, Glouces. 3 miles from Painswick, and 4 from Gloucester. *Brockton*, Staff. *Brockton*, Shrops. near Lower Down. *Brockton*, Shropshire, near Easthop. *Brockton*, Shrops. between Walton and Lee. *Brockton*. Shrops. NE. of the Forest of Clune. *Brockworth*, Glouces. 5 miles from Painswick, and 4 from Gloucester.

BROD, or BRODT, a fortified town of Sclavonia, situated on the Save, 50 miles N. of Serajo.

Broadagh, in Clare, Munster.

BRODERA, a principal town of Guzerat, in Hindoostan, between Surat and Ougein. The country produces cotton, wheat, barley, rice, indigo, &c. and immense quantities of gum lac. It's public buildings are stately, and the gardens fine. The calico manufacture is carried on here pretty extensively. It is 55 miles SSE. of Amedabad.

Broadwell, Gloucestershire, 2 miles from Stow.

Stow. *Broadnam*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Netherbury.

BROD NENEMI, or TEUTS-CH-BROD, a town of Czazlau, Bohemia, situated on the Sazava, 54 miles SE. of Prague.

Brodock, Corn. near Boconcock. *Brodsteer*; see *Broadstairs*. *Brodsworth*, Yorks. 3 miles from Doncaster.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithueania.

BROCK, a town and country of Berg, Westphalia.

BROEK, a neat and beautiful village, 6 miles from Amsterdam. The manners of the inhabitants, according to Madame de Sillery, late Countess of Genlis, and Mr. Pratt, are extremely singular. They marry invariably among themselves. In every house they have one door set apart for the occasion of marriage or death. It is called the door of ceremony; the new-married couples enter in at it, and never pass through it again but to their graves; in the interval it is kept constantly shut. The women scarcely ever stir from Broek, and Amsterdam is as little known to them as London or Constantinople. The houses are roofed with tiles so glossy, that in the sunshine they glitter like spar. Their little gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, &c. and their streets are paved with inlay work of beautifully small pebbles, of various forms and colours, squared or diamonded, crossed and intercrossed, with shells, pieces of glazed brick, marbles, glass beads, &c. called in as auxiliaries. Behind their houses and gardens are extensive meadows, with large herds of cattle grazing. Their outhouses are likewise behind, so that waggons, carts, and cattle do not enter their streets, which, except one, (through which they are permitted to pass) are neat, clean, and charming beyond comparison. Every part, also, of every house, within and without, is painted with the most costly colours, and all ornamented with a care, which, it seems, not only profanation, but peril in the passenger, to tread upon or to touch.

Broke, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Wire. *Broke*, Norf. 5 miles from Norwich. *Broke Hampton*, Warw. near Kyneton.

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, New Holland, at the mouth of the river Hawkesbury. Lat. 33. 34. S.

Brokenborough, or *Brokenbridge*, Wilts, a mile from Malmsbury. *Brokenhurst*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Brokesby*, Leices. 4 miles W. of Melton Mowbray. *Brockwer*, Glouces. *Bromborough*, Ches. *Brome*, Bedf. near Biggleswade. *Brome*, W. of Durh. city. *Brome*, Norf. near Bungay. *Brome*, Shrops. near Clunb. *Brome*, Shrops. 3 miles W. of Wenlock. *Brome*, Staff. near Clent. *Brome*, Suff. 2 miles from Eies. *Brome Burnel s*, Warwicks. between Bitford and Salford. *Brome Hall*, Norf. between Lodden and Bungay. *Brome Hall*, Shrops. near Oswestry. *Brome Hall*, Yorks. near Sheffield. *Bromeham*, Sussex, near Battle Abbey. *Bromehill*, Dorsets. near Morton. *Bromehill*, Norf. N. of Walsham. *Bromehill*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Lydde. *Brome House*, Midd. near Fulham. *Brome King's*, Warw. near Brome Burnells. *Brome Park*, Northumberl. NW. of Alnwick. *Bromefield*, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Bromefield*, Kent, near Lenham. *Bromfield*, Yorks. between South Cave and the Humber. *Bromford*, Northumb. NW. of Wooller. *Bromhall*, Ches. NW. of Stockport. *Bromhall*, Ches. near Combermere. *Bromley*, Dorsets. a mile and a half SW. of Abbots Stoke.

*BROMLEY, a town of Kent, seated on the river Ravensburn, 10 miles from London, on the road to Tunbridge. Market on Thursday.

Bromley, Midd. near Bow, 2 miles from London. *Bromley*, Chesh. near Combermere. *Bromley*, Shrops. between Kingswood and Nether Heath. *Bromley*, Shrops. between Bridgenorth and Worril. *Bromley*, Staff. between Swinford and Brockmere.

BROMLEY ABBEY, or ABBOTS' BROMLEY, a town of Staffords. 6 miles from Stafford. Market on Tuesday.

Bromley Bagots, W. of Bromley Abbey. *Bromley Gerards*, Staff. near Bloreheath. *Bromley Hurst*, Staff. SE. of Pagets Bromley. *Bromley, Magna* and *Parva*, Essex, near Maningtree. *Bromley Regis*, or *King's Bromley*, Staff. on the Trent. *Brompton*, Kent, near Rochester. *Brompton*, Midd. in the parish of Kensington. *Brompton*, Dorsets. near Bridport. *Brompton Brian*, Heref. 7 miles from Ludlow. *Bromsborough*, Glouc. 4 miles from Ledbury.

*BROMSGROVE, a town of Worcestershire, with considerable manufactures of worsted, linsey, linen cloths, fish-hooks, needles, and nails. It is situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, 15 miles NE. by N. of Worcester, and 115 NW. of London. A good market on Tuesday for corn, cattle, and provisions.

Bromsall, Staffords. SW. of Uttoxeter. *Bromsthorp*, Norf. near Rudham. *Bromswell*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Bromwich*, Shrops. near Oswestry. *Bromwich, Great* and *Little*, and *Bromwich Castle*, Warw. near Coleshill. *Bromwick, West*, Staffords. S. of Walsall.

*BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, situated in a country full of orchards, 16 miles NE. of Hereford, and 122 WNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Bromythe, or *Till*, a river in Northumb. which runs into the Tweed at Tillmouth. *Bronclston*, Cumb. in the parish of Dalston.

BRONNI, or BRONNO, a town in the Milanese, 10 miles SW. of Pavia.

Brook, Rutl. near Oakham. *Brook*, Wilts, S. of N. Bradley. *Brook*, Kent, near Ashford. *Brook*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

rina. *Brook Green*, Midd. near Hammersmith. *Brookhouse*, Kent, near Dartford. *Brockland*, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Lyd. *Brookley*, Kent, in Romney Marsh, between Eltham and St. Mary Cray.

Brooks Borough, in Fermanagh, Ulster, near 87 miles from Dublin.

Brookstreet, Essex, near Burntwood.

BROOM, LOCH, a lake and arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, noted for fine herrings, being esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

BRORA, a sea-port, river, and lake of Sutherlandshire, on the SE. coast.

Broseley, Shrops. 5 miles from Bridgenorth, has a manufacture of glazed tobacco pipes.

Brosney, in King's County, Leinster.

Broston, Norf. 2½ miles E. of Norwich. *Brotherhouse*, Linc. 4 miles S. of Spalding. *Brothertoft*, Linc. NW. of Boston, *Brotton*, Yorks. 4 miles from Gisborough.

BROUAGE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. Here are the finest salt-works in France; the salt is called bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle.

BROUCK, a town of Berne, situated on the river Aar, 21 miles S. of Basil: also a town of Culmbach, Franconia; a town in the archduchy of Austria; a town of the Upper Palatinate; and a town in the electorate of Saxony.

BROUERSAVEN, a sea-port in the island of Schowen, 9 miles SW. of Helvoetsluys.

Brough upon Sands, Cumb. 5 miles NW. of Carlisle.

*BROUGH, or BURGA upon STANMORE, a town of Westm. 6 miles from Appleby. Market on Thursday.

Brough, Yorks. in Holderness near the old Roman city, *Cataractum*, with a bridge, called Catarae Bridge. *Brougham*, Westm. near Penrith.

Broughshane, in Antrim, Ulster, 95 miles from Dublin.

Broughton, Lanc. 4 miles NW. of Ulverton. *Broughton*, Linc. near Glandford Bridge. *Broughton*, Northamptons. near Kettering. *Broughton*, Oxfords. near Banbury. *Broughton*, Hants, near the Wallops. *Broughton*, Wiltshire, between Bradford and Laycock. *Broughton*, Staff. 5 miles NW. of Eccleshall. *Broughton*, Bucks, 2 miles E. of Aylesbury. *Broughton*, Bucks, between Woburn and Newport. *Broughton*, Warwicks. a hamlet, of Whitechurch. *Broughton*, Herts, near Hoddesdon. *Broughton*, Hunt. 4 miles S. of Ramsey. *Broughton*, Lanc. 5 miles from Preston. *Broughton*, Shrops. in the parish of Wurthen. *Broughton*, Shrops. 3 or 4 miles from Whem. *Broughton*, Yorks. 5 miles SW. of Skipton. *Broughton*, Yorks. 3 miles SE. of Stokesley. *Broughton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. near Cockermouth. *Broughton Ashley*, Leic. s. 4 miles N. of Lutterworth. *Broughton Castle*, Cumberl. E. of Penrith. *Broughton Church*, Derbys. 4 miles E. of Saperton. *Broughton Hackets*, 3 miles E. of Worcester. *Broughton Over*, Nottingh. and *Broughton Nether*, Leicesters. adjoins each the other. *Broughton Peges*, Oxf. near Lechlade. *Broughton on the Sands*, Cumb. on Solway Frith. *Broungelly*, Cornw. on a hill N. of Leskard. *Brounrigg*, Cumb. near Abbey Holm. *Brown*, Somers. near Carhampton. *Brown Candover*, Hants. *Brownrigg*, Northumb. between Ford Castle and Woller. *Brownsell*, Dorsets. near Candle Wake. *Brownsea Isle*, Dors. in the harbour of Pool. *Brownsover*, Warwicks. N. of Rugby. *Brownswell*, Midd. on Finchly Common. *Broxham*, Kent, nearly 5 miles W. of Penshursh. *Broxbourn* and *Broxbournbury*, Herts, near Hoddesdon. *Broxey*, Yorks. N. of Pickering Forest. *Broxholm*, 4 miles NW. of Lincoln. *Broxted*, Essex, 4 miles S. of Thaxted. *Broxton*, Cheshire, S. of Beeston Castle. *Broxton*, Hants, 4 miles E. of Alton. *Broxtow* or *Broculslow*, NW. of Nottingham. *Broxwood*, Heref. 3 miles E. of Kyneton. *Broyle*, Sussex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes.

BRZESTZ, BRZESC, or BRESTE, a town and palatinate of Poland, 80 miles WNW. of Warsaw; and a town and palatinate of Lithuania, situated on the Bog, 100 miles E. of Warsaw.

Bruce Castle, Midd. near Tottenham.

BRUSCHAL, a town of Spire, Germany.

BRUCK, or BRUGG. See BROUCK.

Bruck Castle, Hunt. between the Saltyrs and Stilton, *Bruck Smack*, Sussex, between Burwash and Itchingham. *Bruern*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Bruerton*, Staff. near Rugeley.

Bruff, in Limerick, Munster.

BRUGE, a large city of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, formerly the English staple for wool, and the centre of communication between the Lombards and the Hanseatic merchants. Hither the Lombards brought the products of India, and the manufactures of Italy, and exchanged them for the commodities of the north. It was then the greatest trading town in Europe, every commercial nation of which had a consul here. But, in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Phillip II. drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. Bruges is not therefore populous now in proportion to it's extent; but it's situation still commands some trade, as it communicates by canals with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. It is 8 miles nearly E. of Ostend.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEO, a town of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony; and a town of Juliers, Westphalia.

Brugham, a river of N. Wales, which runs into the Severn, about two miles above Llandyllos, in Montgomeryshire.

BRUGNETO, a town of Genoa

Brumfield,

Brumfield, Cumberland, 4 miles W. of Wigton. *Brumfield*, Somers. 5 miles from Taunton, and 5 SW. of Bridgewater. *Brumham*, 2 miles from Bedford. *Brumham*, Wilts, 4 miles NW. of Devizes. *Brumley*, Northumb. between Newbiggen and Newcastle. *Brumpton*, Yorks. near Northallerton. *Brumpton*, Yorks. 5 miles SW. of Scarborough. *Brumpton Ralph*, Somersetsh. 2 miles SW. of Stokegomer. *Brumpton Regis*, Somersetsh. 3 miles NE. of Dulverton. *Brunsial*, or *Brunsal*, Yorksh. W. Riding, near Appletrewick. *Brunwell*, Norf. 3 miles N. of Brandon Ferry. *Brundall*, Lancashire, SW. of Houghton Tower. *Brundal*, 3 miles E. of Norwich. *Brunden*, Essex, near Sudbury. *Brandish*, Suff. 4 miles NE. of Framlingham. *Brundish Hall*, Essex, 2 miles from Ongar.

Brunetto, a strong fortress in Piedmont, near Susa.

Brunless, Brecknocks. near Crickhowel. *Brunn*, Yorks. in Howden wapentake.

Brunn. See Brinn.

Brunsbuttle, a city of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW. of Gluckstadt.

Brunslow, Shrops. between Barlow and Lidbury. *Brinsted*, Norf. 4 miles N. of Hickling.

Brunswick, a populous city, capital of the duchy of Brunswick, and the residence of the prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, seated on the river Ocker, 7 miles N. of Wolfenbuttle, and 47 WNW. of Magdeburg.

Brunswick, a country in the circle of Lower Saxony, divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper, and Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with the counties of Rheinstein and Blackenberg, are subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, while the elector of Hanover is duke of Brunswick Grubenhagen and Brunswick Calenberg, which also includes the duchy of Gottingen. Brunswick is fertile in corn and pasture, and has mines of copper, lead, &c. It's principal rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, the Leyne, and the Ilmenau.

Brunswick, a town of Georgia, in N. America, where the Turtle River discharges itself into St. Simon's Sound. It has a safe and extensive harbour, capable of containing the largest ships. The town is regularly laid out, but not completed. From it's advantageous situation, and the fertility of the back country, it promises to be a great trading town. It is 70 miles SW. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31. 10. N. lon. 82. 0. W.

Brunswick, a city of New Jersey, in N. America, on the SW. bank of Raritan River, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. The inhabitants have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels. Here is also a flourishing college, called Queen's College. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 74. 10. W.

Brunswick, New, the NW. division of Acadia, or Acadie, which, in 1784, was divided into two governments. Nova Scotia, is now properly the peninsula; New Brunswick forms the rest of the main land E. of the river St. Croix, having Canada on the W. and N. and the States of New York and New England on the S. It's capital is Frederick's Town. Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province, from the United States, has been considerable. Large tracts of land have been cultivated, and several new towns laid out, among which are Shelburne Parr Town, Digby, and New Edinburgh. The province is now rapidly advancing in population and fertility.

Brunthorp, Linc. 2 miles SE. of Alford. *Brunton*, Northumb. near Dunstaburgh Castle.

Brury, in Limerick, Munster.

Brusebridge, Notting. near Worksop. *Brushford*, Devons. S. of Winkley. *Brusiard*, Suff. 4 miles NE. of Framlingham. *Brusketh*, Cumb. a river running into the Eden, near Carlisle.

Brussels, a large city in Flanders, capital of the late Austrian Brabant, about 7 miles in circumference. The streets are spacious, and the houses pretty high. In Brussels are 7 squares or market-places. The great market-place is elegant and beautiful. The public buildings are sumptuous, and here are numerous fountains. The Rivage is the lower part of the city, cut out into canals for the convenience of shipping, for which a canal has been cut from the Scheldt about 15 miles from Brussels, which cost this city 1,800,000 dollars, and by which trechschuyts, or passage-boats, pass between Brussels and Antwerp. Brussels is celebrated for it's lace, camlets, and tapestry. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on a fertile plain, on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 SE. of Ghent, and 143 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 4. 28. E.

Bruton, a well-built, populous town of Somersetshire, with manufactures of serges, stockings, matting, and silk-throwing. It is seated on the river Brew, near it's head, 12 miles SE. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bruyiers, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 22 miles nearly S. of Luneville; and a town in the dept. of the Aisne, 3 miles SE. of Laon.

Bry, *Brow*, or *Brent*, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood, on the borders of Wiltshire, running W. near Glastonbury, and falls into the Bristol Channel, in Bridgewater Bay.

Bryan's

Brynn's Bridge, in Clare, Munster, on the Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick. *Bryanston*, a few miles from Dublin.

Bryn, Lancas. near Wigan. *Bryding*, Lanc. 5 miles SW. of Kirkham. *Brynton*, Staff. N. of Blimhill.

BUA, or ISLE OF PARTRIDGES, a small island, on the coast of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge.

BUARCOS, or BUARGAS, a town of Beira, 21 miles SW. of Coimbra.

Bubnall, Derbys. in the Peak. *Bubnall*, Warw. W. of Dunsmore Heath. *Bubton*, Derbys. in Appletree hundred. *Bubwith*, Yorks. W. of Wighton. *Bucham*, Norf. near Havergate, W. of Yarmouth.

BUCHAN, a district of Aberdeenshire, forming the NE. part of Scotland, from the sea to the river Ythan, on the SW.

BUCHANESS, a promontory, in the district of Buchan, the most eastern part of Scotland. Lat. 57. 28. N. lon. 1. 26. W. Between this promontory and Peterhead, is the place called the Bullers or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity in the rocks, open at the top and perforated by 3 ways of entrance; it is 30 fathoms deep, and about 50 fathoms in diameter, with a foot-path round it. Boats sail into it, from the sea, under a natural arch, resembling a large gothic window. At a little distance is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land. About the middle of this rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes in with a tremendous noise.

BUCHARIA. See BOKHARA.

BUCHAU, a free town of Suabia, situated on the Feder Lake, 24 miles SW. of Ulm.

BUCHAREST, a large town of Walachia, situated on the Dunbrowitz.

BUCHORN, a free town of Suabia, situated on the N. side of the Lake of Constance.

Buck-a-Bank, Cumb. in Dalston parish. *Buckby, Long*, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Daventry. *Buckden*; see *Budgen*. *Buckdon*, Yorks. near Bishopsdale Chase. *Buckelly*, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Camelford. *Bucken Hall*, Essex, N. of Bocking.

BUCKENHAM, NEW, a town of Norfolk, situated on the river Waveney, between Ipswich and Norwich, 96 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

Buckenham, Old, NW. of New Buckenham. *Buckenham Ferry*, over the river Yare, 5 miles E. of Norwich. *Buckenham House*, Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Thetford. *Buckerell*, Devons. 3 miles W. of Honiton. *Buckern*, Cornw. 3 miles N. of Bodmin. *Buckfastleigh*, Devons. 3 miles from Ashburton. *Buckham*, Surry, near Egham. *Buckhampton*, Berkshire, near Lamborn. *Buckhole*, Sussex, 2 miles SE. of Hoo. *Buckholt Forest*, Hants, on the edge of Wilts. *Buckhorn Weston*, Dorsetsh. near Wincanton. *Buckhurst*, Sussex, under Ashdown Forest.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Oxfordshire; on the N. by Northamptonshire; on the E. by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; and on the S. by Berks and Surry, from which it is separated by the Thames, as it is from Middlesex by the Coln. It is 46 miles in its greatest length, and 18 in breadth; containing 8 hundreds, 185 parishes, 15 market towns, and above 111,400 inhabitants. The air is healthy, and the soil fertile, being chiefly chalk or marle. Fine wheat is grown in the uplands, barley is cultivated in the Chiltern Hills, herds of cattle, and vast flocks of sheep, the largest in England, graze in the meadows, especially in the fertile Vale of Ailesbury: and the hills, in many places, are covered with woods, in which are great quantities of beech. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and bone lace.

*BUCKINGHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with some manufactures of lace, and many paper mills near it, on the Ouse. The county gaol stands in this town, and the summer assizes for the county are held here. The houses in the town and parish amount to about 540. It is seated on the the river Ouse, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which it has 3 handsome stone bridges, 25 miles NE. of Oxford, and 57 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Buckingham, Sussex, N. of Shoreham. *Buckington*, Wilts, between Devizes and Trowbridge. *Buckland Monachorum*, Devons. near Tavistock. *Buckland*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Buckland*, Bucks, NE. of Wendover. *Buckland Ripers*, Dorsetsh. SW. of Radipole. *Buckland*, Glouces. 5 miles W. of Campden. *Buckland*, Herts, 34 miles from London. *Buckland*, Kent, near Dover. *Buckland*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Buckland*, Kent, near Feversham. *Buckland*, Linc. between Tattershall and Horncastle. *Buckland*, Somersets. 2 miles NE. of Frome. *Buckland*, Somers. 5 miles from Taunton. *Buckland*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Buckland Abbots*, Wilts, near Calne. *Buckland Bruer*, Devons. NW. of Torrington. *Buckland, E.* and *W.* Devons. near South Moulton. *Buckland Fee*, Somers. near Petherton. *Buckland Filly*, Devons. NW. of Sheepwash. *Buckland House*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Buckland Mary*, Somers. 4 miles SW. of Ilminster. *Buckland, North*, Devons. near Bear Alston. *Buckland Townsend*, Devons. near Dartmouth. *Buckland*, Somers. near Wellington. *Buckland Abbas*,

bas, or *Newton*, Dorsets. 4 miles NE. of Cerne Abbas. *Buckland's Palace*, Glouc. near Badgworth. *Bucklebury*, Berks, NE. of Newbury. *Buckleshám*, Suff. between Ipswich and Bawdsey. *Buckley*, Ches. W. of the Lake Combermere. *Buckley*, Cornw. 3 miles NW. of Camelford. *Buckley Fekey*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Buckminster*, Leices. bordering on Rutl. *Buckminster*, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ambresbury. *Bucknall*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Horncastle. *Bucknell*, Oxfords. near Bicester. *Bucknell*, Shrops. on the borders of Heref. *Bucknell*, Somers. near Staple Fitz Pain. *Bucknell*, Staffordsh. 3 miles N. of Stone. *Buckness*, Comb. W. of Stapleton. *Bucknel*, Dors. 1 mile SW. of Gorfe Castle. *Buckstead*, Sussex, near Ashdown Forest. *Buck eed*, Sussex, near Haylsham. *Buckthorp*, 4 miles S. of Gloucester. *Buckton*, Heref. near Brampton Bryan. *Buckton*, Northamp. W. of Moulton. *Buckton*, Northumb. near Fenwick. *Buckton*, Yorks. N. of Bridlington. *Buckware*, Essex, W. of Roding Abbey. *Buckwell*, Kent, between Canterbury and Whitstable. *Buckworth*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Buckworth*, Huntingdons. near Leighton.

Buda, or Offen, the capital of Lower Hungary, situated on the side of a hill, on the W. bank of the Danube, opposite Pest, formerly the residence of the kings of Hungary. The public buildings are elegant, it's warm baths very magnificent, and in the adjacent country are vineyards, producing a red wine, in great estimation. It is 125 miles ESE. of Vienna, and 560 NW. of Constantinople. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 18. 22. E.

Buabrook, two miles W. of Warwick. *Budworth*, 3 miles from Warwick. *Budby*, Nottinghams. near Thowersby.

Buddesdale, or Botesdale, a long, mean built town, of Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, 15 miles NE. of Bury, on the road to Yarmouth. Market on Thursday.

Budelich, a town of Treves.

Budesden, Ches. W. of the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. *Budeston, St. Peter*, or *Biddelston*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Budic*, Northumb. near Bamburgh Castle.

Budissen. See Bautzen.

Budley, a town of Devonshire, situated on the river Otter, near it's mouth. Market on Monday.

Budnahoc, Bedf. NW. of Biggleswade.

Budoa, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, 30 miles SSE. of Ragusa.

Budoc, Cornw. near Penryn and Falmouth. *Budox, St.* Devons. 4 miles N. of Plymouth.

Budrio, a town in the Bolognese.

Budweis, a town of Bechin, Bohemia, situated on the Moldaw, 18 miles S. of Bechin.

Budworth, Magna and *Parva*, Chesh.

Buenos Ayres, or Cividad de la Trinidad, is the seat of a viceroy, and a considerable sea-port of La Plata, seated on the river Plata, in a country truly paradisaical, 50 miles from the sea, on the E. coast of S. America. Part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain, is brought here and received by the register ships, and they have a considerable commerce in the skins of wild bulls and cows. It contains about 3000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. The vice-royalty, erected in 1776, has Yapezlaga and Paraguay on the N. Brazil and the Sea on the E and Cordova and Tucuman on the W. Lat. 34. 35. S. lon. 58. 26. W.

Buerley, Yorks. near Patley Bridge. *Buerley*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax. *Buerton*, Chesh. E. of Combermere.

Bug, a river of Poland, which runs into the Vistula, between Porcz and Warsaw.

Bugbarrow, Dorsetsh. adjoining Brere Regis. *Bugbrook*, 2¼ miles W. of Northampton. *Bugden*, Hunt. N. of Boddington.

Bugia, or Boujeiah, a sea-port, of Algiers, exporting oil, wax, and agricultural iron instruments, obtained from mountains near the town. In 1674, Sir Edward Spragg directed a fire-ship into the harbour, which is large, confined by a wall of square stone, and defended by 2 castles, when 7 vessels, of from 24 to 34 guns, were burned, the town and castles considerably damaged, and between 3 and 400 men killed. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 5. 20. E.

Bugie, a port of Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea. in lat. 22. 15. N.

Bugsel, Sussex, W. of Rotherbridge. *Bugthorp*, Yorks. 5 miles N. of Pocklington.

Builth. See Bealt.

Buis, Le, a town in the dept. of Drome. 21 miles ENE. of Orange.

Bukari, a sea-port of Hungarian Dalmatia, in lat. 45 29. N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, of considerable trade, containing about 4000 families. It is seated on the E. shore of the Nile, 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the sea-port of that city. On the N. side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo.

Bulam, a fertile island of Africa, about 8 leagues long and 3 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. An attempt has been lately made to colonise it by free negroes, under the direction of the Bulam Association in England; as also to establish a friendly intercourse with the natives, and a trade unpolluted by slavery; but the settlement was destroyed by Africans from the continent. It is about a league and a half from the continent, in lat. 10 deg. N.

Bulby, Linc. near Stainfleet. *Buley Castle*, Westmor. near Appleby. *Buley*

Grange,

Grange, Durh. 5 miles NE. of Stockton. *Bufford*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of Ambresbury.

BULGARIA, a mountainous province of Turkey, bounded on the W. by Servia and Macedonia; on the N. by Walachia; on the E. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by Romania. The valleys produce some corn and wine.

Bulham, in the Isle of Wight.

Bullock, 6 miles from Dublin.

Bulkinton, Wilts, near Pottern. *Bulkington*, Warw. 4 miles from Coventry. *Bulkley*, Chesh. NW. of Cholmondeley. *Bulkworthy*, Devons. W. of Torrington. *Bullingham*, *Upper* and *Lower*, S. of Hereford. *Bullingham*, Hants, 4 miles E. of Andover. *Bullings*, 6 miles E. of Lincoln. *Bullington*, Berks, between Wallingford and Oxford. *Bullington*, Heref. 2 miles W. of Kinnersley. *Bullington*, Linc. 2 miles W. of Wragby. *Bully*, Glouc. 2 miles W. of the Isle of Alderney. *Bullmarsh Court*, Berks, near Sunning. *Bullmash Heath*, Berks, near Reading. *Bulmer*, Essex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Bulmer*, Yorks. 4 miles SW. of New Malton. *Bulness*; see *Bowness*. *Bulpham*, Essex, NW. of Horndon. *Bulstrode*, Bucks, near Gerard's Cross. *Bull Point*, Devons. near Salcomb. *Bulwell*, 7 miles from Nottingham. *Bulwick*, Northamp. 5 miles NW. of Oundle. *Bumford*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Bumstead Helion*, Essex, near Haveril. *Bunbury*, Chesh. E. of Beeston Castle. *Bunbrook*, a river in Derbyshire.

Buncloady, in Wexford, Leinster. *Buncrane*, in Donegal, Ulster.

BUNDELA, or BUNDELCUND, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, separated from the Jumna by a narrow tract of low country. It is a mountainous, woody tract, of more than 100 miles square, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna or Purna. It was formerly subject to a rajah, named Hindoopat, but is now divided among his descendants. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Chatterpour, which lies in lat. 25. 0. N. Mow, and Panna. The principal river is the Cane or Ken.

Bundeley, Dev. 4 miles E. of Hatherly.

*BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Waveney, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It has a considerable trade, and the women are much employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 36 miles N. by E. of Ipswich, and 207 NE. of London. Market on Thursd.

BUNGO, a considerable kingdom in the island of Bungo, of Ximo, in Japan. The capital is Fumay. The king of Bungo was baptized by the name of Francis Civan, and sent a solemn embassy to Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582.

BUNGO, a province of Loango, in Africa.

Bunhill, Worces. in Bromsgrove.

Bunnidane, in Sligo, Connaught. *Businglass*, in Mayo, Connaught.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, situated on the little river Rib, 7 miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by E. of London. Market on Monday.

Buntingsdale, Shropsh. near Drayton. *Bunwell*, Norf. 4 miles from Wymundham. *Bupton*, Wilts, 5 miles N. of Calne. *Burbach*, Leices. near High Cross and Hinckley. *Burbech*, Westm. SW. of Appleby. *Burbech*, a river of Westm. running into the Lune. *Burbich*, Wilts, W. of Great Bedwin. *Burbrook*, Essex, between Ashden and Steeple Bumsted. *Burchalk*, Wilts, SW. of Salisbury Plain. *Burcham*, *Magna*, *Newton*, and *Tofts*, Norf. 3 villages 4 miles N. of Castle Rising. *Burchills*, Staff. 1 mile NW. of Walsal. *Burchope*, between Hereford and Leominster. *Burcomb*, Dorsets. in the parish of St. Perrot. *Burcomb Lodge*, Somers. NE. of Bruton. *Burcomb*, *N.* and *S.* Wilts, near Salisbury. *Burcot*, Northamp. near Towcester. *Burcot*, Shrops. NW. of Great Wenlock. *Burcot*, Somers. SE. of Wrinton. *Burcot*, Oxf. near Dorchester. *Burdforth*, Yorks. S. of Thirsk. *Burdham*, Sussex, 4 miles from Chichester. *Burdingbury*, Warwicks. N. of Long Itchington. *Burldon*, Durham. *Burdon*, Durh. N. of Seaton. *Burdon*, *Great* and *Little*, Durh. between Darlington and Stockton. *Burdon*, *Old*, Durham, near Lumley Castle. *Burdop Craig*, Northumb. NW. of Ellesdon. *Burdrop*, Oxf. 5 miles SW. of Banbury. *Burdrop*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Burdswold*, Cumb. E. of Askerton Castle.

BURELLO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

BUREN, a town and county of Dutch Guelderland, 18 miles SE. of Utrecht.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, situated on the Alme.

Buress, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Burfield*, Berks, SW. of Reading.

*BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with manufactories of duffles, rugs, and saddles. It is seated on the river Windrush, 71 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

Burford, near Warwick. *Burford*, Shrops. near Tenbury.

BURG, a town of Zutphen; a town of Berg, Westphalia; a town of Culmbach, Franconia; a town of Newburg, Bavaria; a town of Thuringia; a town of Magdeburg; and a town of Reuss, Upper Saxony.

Burgat, Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Burgat*, Suff. near Buddesdale. *Burgate*, Surrey, S. of Godalmin. *Burgate Dameram*, Wilts, on the borders of Dorsetsh.

BURGAW, a town and margraviate of Austria, 15 miles N. of Augsburg; and a town of Eisenach, Upper Saxony.

BURGDORF, a town and Bailiwick of Bern; and a town of Lunenberg Zell.

Burgdorf, a town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles NNE. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Burgh, Derb. in the Peak, near Castleton. *Burgh*, Dorsets. 3 miles from Axminster. *Burgh*, Shrops. 5 miles from Wem. *Burgh*, or *Borough*, Camb. 8 miles S. of Newmarket. *Burg*, Norf. W. of Kirby. *Burgh*, Lancas. S. of the Pele. *Burgh*, Suff. near Clopton. *Burgh*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Ferriby. *Burgh Castle*, Suff. at the mouth of the Waveney, 4 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Burgh Clere*, Hants, W. of King's Clere. *Burgh Hall*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Masham. *Burgh Hill*, Yorks. near Bainbridge. *Burgh Hill*, N. of Hereford. *Burgh House*, Surry, 2 miles SE. of Epsom. *Burgh upon Bone*, Linc. E. of Market Raisin. *Burgh, St. Margaret* and *St. Mary*, Norf. near Yarmouth. *Burgh upon Sands*; See *Brough upon Sands*. *Burgham Castle*, Westmorland, 5 miles SE. of Appleby.

Burgos, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, seated partly on a mountain, and extending to the river Arlanzon. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are magnificent, and the walks agreeable. Many manufactures are carried on here. It is 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 20. N. lon. 3. 30. W.

Burgundy, a ci-devant province of France, bordered on the E. by Franche Comte; on the S. by Lyonnois; and on the N. by Champaigne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, and is now formed into the depts. of Aube, Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

Burgus, Cornw. near Padstow Haven. *Burham*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Burham*, Linc. in Goswell parish. *Burham*, *N.* and *S.* Somersets. near Bruton.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Candeish, and, at one period of the Deccan also. It has considerable manufactures in fine cottons, white and painted, plain, and mixed with gold and silver, for veils, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c. It is 100 miles N. of Aurungabad, and 225 miles E. by N. of Surat. Lat. 21. 25. N. lon. 76. 19. E.

Burhanpour, a town of Bengal, 85 miles N. of Calcutta.

Burick, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Buriens, St Cornw. 5 miles from Penzance. *Buricourt*, Hants, between Bentley and Dogmersfield. *Buringham*, Linc. near the Isle of Axholm. *Burket*, Berks, near Shrivenham.

Burkhausen, a town of Up. Bavaria.

Burland, Chesh. SE. of Combermere. *Burland*, Somers. between Taunton and Combe St. Nicholas. *Burlaton*, Staff. near Sheriff Hales. *Burleigh House*, Northamp. 1 mile SE. of Stamford. *Burlescomb*, Devons. near Holcombe. *Burleston*, Dorsets. near Athelmston. *Burley on the Hill*, Rutland, near Oakham; near it is a fine seat of the Earl of Winchelsea. *Burley*, Yorks. near Otley. *Burley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Burley*, Shropsh. N. of Ludlow. *Burley Park*, Leices. near Loughborough. *Burlington*; see *Bridlington*. *Burlington*, Shropshire, SW. of Wem.

Burlington, a trading town of New Jersey, in N. America, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on Delaware River, which is here a mile broad, and under shelter of Mittinnicunk and Burlington Islands, affords a safe and convenient harbour. It has a mayor and court of aldermen. The majority of the inhabitants are Quakers. Burlington is 17 miles NE. of Philadelphia, and 55. SSE. of New York.

Burmah. See Ava.

Burmash, Kent, in Romney Marsh. *Burmington*, Warwicksh. SE. of Shipton. *Burnby*, Suffolk, E. of Beccles. *Burnby*, Yorks. near Pocklington.

Burnchurch, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Burnep, Durh. on the borders of Cumb. *Burnere*, Cornwall, near Padstow Haven. *Burnes*, Cumb. N. of Keswick. *Burnet*, Somers. 4½ miles W. of Bath. *Burneton Batail*, Northumb. near Bamburgh Castle. *Burhall*, SW. of Durham. *Burngate*, Dors. 1 mile E. of Lulworth. *Burnham*, Bucks, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead. Near it are *Burnham Beechey*, and *Burnham East*. *Burnham Deepdale*, Norfolk, in the NW. part of the county, noted for it's salt-mashes, on which sheep thrive well.

Burnham, a town of Norfolk, seated near the sea, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in corn, 29 miles NW. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. There are several villages in it's neighbourhood, which are also called Burnham, as well as that of Burnham Deepdale. Market on Saturday.

Burnham, a fishing town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 40 miles E. by N. of London.

Burnham, Somers. near the Star Point. *Burnham, Nether* and *Upper*, Linc. in the Isle of Axholm. *Burnholm*, *N.* and *S.* Yorksh. E. Riding, E. of Pocklington. *Burningham*, Norf. 4 miles SE. of Holt. *Burniston*, Yorkshire, N. of Scarborough. *Burniston*, Yorkshire, between Bedal and Thirsk.

Burnley, a little town of Lancashire, with woollen and cotton manufactures, printing houses, dying houses, mills, &c. It is seated in a very healthy situation, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 208 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Burnsal, Yorksh. on the Wherfe, between Settle and Paitley Bridge. *Burnt Ely*, Suff. between Sudbury and Bilston.

BURNTISLAND, a town in Fifeshire, with a good, deep, and large harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

Burph, Dorsets. N. of Bridport. *Burpham*, Sussex, NE. of Arundel. *Burphants*, Surry, S. of Woking.

BURRAMPOOTRE, or SANPOO, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges in the mountains of Thibet. Issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, these rivers flow in different directions, till they are 1200 miles asunder; yet meet in one point about 40 miles from the sea, after each has run through a winding course of about 2000 miles. The Burrampootre, for 60 miles before it's junction with the Ganges, is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and, but for it's freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea; in other respects, it bears an intimate resemblance, during a course of 400 miles through Bengal, to that river.

Burham, E. and *W.* Hants. *Burrel*, Yorks. N. Riding. 3 miles N. of Snape, and W. of Bedal. *Burrels*, Westmorl. S. of Appleby. *Burrington*, Devons. a little N. of Chumleigh. *Burrington*, Devonsh. N. of Plympton.

Burris, in Carlow, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. *Burrisalcigh*, in Tipperary, Munster, 78 miles from Dublin.

Burroby, Yorks. 3 miles from Thirsk. *Burroden*, Northumberl. near Upper and Lower Trewhet. *Burrough*, Norf. between Fakenham and Holt. *Burrow*, Norfolk, near Alesham. *Burrow*, S. of Lancaster: it communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Burrow*, Leices. near Billesdon. *Burrow Green*, 2 miles from Cambridge, and 2 from Newmarket. *Burrow Hill*, Northamptonsh. near Daventry.

BURSA, anciently PRUSA, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of Natolia, containing about 40,060 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks It stands at the foot of Mount Olympus, on the edge of a fine plain, covered with mulberry, and various fruit trees, and, in 1356, was made the capital of the Ottoman dominions. The mosques and caravanseras are elegant, and every house has it's fountain. The bezestine is a large structure, full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, beside their own manufactures in silk stuffs, velvets, beautiful carpets, &c. Here, indeed, are the best workmen in Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. Bursa is the capital of a province of Natolia Proper, called by the Turks Becsangil, and anciently Bithynia. It is 60 miles S. of Constantinople. Lat. 32. 22. N. lon. 29. 5. E.

Burscough, Lancash. near Latham and Ormskirk. *Bursledon*, 5 miles E. of Southampton, situated on a branch of the Southampton Water, with yards for ship-building. *Burslem*, Staff. 3 miles from Newcastle under Line, celebrated for it's potteries. *Bursesley*, Worc. 4 miles SE. of Bromsgrove. *Burstall*, NE. of Leicester, on the Stour. *Burstall*, Suffolk, W. of Ipswich. *Burstall*, Yorks. between Huddersfield and Leeds. *Burstal Garth*, Yorksh. in Holderness. *Burstead, Great* and *Little*, Essex, near Billericay. *Burstock*, Dorset. W. of Beminster. *Burston*, Staff. NE. of Newcastle under Line. *Burston*, Bucks, NE. of Ailesbury. *Burston*, Dorsets. 4 miles W. of Bere Regis. *Burston*, Norfolk, 1 mile from Diss. *Burston*, Norf. 4 miles S. of Holt. *Burstow*, Surry, near E. Grinstead. *Burstwick*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Burtford House*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Burthorp*, Glouc. near Lechlade. *Burtle House*, Somers. near Bridgewater.

BURTON STATHER, a small town of Lincolnshire, seated on a hill, near the Trent, on which it has several mills, 30 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

BURTON, a town of Westmorland, 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 247 NNW. of London. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. Market on Tuesday.

Burton, 3 or 4 miles from Nottingham, on the road to Newark. *Burton*, Berks, near Ashbury and White Horse Hill. *Burton*, Chesh. NW. near the Dee. *Burton*, 5 miles E. of Chester. *Burton*, near Buckingham. *Burton*, Dorsetsh. W. of Wareham, *Burton*, Dors. near Bridport. *Burton, Great* and *Little*, Dorsets. a little N. of Dorchester. *Burton*, Heref. NE. of Pembridge. *Burton*, Kent. near Ashford. *Burton*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Burton*, Lincolns. between Grantham and Market Deeping. *Burton*, NW. of Lincoln. *Burton*, Norf. 3 miles SE. of Wursted. *Burton*, Northumb. S. of Bamburgh Castle. *Burton*, Shrops. between Wenlock and Shrewsbury. *Burton*, Shrops. S. of Wenlock. *Burton*, Somers. near Wyncaton. *Burton*, Somers. W. of Bedminster. *Burton*, Somers. near Somerton. *Burton*, Isle of Wight, near Cowes. *Burton*, Hants, between Lymington and Christ Church. *Burton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Sussex, between Petworth and Arundel. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Westmor. E. of Appleby. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Yorks. in Holderness. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Yorks. 4 miles NE. of Richmond. *Burton* Worc. in Lower and Upper Sapy. *Burton Agness*, Yorkshire, E. of Kilham. *Burton Bishops*, York. N. of Beverley. *Burton, Black*, Oxfords. N. of Bradwell. *Burton Cherry*, Yorks. NW. of Beverley.

BURTON CONSTABLE, a town of Yorkshire,

shire, situated between Midlam and Richmond. Market on Friday.

Burton Constable, Yorks. NE. of Hull. *Burton Dorset*, Warw. 3 miles from Kyneton. *Burton Grange*, Yorks. near Barnsley. *Burton Hastings*, Warw. near the road between Coventry and Leicester. *Burton Hill*, Wilts, S. of Malmesbury. *Burton in Bishopsdale*, Yorks. N. Riding, SW. of Midlam. *Burton Latimer*, Northamptons. SW. of Kettering. *Burton Leonard*, Yorks. W. of Borougbridge. *Burton, Long*, Dorsets. N. of the Vale of White Hart. *Burton Lazers*, Leicesters. S. of Melton Mowbray. *Burton Magna*, Oxf. N. of Banbury. *Burton, North*, Yorks. NW. of Bridlinton. *Burton Overy*, Leic. near Hallaton. *Burton Parva*, Oxfords. SE. of Burton Magna. *Burton Pidsey*, Yorksh. in Holderness. *Burton Salmon*, Yorks. N. of Pontefract *Burton super Montem*, Glouc. W. of Morton in Marsh. *Burton upon Oldo*, Leicestershire.

*BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, situated on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of free stone, a quarter of a mile in length. It consists chiefly of one long street, and has long been noted for it's excellent malt and ale, great quantities of which last are exported to London, Leith, the Baltic, &c. It has also manufactories in woollen and cotton, of hats, spades, and other articles, besides forges for forming iron bars. The houses are about 750, and the inhabitants 4000. Besides the Trent, it communicates, by canals, with Liverpool, Bristol, Coventry, and all the late inland navigations. It is 11 miles SW. of Derby, and 124 NNW. of London. A well supplied market for corn and provisions on Thursday.

Burton on the Water, Glouc. *Burton, E. and W.* Nott. 3 miles from Gainsborough. *Burton Wood*, Lanc. in W. Derby. *Burwarton*, Shropshire, near Brown Clee Hill. *Burwash*, Sussex, N. of Rotherbridge. *Burwell*, Camb. 3 miles N. of Newmarket Heath. On the 8th of Sept. 1727, a melancholy event took place here: 160 persons, among whom were several young ladies of fortune, being assembled in a barn, on the exhibition of a puppet-show, the place took fire, by a careless accident, when only five or six escaped; the bodies of the dead were so disfigured by the fire, and the fall of the roof, &c. that their friends could not recognize them, and they were promiscuously interred in one large grave. A tablet has been erected in the church, to perpetuate the event. *Burwell*, Linc. near Althorp. *Burwell*, Hants, near Hambledon. *Burwell's Green*, Herts, NW. of Ware Park. *Burwood*, Surry, S. of Walton upon Thames.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, noted for it's manufacture of fustians, half thicks, kerseys, calicoes, &c. A melancholy event happened here July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were buried in the ruins; some escaped unhurt; many were killed, and others greatly bruised. Bury is situated on the Irwell, near a canal, which goes to Manchester, 36 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 190 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

*BURY ST. EDMUND's a town of Suffolk, which contains 2 parish churches, about 1000 houses, and 7000 inhabitants. It owes it's name to a celebrated abbey, one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here. It is situated in a healthy, delightful spot, affording beautiful prospects, (from which it has been called the Montpelier of England) 14 miles nearly E. of Newmarket, and 72 NNE. of London. Large markets for corn, fish, fowl, &c. on Wednesday and Saturday.

Bushby, Yorks. N. Riding, N of Wharlton Castle. *Busham*, Suss. S. of Arundel. *Bushbury*, Staffords. between Brewood and Walsall. *Bushby Parva*, Yorks. N. Riding S. of Stokesley. *Bushford*, Somers. near Dulverton. *Bush Hill*, Middl. near Edmonton. *Bushley*, Worc. near Tewksbury. *Bush Mead* Bedf. near Eton.

Bushmills, in Antrim, Ulster.

Bushton, Wilts, in the parish of Clave Pepper. *Bushy*, Herts, near Watford. *Bushy*. 2 miles from Leicester. *Bushy Hall*, Herts, NW. of Watford. *Busky Leaze*, Hants, in the parish ot Fackham. *Bushy Park*, Middl. near Hampton Court. *Bussage*, Gloucesters. a hamlet to Bisley.

BUSSARAH, BASSORAH, or BASRAH, a considerable city and sea-port of Turkey in Asia, in Irac Arabi, on a canal, navigable for vessels of 50 tons, to the Euphrates, 40 miles NW. of the Gulf of Persia. The circumference of the town is large, but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. It is rather an Arabian than a Turkish city, and the prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000.

Bustleton, Northumberl. near Heydon. *Bastleton*, Hants, 12 miles from Portsmouth. *Buston*, Kent, near Maidston. *Buston*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Bustwarth Hill*, Cumb. near Burgh Marsh. *Butcomb*, Somers. SE. of Wrinton.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmornoc, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures; and there is a considerable herring fishery on their coasts. The chief town is Rothsay.

Butler's Bridge, in Cavan, Ulster.

Butler's Court, Glouc. near Bodington. *Butley*, Cheshire, near Prestbury. *Butley*,

cy, Somers. between Bruton and Bridgewater. *Bulley Abbey*, Suff. 4 miles from Orford.

BUTRAGO, a town of New Castile.

Buttlesdon, Northumb. in the manor of Warkworth. *Butt's Ash*, Hants, in New Forest. *Butsbury*, Essex, near Ingateston. *Butterland*, Northumb. near Billingham. *Butherby*, Durh. near Branspeth. *Butter, Cramb*, Yorks. near New Malton. *Butter Haugh*, Northumb. near the source of the Tyne. *Butterley*, Derbys. near Codnor Castle. *Butterley*, Devons. near Collumpton.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port and gulf of Venetia Albania, separated by a strait from the Island of Corfu, at the entrance of the Adriatic, in lat. 39. 49. N.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake of Cumberland, near the source of the Cocker. The lakes of Buttermere and Lowswater are not so extensive as those of the Derwent or Keswick, but quite as beautiful, and the country about them is as mountainous and romantic as Borrowdale.

Butterside, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Askrig. *Butterwike*, Dorsets. a mile S. of Folke, *Butterswick*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Newsom. *Butterton*, Staff. SE. of Leek. *Butterton*, SW. of Stafford. *Butwick*, Linc. NE. of Boston. *Butterwick*, Durh. between Stockton and Durham. *Butterwick*, Herts, near St. Albans. *Butterwick, E.* and *W.* Lincolns. E. of Axholm.

Buttevant, in Cork, Munster.

Buttolph, Sussex, near Bramber.

BUTTON'S BAY, a bay in the NW. part of Hudson's Bay, through which Sir T. Button and others have in vain attempted to discover a NW. passage to China. It lies in 60th deg. of N. lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

Buxhall, Suff. between Bildeston and Wulpet. *Buxlow*, Suff. near Dunwich. *Buxted*, or *Buckstead*, Sussex, 10 miles from E. Grinstead.

*BUXTON, a town in Derbyshire, one of the wonders of the Peak, having 9 wells that rise near the source of the river Wye. Their waters were noted in the times of the Romans. Although hot and sulphureous, they are palatable; they create an appetite and remove obstructions, and, if bathed in, afford relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. It is much resorted to in summer. The public rooms are in an elegant building, in the form of a crescent, erected by the Duke of Devonshire. It is of the Doric order, and under it are a piazza and shops. Buxton has a manufacture of cotton, and is situated in an open, healthy country, with a variety of fine views, 28 miles from Manchester, 32 NW. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London.

Buxton, Norf. SE. of Alesham.

BUZBACH, a town of Solmes, Upper Rhine.

Bybury, Glouc. NW. of Fairford.

BYCHOW, or BYSZOW, a town of Courland.

Byerley, *N.* and *S.* Yorks. near Bradford. *Byfield*, Northamp. between Banbury and Daventry. *Byfleet*, Surry, near Cobham. *Byford*, Heref. near Bredwardine Castle. *Byford*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Bygrave Hall*, Herts, a little NW. of Baldock. *Bykeshore*, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcastle. *Bykewere*, Glouc. near Hawksbury. *Byland*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Byley*, Chesh. NE. of Middlewich. *Bynall*, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Wooton Basset. *Bynamy*, Cornw. near Beeds Haven. *Bynith Wood*, Cornw. between Leskard and Launceston. *Bynton*, Warw. near Bitford. *Bynweston*, Shrops. on the borders of Montgomerys. *Ayram*, Lanc. between Newton Chapel and Leigh. *Byrch, Magna* and *Parva*, Heref. SW. of Aconbury. *Byrom*, Yorks. near Ferrybridge.

BYRON'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, is low, woody, and populous, and about 12 miles in length. The natives are tall, robust, active, and cheerful. Lat. 1. 18. S. lon. 173. 46. E.

Byton, Heref. E. of Presteign, in Radnorshire. *Byworth*, Suss. near Petworth.

CAANA, a town of Egypt, seated on the E. side of the river Nile, 260 miles S. of Cairo, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Lat. 26. 30 N.

CABECA, a town of Andalusia; a town of Seville; and a town of Cuba, 130 miles SW. of the Havannah.

CABECA DE VIDE, a town of Alentejo.

CABECON, a town of Leon, in Spain.

CABENDA, a sea-port of Loango, in lat. 4. 5. S.

Cabons, Kent, near Denge Marsh.

Cabrag, within 2 miles of Dublin.

CABREIRA, in Latin, CAPRARIA, an island, 2 leagues and a half S. of Majorca, with a large and safe port. It is mountainous, desert, and chiefly used as a place of banishment for criminals.

CABUL, CABULISTAN, or ZABULISTAN, was anciently a province of Persia, but having been annexed to the Mogul empire, was again transferred to Persia by Nadir Schah. It is now, however, a separate territory,

ritory, and is bounded on the W. and SW. by Candahar and Sablestan, or Segestan; on the N. by Usbeck Tartary; on the E. by Cashmere; and on the S. by Lahore. The country consists of mountains constantly covered with snows, hills, of moderate height, and easy ascent, rich plains, and stately forests, and these enlivened by numerous streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with a variety of delicate fruits and flowers. The city of Cabul is capital of the province. It is situated near the foot of the Hindoo-Ko, or Indian Caucasus, near the source of the Attock. It's situation is romantic and pleasant, having, within it's reach, the fruits and products of the temperate and torrid zones. It has spacious caravanseras and palaces; and is 580 miles NW. of Delhi, and 176 NE. of Candahar. Lat. 34. 36. N. lon. 69. 53. E. See CANDAHAR.

Caburn, Linc. near Caistor. *Cabus*, Lanc. in Amounderness.

CACACA, a town of Fez, 16 miles S. of Melilla.

CACERES, a town of Estremadura, in Spain; a town of the Isle of Lucon, in the Manillas, and a town of Tlascala, in Mexico.

CACHAN, or KASCHAN, a town of Irac Agemi, in Persia, the inhabitants of which trade in silks, stuffs, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen-ware. It is 55 miles N. by W. of Ispahan.

CACHAO, a large town, capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin. It contains about 20,000 thatched houses: the people are Pagans. The English and Danes have each a factory, which purchase silks and lackered wares. Lat. 22. 10. N. lon. 105. 31. E.

CACHEMERE, See CASHMERE.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 12. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

Cackham, Sussex, near Selsey.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Congo, in the country of Congo, with it's chief town on the N. bank of the Zaira. Lat. 5. S. lon. 14. 20. E.

CACORLA, a town of Jaen, Andalusia.

CADAON, CALDAO, or SANDAO, a river of Portugal, which rises on the confines of Algarva, and runs N. through the territory of Evora; after which it washes Alcacer, and bending its course W. falls into the Atlantic at St. Ubes.

Cadbury, N. and S. Somersets. between Queen Camel and Wincanton. *Cadbury*, Yorks. W. of Doncaster. *Cadbury*, Devonshire, W. of Bradninch. *Caddington*, Bedf. between Kneesworth and Luton. *Caddon*, Northumb. 7 miles SW. of Hexham. *Cadeby*, near Leicester Forest.

CADENAC, or CAPDENAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, situated on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE. of Cahors.

CADENET, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE. of Avignon.

Cader Idris, a mountain in Merionethshire, at the foot of which are some very deep pools. Near it is Dolgelly.

CADILLAC, a town in the dept. of Gironde, situated on the Garonne, 15 miles SSE. of Bourdeaux.

CADIZ, a large, rich, and ancient city of Andalusia, first built by the Phenicians, who called it *Cadez*; seated on an island, from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. Here the galleons and register ships are fitted out for Terra Firma and La Plata, and the flota for Mexica; and here the bullion of America is imported, to be distributed to the foreign merchants, who principally supply the outward-bound fleets with their cargoes. Cadiz contains 50,000 inhabitants, has manufactures of linen and salt, and is 45 miles NW. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 31. N. lon. 6. 6. W.

Cadiz Head, Lanc. near Warrington. *Cadland*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Cadley*, Devons. W. of Columbton. *Cadlay*, Devons. near Ottery St. Mary's. *Cadnam House*, Wilts, near Christian Malford. *Cadney*, Linc. S. of Gladford Bridge.

CADORA, the capital of Cadorino.

CADORINO, a small and mountainous district of the Trevisan, late a province of Venice.

CADSANDT, an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, famous for it's excellent cheese Cassandra is the principal place.

CAEN, a city, capital of the dept. of Calvados, containing about 4000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, and had a celebrated university, founded by Charles VII. It is situated on the rivers Orne and Odon, (the former of which runs through the town, the tide bringing up large vessels) 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 NW. of Paris.

Caergwrl'ey, Flintshire, 7 miles from Chester.

CAERFILLY, a small, straggling town, of Glamorganshire, seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, 5 miles N. of Landaff. One half of a round tower, here, part of it's large ancient castle, overhangs it's basis more than 9 feet, and is reckoned as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa, in Italy. Market on Thursday.

Caer Carodosk, Shrops. a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Temd.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, once the metropolis of all Wales, and the see of an archbishop till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St. David's. It is situated on the river Usk, 26 miles from

from Bristol, (to and from which trading vessels sail regularly every week) and 148 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Caervorran, Northumberl. N. of the Picts' Wall. *Caerwent*, Monm. 4 miles SW. of Chepstow. *Caerwis*, Flintshire, 5 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 5 W. of Flint. *Cæsar's Hill*, Sussex, near Findon, supposed to have been Cæsar's camp.

CAFEA, a town, the largest in the Crimea, containing 5 or 6000 houses; it is the Theodosia of the ancients, a name which has been restored to it by the Russians. From 1226 to 1474, it was in the hands of the Genoese, when it's commerce was at such a height, that it exceeded even Constantinople itself in this particular. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE. of Constantinople. Lat. 45. 8. N. lon. 35. 45. E.

CAFFE, or ZABACHE, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, uniting the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

CAFFRARIA, an extensive country of Africa, divided into Caffraria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots. The former is S. of the tropic of Capricorn, and extends along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30. 30. S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots; it's other boundaries are uncertain. The Caffres are tall, active, and robust, and evince great courage in attacking lions, and other beasts of prey. Their complexions are black; their clothing consists of hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men employ much of their time in hunting, the women in cultivating the land; they also make earthenware, and curious baskets. The country is fertile, and they have large herds of cattle, which are small, but very docile, coming at a whistle. They have no priests, yet undergo, at 9 years of age, the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. The interior parts are little known.

Cagbryariff, in Clare, Munster.

CACLI, a town of Urbino, seated on the Cantiano.

CAGLIARI, a large city, the capital of Sardinia, containing 5 churches, besides the cathedral, 23 convents, and about 50,000 inhabitants. It has a large and secure harbour. Lat. 39. 27. N. lon 9. 14. E.

Cahir, or *Cahier*, in Tipperary, Munster, 8 miles S. of Cashel, and 85 SW. of Dublin. *Cahier*, in Kerry, Munster. NE. of Valentia Island. *Cahircanaway Drungand*, in Kerry, Munster; certain high hills, over which a road passes, hanging in a tremendous manner over the bay of Castlemayn, like that on Penmanmawr, in North Wales, except that it is here more stony and dangerous. *Cahircarlish*, in Limerick, Munster. *Cahircomlish*, in King's county, Leinster. *Cahircourigh*, a conical mountain of Kerry, Munster, rising 700 yards above the level of the sea, and forming a peninsula between the bays of Castlemayn and Tralee. *Cahirdonel*, in Kerry, Munster. *Cahirelly, West*, in Limerick, Munster. *Cahirkegan*, in Cork, Munster. *Cahirmee*, in Cork, Munster. *Cahirmorres*, in Galway, Connaught. *Cahir Trant*, the W. point of Ventry Harbour, in Kerry, Munster.

CAHORS, a town in the dept. of Lot, seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, in a country celebrated for wine, 50 miles NW. of Albi, and 287 nearly S. of Paris.

CAJANEBURG, or CAJANA, a small town, the capital of E. Bothnia situated on the Lake Cajania, or Ula, where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It forms part of a parish, near 60 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth, and is 300 miles NE. of Abo. Lat. 64. 13. N. lon. 27. 45. E.

CAJAZZO, a town of Lavora, 8 miles NE. of Capua.

CAICOS, LITLLE and GREAT, a cluster of small islands, or rocks, between St. Domingo and the Bahamas. Lat. 21. 14. to 22. 23. N. lon. 71. 40. to 71. 50. W.

Caier, a river of Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Tave in Cardyth Forest.

CAIFONG, a city of China, capital of the province of Honan. Lat. 34. 53. N. lon. 114. 14. E.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, 3 in number, called *Great Caiman*, *Little Caiman*, and *Caiman Brock*, NW. of Jamaica, the inhabitants of which come here to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive. The former of these is inhabited by descendants of the buccaneers. Lat. 19. 20. N. lon. 81. 40. W.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Inverness-shire, famous for it's rock crystals.

Cairn Hill, in Meath, Leinster. *Cairnlough*, in Antrim, Ulster.

CAIRO, GRAND CAIRO, or EL KAHERA, the capital of Egypt, consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart, Old Cairo, or Mersa, New Cairo, and the Port of Bulac. The inhabitants are about 300,000. Old Cairo is a small place, though it be the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. New Cairo is about a mile from the river, and is 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built round a court, having their windows within to the inclosed court, and presenting only a dead wall to the street. The calash is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is about 20 feet broad, and has a house built on each side of it. Here are several public bagnios and caravanseras, and about 300 mosques, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. In the 15th century, this was one of the richest and most flourishing cities

cities in the world; it has since declined, but the Europeans have still their consuls and factors here. It is seated near the E. bank of the Nile, 100 miles S. of it's mouth. Lat. 30. 5. N. lon. 31. 23. E.

CAIROAN, or KAIRWAN, a town of Tunis, only second to that city (from which it is distant 55 miles S.) in trade and number of inhabitants.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Sutherlandshire; on the N. by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkney Islands; and on the SE. by the German Ocean. It's greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The SW. part is mountainous and the abode of wild roes and other animals; the rocky summits shelter eagles, and other birds of prey, and the lakes are resorted to by swans, and various water fowl. On the SW. this county ends in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending above the sea, a winding road has been cut, which is the only entrance into this county from the S. The climate is good, and the soil round the coast very improvable: here the English is spoken; but in the Highlands the Erse prevails.

CAKET, a town and country in the northern part of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Lat. 43. 32. N. lon. 46. 10. E.

CALAEAR, a county of Upper Guinea, with a town and river of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 16. N. lon. 10. E.

CALABRIA, a country of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra, or Farther Calabria, of which Reggio is the capital, having Calabria Citra on the N. and the Mediterranean on the E. S. and W.; and Hither Calabria, of which Cosenza is the capital, being bounded on the N. by Basilicata, on the E. by the Gulf of Tarento, and on the S. by Calabria Ultra. It is rich in vegetable and mineral productions, but liable to earthquakes. One of the most terrible upon record happened here and in Sicily, in 1783. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 persons perished by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed; plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for 3 miles, carried off, on it's return, 2473 of the inhabitants.

CALAHORRA, a city of Old Castile, situated near the Ebro on the borders of Navarre.

CALAIS, a sea-port town, in the dept. of Pas de Calais, strongly fortified, and defended with a citadel: it contains 1 parish church, and between 4 and 5000 inhabitants. The streets are uniform and well paved. It is seated among marshes, has an inland navigation, and a harbour for small vessels. In time of peace, packet-boats sail twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE. of Dover, and 172 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 58. N. lon. 1. 56. E.

CALAMATA, a town in the Morea, 13 miles W. of Misitra.

CALAMIANES, a cluster of islands, between Borneo and the Manillas, in the Indian Ocean, N. of Parago. They are 17 in number, and are noted for the swallows' nests that are gathered here for food: these are composed of a viscous matter, found by the birds floating on the sea, which, when dissolved in broth, is accounted a great delicacy. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 118. 5. E.

Calary, in Wicklow, Leinster.

CALATAJUD, a town of Arragon.

CALATRAVA, a town of La Mancha, situated on the river Guadiana.

CALBE, a town in the Old March, Brandenburg; and a town of Magdeburg.

Calbendra, Cornwall, near Tregony.

CALCAR, a town in Cleves, Westphalia.

Calceden, *Calenden*, or *Calcedon*, near Coventry.

CALCINATO, a town in the Bressan.

CALCUTTA, or FORT WILLIAM, the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governor general of India, is seated on the W. side of Hoogly River, at about 100 miles from it's mouth, which is navigable up to the town for large ships. In the beginning of the present century it was a village, but now it is an extensive city, supposed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. The houses variously built, some of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance: and the mixture of European and Asiatic manners observed in Calcutta, is wonderful; coaches, phaetons, hackeries, two-wheeled carriages, drawn by bullocks, palanquins, carried by the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearance of the faquirs, form a diversified and curious scene. Here the governor general and council of Bengal reside, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. The houses have, many of them, the appearance of palaces, or temples, and their inhabitants are very hospitable. The situation of this city is not happily chosen; for it has extensive muddy lakes, and a vast forest close by it, from which, in so hot a climate, unwholesome vapours must arise. Here are four judges, who dispense justice according to the laws of England. Calcutta is 1030 miles NE. by N. of Madras Lat. 22, 23. N. lon. 88. 28. E.

Caldbeck, Cumb. E. of Wigton. *Caldecot*, Rutl. near Lydington. *Caldecot*, Monm. *Caldecot*, Bucks, in the parish of Newport. *Caldecot*, Yorks. near Leeds.

Caldecot,

Caldecot, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Caldecot*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Caldecot*, Herts. near Ashwell and Hinxworth. *Caldecot*, Warw. near Granborough. *Caldecot*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Caldecot*, Warw. near Weddington. *Caldecot*, or *Calcot*, Gloucesters. near Coln St Dennis. *Calder*, a river of Yorks which rises on the edge of Lancashire, and running E. joins the river Aire, 2 miles N. of Pomfret. *Calder*, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble, 3 miles S. of Clithera; also another river of the same name, which rises in Lanc. and runs into the Wire near Garstang. *Calder*, Cumb. near Copeland Forest. *Caldey Island*, Pembroke. near the shore, 2 miles SW. of Tenby. *Caldey, Magna* and *Parva*, Chesh. on the Dee, near Hyle Lake. *Caldicot*, Glouces. in the parish of Guiting Power. *Caldmorton*, Northumb. in the barony of Vesey. *Caldmore*, Staff. N. of Walsal. *Caldwell*, near Bedford. *Caldwell*, Derb. in the parish of Stapenhill. *Caldwell*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Forcet. *Caldwell*, Worces. near Kidderminster.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large island in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from lat. 19. 0. to 23. 0. S. and from lon. 164. 0. to 168. 0. E. The inhabitants are strong and active; their clothing is a wrapper made of the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They subsist chiefly on roots, and cultivate the soil with some art and industry. From the hills, the summits of which are, many of them, clothed with wood, spring numbers of rivulets, which fertilize the plains. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful; bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a sea-port and settlement on the isthmus of Darien, founded by some Scotch families, in 1699, but abandoned soon afterwards. Lat. 9. 30. N. lon. 77. 36. W.

Cale Hill, Kent, near Charing.

CALENBERG, a principality of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, subject to Hanover. It contains about 36 towns, among which are Hanover, Hameln, Gottingen, and Newstadt. It takes it's name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, situated on the Leina, 11 miles S. of Hanover.

Calbourn, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

CADI, a town and valley of Popayan.

CALICOULAN, or QUILLON, a Dutch fort and factory on the coast of Malabar, 80 miles NW. of Cape Comorin.

CALICUT, a town of Hindoostan, the capital of a country, formerly the most flourishing on the Malabar coast, and mostly subject to a Brahman prince, called the Samorin. It is 95 miles SE. of Seringapatam, and 320 miles SW. of Madras. The English have a factory here. Lat. 11. 18. N. lon. 5. 40. E. The country of Calicut, or Malleami, is 25 leagues long, and from 14 to 18 broad. It abounds with woods and marshes, produces pepper, ginger, aloes, rice, &c. and the trees are always green. Here is a tree which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. In 1792, part of this territory was ceded to the English by Tippoo Sultan.

Caliddon, Northumb. in the manor of Eland.

CALIFORNIA, a large and fertile peninsula of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean, reaching nearly from the 23d to the 46th deg. of lat. and from 10 to 40 leagues wide. It is claimed by the Spaniards, who have a number of villages here, Sta. Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Isidoro, &c.

CALKA. See KALKA.

Calke Abbey, near Derby.

Callaghan's Mills, in Clare, Munster. *Callaghene*, in Farmanagh, Ulster.

Callaly Hall, Northumb. 4 miles W. of Alnwick.

CALLAN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 65 miles from Dublin.

Callan, in Kerry, Munster. *Callan Mountain*, in Clare, Munster.

CALLAO, a city, the port of Lima, in Peru, with a large, beautiful, and safe harbour. Lat. 12. 9. S.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town, capital of Bonton, in the Indian Ocean. The inhabitants are Malays, but Mahometans.

Callidon, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Callow Hill*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

CALLOO, a fortress of Waes, on the Scheldt, 4 miles W. of Antwerp.

Callow Hill, Staff. near Blith. *Callow Land*, Herts, near Watford.

CALMAR, a sea-port of Smaland, in Sweden, exporting planks, alum, hemp, &c. It is 150 miles SW. of Stockholm.

CALMUCKS. See KALMUCKS.

*CALNE, a town of Wilts, with a manufactory of cloth, situated on a river o the same name, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Callows, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Calow*, Derb. SW. of Wirksworth. *Calow*, near Hereford. *Calshot Castle*, Hants, at the entrance of Southampton Bay. *Calstock*, Cornw. between Exeter and Truro. *Calston*, Wilts, near Market Lavington. *Calthorp*, Norf. near Erpingham. *Calton*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Settle.

Caltragh, in Galway, Connaught.

CALVADOS, a department of France, so called from a long ridge of rocks, of the same name, on the coast of Normandy. It extends from the mouth of the Seine, easterly to the river Vire, westerly, about 50 miles, and 30 miles from N. to S. Caen is the chief town.

Calver, Derb. in the High Peak. *Calverley*,

verley, Yorks. near Bradford. *Calverley*, Chesh. near Minshull.

Calverstown, in Kildare, Leinster.

Calverthorp, Lincolns. W. of Sleaford. *Calverton*, Bucks, 1 mile from Stony Stratford. *Calverton*, Nott. S. of Sherwood Forest.

Calves Islands, in Cork, Munster, 3 isles between Cape Clear and the Main.

Calvert House, Yorks. N. Riding, near Mucker, in Swaledale. *Calvert Heath*, Staff.

CALVI, a town of Lavora, 5 miles N. of Capua.

CALVI, a sea-port, district, and gulf, (forming a beautiful harbour) of Corsica, on the NW. coast, about 32 miles SW. of Bastia. Lat 42. 26. N. lon. 9. 16. E.

Cam, Glouc. 1 mile from Dursley; the inhabitants are chiefly clothiers. *Cam*, a river of Cambridges. and another of Glouc.

CAMANA, a town, jurisdiction, and river of Peru, near the S. Pacific Ocean. It is 70 miles W. of Arequipa.

CAMARAN, an island in the Red Sea, about 30 miles long and 20 broad. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing for pearls and coral. Lat. 15. 6. N.

CAMARET, a sea port in the dept. of Finisterre, on a bay of the same name, about 8 miles S. of Brest.

Camaron, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Ython near Llanbadon.

Cambus, Pembrokes. 3 miles from Haverfordwest. *Camberlow Green*, Herts, between Baldock and Buntingford. *Camberton*, Heref. between Leominster and Shropshire. *Camberwell*, Surry, 3 miles SSE. of London, in the road to Croydon.

CAMBAY, a city of Guzerat, in Hindoostan, situated on a gulf of the same name, which is full of rocks, covered at low water. The country abounds in corn, cattle, silk, &c. and cornelian and agate stones are found in the rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery, some of their quilts having been valued at 40l. a-piece. They trade in spices, elephants' teeth, silk stuffs, cotton, and other merchandise, which are brought here from all parts, and sent to Acheen, Goa, Arabia, Persia, &c. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 57 miles nearly S. of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lat. 22. 25. N. lon. 72. 10. E.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, a kingdom of Asia, S. of Loos, SE. of Siam, and W. of Cochin China. It's principal river and chief city bear the same name. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 104. 5. E. See MECAN.

Camborn, Cornwall, near Redruth.

CAMBRAY, a large city, in the dept. of the North, before the revolution the capital of Cambresis. It has a considerable manufactory of lace, linen, leather, soap, and cambrics, which took their name from this city. It contains 10 parishes, and about 3000 houses, and is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two, 22 miles SE. of Arris, and 102 NE. of Paris.

CAMBRESIS, a ci-devant province of France, in the environs of Cambray. It is now included in the dept. of the North.

CAMBRIA, a Welch settlement, lately founded in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

*CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated University, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. The University contains 12 colleges and 4 halls. It's buildings are elegant, and it's libraries and cabinets valuable and extensive. The town-hall and county-hall are the only buildings of note that do not appertain to the university. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and the houses, above 1200 in number, are old; the market place is spacious, and in it is a handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct. It's chief trade is water-carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. Cambridge is 80 miles ENE. of Oxford, 17 nearly S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Markets every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted.

Cambridge, Glouces. near Berkeley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Massachusets Bay, in N. America. It has a university, which, with respect to it's library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, is the first literary institution in America. It has generally from 120 to 150 students, and is 4 miles W. of Boston.

Cambridge Heath, Midd. near Hackney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; on the NW. by Lincolns. on the NE. by Norfolk, on the E. by Suffolk, and on the S. by Essex and Herts. It is 50 miles in length, from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. and contains 17 hundreds, 9 market-towns, and 163 parishes. The air and soil vary; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, is low and watery, the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or Trent, falling into these fens. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

Cambus, Northumb. near Blythe. *Camden House*, Midd. W. of Kensington Palace.

CAMDEN, a town of S. Carolina; and a county of N. Carolina.

CAMDEN, a town of Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of stockings, 18 miles NE. of Gloucester, and 87 NW. by W. of London.

Came, near Dorchester. *Camel Queen's*, Somers. between Ilchester and Wincanton.

*CAMEL-

*CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market (on Friday) for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in this place and neighbourhood. It is seated near the river Camel, or Alan, 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by S. of London.

Camelford, Yorks. near Ferrybridge. *Camely*, Somers. near E. Harptree. *Cameringham*, Linc. S. of Saxby.

CAMERINA, a town of Ancona.

Camerton, Somers. near Timsborough. *Camerton*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Camesworth*, Dors. S. of Beminster.

CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, situated at the mouth of the Minho, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho.

Camlet, a river in Shrops. which runs into the Severn below Caerbury. *Cammas*, Northumb. S. of Wanspeck river.

CAMMIN, a sea-port, of Prussian Pomerania, situated on a part of the Oder, called the *Lake of Boden*, 35 miles of N. Stettin.

Camolin, in Wexford, Leinster.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, a province of Italy, the greatest part of the ancient Latium, extending 44 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It is subject to the pope, and was formerly one of the most populous and best cultivated spots on the globe; few villages, however, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; but the ruins of temples, and tombs scattered over the waste, present the idea of a country depopulated by a pestilence. The principal places are Rome, Velletri, Frescati, Palestrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Ostia.

CAMPANA, a town of Abruzzo Ultra; a town of Calabria Citra; and a town of Seville.

CAMPANIA, (the ancient) was accounted the most fruitful and pleasant country in Italy, now Terra di Lavoro, in Naples.

CAMPBELTON, a large and increasing town of Argyleshire, situated on a bay of the same name, towards the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade, being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W. coast. The bay is beautiful, capacious, and safe, being 2 miles in length, half a mile in width, and having from 5 to 9 fathom water, with a stiff clay bottom: it is also land-locked on every side, and screened at the entrance by a lofty small island, which breaks the violence of the winds and the force of the waves. Lat. 55. 29. N. lon. 5. 42. W.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E. coast of the Bay of Campeachy. It was formerly the chief mart for logwood. Lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 91. 24. W.

CAMPEN, a town of Overyssel, situated on the E. side of the Zuyder Zee, 44 miles NE. of Amsterdam.

CAMPOLI, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Alentejo.

CAMPREDON, a town of Catalonia.

Campsall, Yorks. 4 miles SE. of Pontefract. *Camp's Castle*, and *Shady*, 15 miles from Cambridge, bordering on Essex.

Campsey Hills, Stirlingshire.

Campton, Bedf. near Wrest. *Cams*, Hants, SE. of Fareham. *Camswick*, Westmor. near Kendal. *Cam, Upper*, Glouc. S. of Cambridge. *Can*, a river in Essex. *Can*, Dors. SE. of Shaftsbury.

CANADA, a country of N. America, N. of the United States, extending about 700 miles in length, from NE. to SW. and about 200 in breadth. It is subject to Great Britain, and the religious establishment is that of the church of Rome. By an act of parliament, in 1791, the country was divided into Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; and Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the chief city; and a constitution, partly resembling that of England, was given to each of these provinces. The winter here for 6 months is very severe: the cleared lands are very fertile, and the vegetables various, and corn ripens in two months time, vegetation being always wonderfully accelerated where the season is short. Furs and skins are obtained here in great quantities, (the Canadian merchants having, of late years, interfered greatly, even with the Hudson's Bay Company, exploring numerous nations inland, and sending many large canoes into the interior country). The rivers, lakes, and bays are numerous, large, and deep, and well supplied with fish. Here are several ancient and extensive forests, and the tribes of Indians are numerous.

CANAL, THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, a stupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worseley Mill, 7 miles from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain, composed in a great measure of coal, a basin is cut, capable of containing all the boats and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterranean passage, nearly three quarters of a mile to the duke's coal-works. In some places it is cut through the solid rock; in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut at certain distances through the rock to the top of the hill. At Barton Bridge, 3 miles from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are 3 arches over this river; the centre one is 63 feet wide, and 38 high, admitting the largest barges to pass underneath

derneath with their masts and sails standing. At Longford Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Durham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide-way of the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, whence the barges can pass into Liverpool at low water. This navigation is 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finished in 5 years, under the direction of that excellent engineer, Mr. Brindley. Coals, which, before this canal was finished, were retailed in Manchester, at 7d per hundred weight, are now sold (seven score to the hundred weight) at 3½d.

CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, was begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and of course between the Irish Channel and the German Ocean. It is 92 miles in length, from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, at Preston on the Hill, in Chesh. to Weldon Ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raised for more than a mile to a considerable height; it is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches: at Harecastle Hill, it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Barton, in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is effected of 560 yards in extent, and in the same neighbourhood another of 350: and, at Preston on the Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it passes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Kidderminster; from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, and the other to Worcester. Since the establishment of these canals, many other extensive ones have been projected and executed, in most of the inland, and some of the maritime counties.

CANAL, THE GRAND, in Ireland, commences in Dublin, at the west end of the town, and is intended to be carried to the river Shannon. It already communicates with the Barrow, whereby a communication is opened between the metropolis and Athy, Carlow, Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, &c. There are passage-boats daily from the city to Sallans, Monastereven, and Athy, and from these places to Dublin; and vessels carrying goods are continually passing and repassing. The execution of this work was an arduous business; besides having to cut through hard and rocky strata, and construct aqueducts over the valleys and rivers, they had to carry it through a long track of turf-bog, which, for a considerable time, baffled their efforts, as, from it's fluid-like consistence, it was pressed into, or filled up, the cut or channel, whenever they ceased digging. These difficulties, however, were surmounted, and the canal itself has proved such a drain to the bog, as to enable the people to reclaim a great extent of it, and bring it under cultivation. By a branch, which has been carried, at an immense expence, by a circuitous course round the S. side of the city, the Grand Canal now communicates with the harbour of Dublin. There are other canals and modes of inland navigation by the rivers and lakes, both in the N. and W. of Ireland. The Royal Canal, on the N. side of Dublin, is not yet completed.

CANAL, THE GREAT, in Scotland, forms the long-wished for junction between the Forth and the Clyde. The bold design, conceived above a century ago, is now successfully executed upon a scale far above the usual dimensions of the largest canals in England, and admits of vessels constructed for foreign trade, provided the breadth of the beam be somewhat less than 20 feet, and their draught of water a little under 8. The extreme length of this canal, from the Forth to the Clyde, is 35¼ English miles. In the space of 30 miles it is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, besides two great roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges. In the course of this inland navigation, which may be performed in less than 18 hours, many striking scenes present themselves to view. But above all others, the stupendous aqueduct bridge, over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large vessels sail along at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this stupendous work, which gives it a pre-eminence over any of a similar nature in Europe. Yet, however singular and striking this may appear, with respect to picturesque beauty, the utility of this communication between the Eastern and Western Sea to navigation and commerce, is a more important consideration, as it shortens the nautical distance 800, and, in some cases, 1000 miles, and affords a safe and speedy navigation, particularly at the end of the season, to vessels bound to Ireland, or the western ports of Great Britain, that are too long detained in the Baltic, and that cannot attempt the voyage round by the N. Sea, without danger of shipwreck, or the market being lost from delay.

CANAL, ci-devant Royal, or of LANGUEDOC, was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finished in 1682. It is carried over 37 aqueducts, and crossed by 8 bridges. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the Lake of Thau, and below Thoulouse is conveyed by 3 sluices into the Garonne.

ronne. The reservoirs of water, collected from the hills for the supply of this navigation, are immense. From one of these, the water is conveyed by three large brass cocks, with mouths as large as a man's body, yet though these remain open for months successively, there is no visible diminution of water in the great reservoir. Between Beziores and Capestan, is the Mal Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut into a lofty arcade, lined with free stone, except where it is a rock. At Adge there is a curious, round sluice lock, or chamber, with three openings, three different depths of the water or levels meeting here; and the gates are so contrived, that vessels may pass into any one of them by opening the sluice belonging to it. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall towards the ocean, and 45 on the side of the Mediterranean. Regular locks for carrying boats over eminences were first erected in France.

Canalegie, Cornwall, S. of Padstow.

CANANORE, a large sea-port, on the coast of Malabar, ceded to the English by Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Lat. 12. 0. N. lon. 75. 14. E.

CANARA, a country of Mysore, on the coast of Malabar, subject to Tippoo Sultan. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar.

CANARY ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, are 7 in number, namely, Grand Canary, the chief, 42 miles long and 27 broad; it's capital, Canary, is a well-built town; Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which, however, may be added, several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They are subject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, sugar-canes, wine, and excellent fruits, and it is hence that the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N. lon. from 12. 0. to 17. 50. W.

CANCALLE, a bay and sea-port, on the coast of France, 10 miles E. of St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, between Persia, and the river Indus. The dominions of the Sultan of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tersbish, including, besides Candaha, Proper, Cabul, Ghozii, part of Segestan, and part of Korasan; a tract extending 650 miles in length, it's breadth unknown: on the E. side of the Indus he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some small districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the country of the Abdallis. It's capital is Candahir, a rich trading town, situated on the river Hermend, in the road from Ispahan to Delhi, 145 miles SW. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 0. N. lon. 65. 30. E.

Candal Bishop's, *Candal Marsh*, *Candal Purse*, *Candal Sturton*, and *Candal Wake*, Dorsetshire.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province in Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N. by Malwa; on the W. by Guzerat; on the E. by Berar; and on the S. by Dowlatabad.

Canderton, Worc. near Strensham.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, S. of the Archipelago, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the middle of the island, is a huge, barren, sharp-pointed eminence. It's capital, Candia, though formerly populous, is now in a manner deserted; there being little but rubbish, except at the bezar, or market-place, and the harbour being only fit for boats. It is 500 miles from Constantinople. Lat. 35. 10. N. lon. 25. 23. E.

Candle Bishop's; see *Candal Bishop's*. *Candlesby*, Linc. NE. of Spilsby. *Candleshow*, Linc. near Candlesby.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are dexterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolatrous. It's capital is of the same name, but is not the residence of the king. Lat. 7. 45. N. lon. 80. 52. E.

CANEA, a town on the NW. coast of Candia, with a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Candia.

CANE, GROTTO DEL. See GROTTO DEL CANE.

Canesby, Linc. near W. Haulton.

CANETO, a town of Mantua, situated on the Oglio.

Canewdon, Essex, near Walfleet. *Cane Wood*, Midd. near Hampstead. *Canfield, Magna* and *Parva*, Essex, near Dunmow. *Canford Launds* and *Parva*, Dorsets. near the Stour, eastward of Wimborn Minster.

CANGERECORA, a large river, of the peninsula of Hindoostan, descending from the Gaut Mountains, and flowing SW. to the coast of Malabar.

Canham, Suffolk, near Edmundsbury.

CANINA, a district and it's capital, in the N. part of Turkish Albania.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, in the state of New York, W. of Lake Otsego: it is about 9 miles long, but narrow. Lat. 42. 43. N. lon. 75. W.

Cank, or *Cannock*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Canley*, Warw. a hamlet of Stoneley.

CANNAY, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, SW. of the Isle of Skye. In this island

island are vast ranges of basaltic columns, rising one above another, from the sea, and forming a causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like a paved street.

CANNÆ, in ancient geography, a town of Apulia, rendered famous by a terrible overthrow which the Romans received from the Carthaginians, under Hannibal. The scene of action is, to this day, marked by the name of *Pezzo di Saugue*, the Field of Blood. The modern name of Cannæ, if this place exists at all, and is not entirely abandoned, is CANNE, situated in the country of Bari. Many writers have mistaken it for Canusium, now Canosa.

Cannel, or *Catnel*, Suff. E. of Needwood Forest. *Cannington*, Somers. 2 miles from Bridgewater. *Cannings, Bishop's*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Cannonby*, Cumb. part of Crossby. *Cannon Frome*, near Hereford. *Cannons*, Midd. near Edgeware. *Cannon's Leigh*, Devons. between Tiverton and Wellington. *Cannons, Little*, Herts, in the parish of Shenley. *Cannons*, Essex, near Nettleswell. *Cannons*, Surry, in the parish of Banstead.

CANOBIO, a town of Milan, situated on the W. side of Lake Maggiore, 30 miles W. of Como.

CANOGE, a town in the country of Oude, situated on the W. bank of the Ganges, near it's confluence with the Calini. It is 50 miles W. of Lucknow.

CANOSA, anciently CANUSIUM, a town of Bari, Naples, 31 miles W. of Bari.

CANSO, a cape, island, and sea-port town, near the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates it from Cape Breton. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 60. 55. W.

CANNSTADT, a town of Wirtemburg, situated on the Neckar, 3 miles NE. of Stutgard.

CANTAL, a department of France, so called from a high mountain in it's centre, 14 miles from St. Flour, and 16 from Aurillac. Before the revolution it was part of Auvergne. The chief town is St. Flour.

CANTAZARA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

* CANTERBURY, an ancient city of Kent, the sea of an archbishop, primate of all England. The silk manufactures, first introduced by the French refugees, are still carried on here, though on the decline; the principal manufactures are worsted and Canterbury muslins, made of silk and cotton. It is also noted for it's fine brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is situated on the river Stour, 26 miles SE. by E. of Rochester, and 56 from London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Canterwood, Kent, in Eltham parish. *Canterton*, Hants, in the New Forest.

CANTIN, CAPE, on the W. coast of Morocco, in lat. 32. 30. N.

Cantley, 8 miles E. of Norwich. *Cantley*, Yorks. S. of Doncaster.

CANTON, or QUANG-TCHEOU, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quantong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts are numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag stones, and adorned with lofty arches. The houses are remarkably neat, but consist of only one story, and they have no windows to the street. The covered market-places are full of shops. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk-stuffs. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, many of whom reside in barks, which form a kind of floating city; they touch one another, and are so ranged as to form streets. Each bark lodges a family and their grand children, who have no other dwelling. At break of day, all the people who inhabit them, depart to fish, or to cultivate their rice. Lat. 23. 8. N. lon. 113. E.

Cantrebychan, E. of Carmarthen. *Cantremew*, N. of Carmarthen.

CANTYRE, a peninsula of Argyleshire, 50 miles long from N. to S. and from 5 to 8 broad. Across the isthmus which joins it on the N. to the mountainous district of Knapdale, and which is scarcely a mile broad, it has been usual to draw boats and small vessels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the headland, amid shoals and currents. A canal might easily be cut across it. To the S. the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil in general is fertile, particularly in the S. parts.

CANNEY, ISLE, Essex, about 5 miles in length, from Hole Haven to Leigh, is often overflowed by the Thames, (which is here 2 miles over) except the hilly part, to which the sheep, that are fed here in great numbers, at such times retire.

Canwell, Staff. 3 miles SW. of Tamworth. *Canwich*, near Lincoln. *Canyccke*, Cornw. at the NW. point of the Land's End.

CAORLA, a town and island, of Friuli, Venice.

CAPACCIO, a town in the Principato Citra.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names, CLEAR, CAPE; GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, &c.

Capel, Kent, SE. of Tunbridge. *Capel*, Kent, between Folkeston and Dover. *Capel*, Suff. near Orford. *Capel*, Yorks. N. of Howden. *Capella, St. Spirituous*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Capellar Hill*, Heref. near Brockhampton.

CAPELLE, a town in the dept. of Aisne, 8 miles NE. of Guise; a town in the dept. of

of the Lot; and a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais.

Caple's Court, Kent, near Ivy Church, in Romney Marsh.

CAPESTAN, a town in the dept. of Herault, 9 miles N. of Narbonne.

Capesthorn, Chesh. 3 miles SW. of Macclesfield. *Capheaton*, Northumberl. 12 miles from Newcastle.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the S. by the countries of Bari and Basilicata, by Moliso on the W. and the Adriatic on the N. and E. It is a level country, without trees, a sandy soil, and hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. The principal towns are Manfredonia, Troja, Mount St. Angelo, Foggia, and Vulturara.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock, with a castle on it's eastern peak, and a harbour of Genoa. Lat. 44. 19. N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable town on the gulf of Trieste, lately subject to Venice.

Cappa, in Waterford, Munster. *Cappaghtaggel*, in Galway, Connaught. *Cappagh*, in Tipperary, Munster.

Cappel Canon and *Cappel St. Silim*, Cardiganshire.

Cappernane, in Mayo, Connaught. *Cappoquin*, or *Caperqueen*, in Waterford, Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

CAPRAJA, a mountainous island, NE. of Corsica, about 5 leagues in circumference. It is surrounded with rocks, except in one part, where there is a good harbour, the town of Capraja.

CAPRI, anciently CAPREA, a town and island, 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth, in the bay of Naples, where the Emperor Tiberius occasionally resided, indulging himself in debaucheries, and issuing his bloody orders of execution. It is mountainous but fertile, with great plenty of quails and other game.

CAPUA, a large city of Lavora, Naples, built in the 9th century, near the ruins of the ancient Capua. It is 15 miles N. of Naples.

Car, Lancas. near Prescot. *Car*, a river in Dorsets.

CARACCAS, or ST. JUAN DE LEON, a town and district of Terra Firma, bounded by the provinces of Venzuela on the W. Cumana on the E. and the Caribbean Sea on the N. Lat. 10. 3. N. lon. 65. 10. W.

CARAMANIA, a province of Natolia, which comprehends the ancient Pamphylia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It is now divided into seven sangiacats, of which Cogni is the principal.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca. It is a valley, surrounded by high mountains in which are rivulets, whence the natives get good salt. It's capital is Caramanta. Lat. 5. 18. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

Caran, a river in Glouces. *Carantock*, Cornw. near Padstow.

CARAVACCA, ST. CRUZ DE, a town of Murcia.

Carlerton, Nott. in the parish of Edenstow. *Carbridge*, Oxf. SW. of Witney. *Carbroke*, Norf. near Watton.

Carbury, in Cork, Munster.

Carcalton, or *Colston*, Nott. on the N. side of Bingham.

CARCASSONE, a town of France, in the dept. of Ande, divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, by the Ande, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. The Upper Town, or the city, is very ancient; the Lower is modern, in the form of a long square, regularly built, and provided with an aqueduct which brings the water of the river to different fountains. Here are manufactures of fine and other cloths. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris.

Carclew, Cornw. 2 miles from Pentryn. *Carden*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Carden Hall*, Cumb. S. of Carlisle.

*CARDIFF, a compact and well-built town of Glamorganshire, with very extensive and considerable old walls, and a harbour 3 miles down the river; but vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town. This town has a considerable trade with Bristol and other places; and near it are works of cast and wrought iron. A canal, 25 miles in length, has been lately completed, from Cardiff to the iron-works at Merthyr Tidvil. Cardiff is the county-town of Glamorganshire, seated on the river Taff, or Tave, 3 miles from the Severn, 12 E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

*CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganshire, is large, populous, and pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome bridge. In it's neighbourhood are iron and tin works, established about the year 1768. It is 33 miles NE. by E. of St. David's, and 225 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, is bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, in the Irish Channel; on the N. and NE. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the E. and SE. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; and on the S. by Carmarthenshire. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 6 market towns, and 64 parishes. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are pastures well stocked with sheep and cattle. Here is also plenty of tame and wild fowl, and it is well supplied with fish from the sea, and from

from it's own lakes and rivers, near which there is a great number of otters. The mountains abound with lead and silver ore, mines of which have several times been worked to advantage. The principal rivers are the Tivy, Rydal, and the Istwith. Cardigan Bay lies on the coast.

Cardingham, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Cardington*, SE. of Bedford. *Cardington*, Shrops. between Bishop's Castle and Wenlock. *Cardiston*, Norf. near Repeham. *Cardock Hill*, Shrops. near Cardington.

CARDONA, a town of Catalonia, seated on an eminence near the river Cardonero, 40 miles NNW. of Barcelona. A mountain in the neighbourhood yields immense quantities of salt, of various colours.

Cardunack, Cumb. in the parish of Boulness. *Careby*, Linc. 8 miles N. of Stamford. *Carehouse*, Northumb. between Hexham and Bellingham.

CARELIA, the SE. part of Finland, now mostly included in the government of Wiburg, and subject to Russia.

CARENTAN, a town in the dept. of the Channel, with a harbour for small vessels. It is 6 miles S. of Cherburg.

Careswell, Staff. W. of Cheadle. *Caresley*, Warw. N. of Coventry. *Cary Lites*, Somers. E. of Somerton.

Carcy's Fort, 7 miles SW. of Wicklow.

Cargillen, Cornw. between Dulo and Morual. *Cargeron*, Cornw. 2 miles NE. of Saltash. *Carhampton*, Somers. near Dunster.

CARIATI, NUOVA, and VECCHIA, 2 towns of Calabria Citra.

CARIBEE ISLANDS. See INDIES, WEST.

Carigaline, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Carigaline*, in Cork, Munster.

CARIGAN, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, situated on the Chiers, 9 miles ESE. of Sedan.

CARIGNANO, a town and principality of Savigliano, in Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 miles S. of Turin.

Carigtowhill, in Cork, Munster.

CARIMON JAVA, three or four islands, N. of Java, where European ships touch for refreshments in their voyage to Borneo. Lat. 5. 56. S. lon. 109. 15. E.

Carincham, Chesh. 3 miles NW. of Congleton. *Carington*, Chesh. in the parish of Bowden.

CARINOLA, a town of Lavora, Naples, 13 miles NE. of Capua.

CARINTHIA, divided into UPPER and LOWER, a duchy in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N. and E. by Styria and Saltsburg, and on the W. by the Tyrolese; mountainous and woody, with a great number of lakes, yet abounding in corn.

Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, a little S. of Newport. King Charles I. was imprisoned here 13 months.

CARISTO, or CASTEL ROSSO, a town in Negropont, situated at it's southern extremity.

Carlanstown, in Meath, Leinster, nearly 33 miles from Dublin.

Carlbury, Durh. near Darlington. *Carlby*, Linc. N. of Stamford. *Carleton*, *East Carleton*, or *Carleton Rode*, Norf. NE. of Buckenham. *Carleton*, or *Carleton in Linderick*, Nott. 4 miles SW. of Blith.

*CARLINGFORD, a sea-port town, in Louth, Leinster, chiefly noted for it's fine oysters. The harbour is between 3 and 4 miles long, and as many broad, and the largest vessels may anchor here in 20 fathom water. It is 52 miles nearly N. of Dublin.

Carlingthwate Hall, Derbys. NE. of Alfreton.

*CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, containing between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in a fertile country, near the confluence of 3 fine rivers, the Eden, the Peterell, and the Canda, or Caude, all abounding with fish, and by which it is nearly surrounded. It has long been noted for making whips and fish hooks; and considerable quantities of printed linens, check, cottons, fustians, hats, tanned leather, nails, coarse knives, stockings, &c. are manufactured here. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania. It contains about 1600 inhabitants, and 300 stone houses, besides 3 churches, a college, and a court-house. It is 93 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Carlogus Point, Cornw. Land's End.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 28 miles in length, and 18 at it's greatest breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's County; on the N. and NE. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. SE. and SW. by Wexford and Kilkenny. It contains 50 parishes, about 8763 houses, and 44,000 inhabitants. It's chief town is

CARLOW, a neat town, seated on the E. side of the river Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand Canal, 16 miles NE. of Kilkenny.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 37 miles NW. of Belgrade.

CARLSCRONA, or CARLSCROON, a town of Blekinge, in S. Gothland, with a harbour, large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the shoals and rocky sands at it's mouth. The town mostly stands upon a small, rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the bason,

 where

where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and thence along 2 long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is spacious and contains about 18,000 inhabitants; some of the buildings are brick, but generally they are of wood. Here is a dock hollowed out of the solid rock, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and a covered one whose bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonade to a temple than a receptacle for ships. In 1680, the town was founded; in 1724 the former dock; and in 1779 the latter was completed. According to the original plan, 3 basons and 30 docks, communicating by sluices, were intended, but a century will probably elapse before they can be completed. Carlscrona is 220 miles nearly S. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 20. N. lon. 15. 25. E.

Carlstadt, a fortress of Croatia; and a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia.

Carlstadt, a town of Vermeland, in Sweden, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elbe. The houses are built of wood, and painted. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who have manufactures of linen and woollen, copper and iron, and trade with these, and with timber, across the lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Carlton, Bedf. NE. of Onlney. *Carlton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Drax and Snaith. *Carlton*, Camb. 6 miles N. of Horsheath. *Carlton*, Cumb. near Carlisle. *Carlton*, Cumb. NW. of Ravenglass. *Carlton*, Cornw. near Penzance. *Carlton*, Cumb. NE. of Penrith. *Carlton*, Durh. NW. of Stockton. *Carlton*, Lancas. in Amounderness. *Carlton*, Leices. N. of Bosworth. *Carlton*, 3 miles SE. of Norwich. *Carlton*, Northamp. W. of Rockingham Forest. *Carlton*, Suff. 5 miles E. of Beccles, called Carlton Colvile. *Carlton*, Suff. near Brinkley. *Carlton*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Carlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Helmsley. *Carlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, E. of Bishopsdale. *Carlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Wharlton Castle. *Carlton*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Carlton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Rothwell. *Carlton*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Skipton. *Carlton Castle*, Linc. E. of Louth. *Carlton, E.* and *W.* Yorks. W. Riding, in Craven. *Carlton in Moreland*, Linc. bordering on Nottinghamshire. *Carlton, Magna* and *Parva*, Linc. E. of Louth. *Carltons, N.* and *S.* Linc. NW. of the city of Lincoln. *Carlton, N.* and S. Northumb. 6 or 7 miles from Alnwick. *Carlton, St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's*, Norf. NE. of Windham. *Carlton Scroop*, Linc. 5 miles from Grantham. *Carlton Carlew*, Leices. W. of Hallaton. *Carlton Parva*, or *S. Carlton*, Notting. a hamlet of Muscomb. *Carlton upon Trent*, Nottingh. between Newark and Tuxford.

Carmagnola, a strong town, in Saluzzo, Piedmont, 11 miles SSE. of Turin.

Carmarthenshire, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 26 at it's greatest breadth, is bounded on the W. by Pembrokeshire; on the N. and NE. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; on the E. and SE. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire; and on the S. by Bristol Channel. It contains 6 market towns and 87 parishes. It is fruitful in corn, grass, wood, coal, and sea fish, especially salmon. The air is mild, it not being extremely mountainous. It's chief town is

*Carmarthen, a well-built, populous town, in former times the residence of the princes of S. Wales, and now usually reckoned the politest place in the principality. It is pleasantly situated, in a fertile country, on the river Towy (near it's conflux with the Gwilly) over which it has a narrow stone bridge (but lately widened) of 7 arches, with a very commodious quay, to which vessels of 200 tons burden may come up; 24 miles SE. of Cardigan, and 215 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on June 3, July 10, August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14.

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, standing on the skirts of the sea, and forming the most remarkable head-land on all that coast. It extends from near St. Jean d'Acre on the S. a considerable way inland to the E.

Carmino, Cornw. S. of Halston.

Carmon, a town of Friuli, in Italy.

Carmona, a town of Andalusia, 33 miles NE. of Seville.

Carmony, in Antrim, Ulster.

Carnaby, Yorks. near Bridlington Bay.

Carnarvonshire, a county of North Wales, about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, is bounded on the W. and N. by the sea, and the Isle of Anglesea, on the E. and SE. by Denbighshire and Merionethshire, and on the S. by Merionethshire and the sea. It contains 7 hundreds, 68 parishes, 5 market towns, and 1 city. The air is cold; this country being the most mountainous district of N. Wales. It's central part is entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute it's dreary region. Cattle, goats, and sheep, are it's rural riches. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Several copper mines have been worked in various parts, and there are some of these at present about Llauberris. Other places afford lead; and slates, with quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden.

*Carnarvon, is a well-built, populous

lous town of Carnarvonshire, with a celebrated castle, in a small, dark room of which, not 12 feet long nor 8 broad, Edward II. was born: it is surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and 2 rivers, one of which is the Menay. The harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. Carnarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, Liverpool, Bristol, and London. It is 7 miles SW. of Bangor, and 251 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Carnatic, The, a rich, populous, and fertile country of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel to Cape Comorin; including it's appendages, which are Tanjoge, Maravar, Trinchinopoly, Madura, and Tinivelly. It is 570 miles in length from N. to S. and from 120 to 75 miles wide. The revenue of the sovereign, or nabob of Arcot, is about 1,500,000l. *per ann.* out of which the E. India Company receive a subsidy of 160,000l. toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 108 miles along the coast, and 47 inland in the widest part; it's revenue is 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras.

Cardonagh, in Donegal, Ulster. *Carnew*, in Wicklow, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin.

Carnia. See Acarnia.

Carniola, a province in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N. by Stiria and Carinthia, and on the S. by Istria and the Adriatic. It is rocky and mountainous, and produces corn, wine, and oil. The principal towns are Laubach, Gurkfield, or Kersks, and Gottschee. It is subject to the house of Austria.

Carno, a river in Montgomerys. *Carnon*, Cornw. NW. of Columb. *Carnonhigh*, Cornw. between St. Ives Bay and the Land's End.

Carnteel, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Carolina, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the W. by Louisiana; on the N. by Virginia; on the E. by the ocean; and on the S. by Georgia. It lies between 32½ and 36½ degrees N. lat. and produces rice, tobacco, Indian wheat, tar, pitch, wax, beeves, hogs, hides, tallow, cotton, indigo, &c. The birds, beasts, and fish are very numerous. Their native fruits are peaches, but the best figs, melons, and other fruits, transplanted from Europe, thrive well here. N. Carolina is 385 miles in length (from E. to W.) and from 90 to 150 in breadth. It is divided into 58 counties, but has no capital. S. Carolina extends 200 miles in length, from E. to W. and 120 in it's mean breadth. It is divided into 35 counties. Charleston was formerly the capital, and is still reckoned the chief town, but Columbia is the seat of government.

Caroline, a county of Maryland: and a county of Virginia.

Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, supposed to be 30 in number, but little known. Lat. 6. to 10. N. lon. 136. to 156. E.

Carpathian, or Krapack Mountains, divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

Carpentras, the chief town of Venaissin, in France, containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Auson, 14 miles NE. of Avignon.

Carperby, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Askrig.

Carpi, a town and district of Modena.

Carpi, a town in the Veronese, situated on the Adige. Prince Eugene gained a victory over the French here, in 1701.

Carpmansel, Lanc. on the Winster, bordering on Westmorland.

Carra, a river in Kerry, Munster.

Carram, Northumbl. on the Tweed.

Carrants, Dorsets. near Winterborn St. Martins. *Carraw*, Northumb. between Scavenshale and Welton. *Carre*, a river in Somersetshire.

Carrigart, in Donegal, Ulster.

Carrick, the S. division of Ayrshire, stretching about 30 miles in length.

* Carrick on Shannon, a town of Leitrim, in Connaught, 77 miles NW. of Dublin.

* Carrick on Suir, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, noted for the manufacture of broad cloth and ratteens. It is situated on the Suir, which is navigable hither for sloops, 14 miles NW. of Waterford, and 74 from Dublin.

Carrickasticken, a river and mountain of Louth, in Leinster. *Carrickbeg*, in Waterford, Munster, on the river Suir, opposite to Carrick on Suir. *Carrick Edmond*, in Louth, Leinster.

* Carrickfergus, the county-town of Antrim, in Ulster, seated on a safe and spacious bay, of the same name, called also Belfast Lough, with an excellent harbour, 88 miles N. of Dublin.

* Carrickmacross, a flourishing town of Monaghan, in Ulster, 19 miles SSE. of Monaghan, and 40 NNW. of Dublin.

Carrickmines, in Dublin, Leinster. *Carrigans*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Carrignemelogh*, in Cork, Munster, 147 miles from Dublin. *Carringoon*, near Mallow, in Cork, Munster.

Carrog, or *Kenog*, a river in Carnarvonshire. *Carrock*, a mountain in Cumberland, 755 yards above the level of the sea. *Carrock Passage*, Cornwall, near Fowey Haven.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingshire, rising on the S. side of the Campsey Hills, and flowing into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from it's source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly, and on it's banks, one mile from Falkirk, are the celebrated Carron works, buildings of vast extent, founded in 1761, on a spot where there was not a single house; this is now the largest iron foundery in Europe, constantly employing about 1600 men. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article for domestic use, to cannon of the largest caliber. The machinery, constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Great Britain, in elegance and correctness.

Carsey, Suff. near Hadley. *Carshalton*, Surry, SW. of Croydon, near Banstead Downs, a beautiful village, situated among springs and water brooks. *Carsington*, Derbys. NW. of Wirksworth. *Carson*, 3 miles W. of Shrewsbury. *Carsop*, 6 miles NW. of Hereford. *Carswell*, Northumb. on the ocean, 6 miles NE. of Morpeth.

Cart, Black and *White*, two rivers of Renfrewshire, which uniting their streams, fall into the Clyde near Renfrew.

CARTAMA, a town of Granada, 24 miles NW. of Malaga; and another town of Granada.

CARTERET ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret, in Aug. 1767: it is about 6 leagues long, from E. to W. Lat. 8. 26 S. lon. 154. 14. E.

Carter Fells, Northumb. near Blackburn.

CARTHAGENA, a town of Murcia, seated on a bay of the same name, in which vast quantities of mackerel are caught. Here is a very large arsenal, with every requisite for building and fitting out ships of the line. The harbour is spacious and deep, being a bason hollowed by nature, and sheltered from the winds by several hills, placed round it at equal distances. It is 27 miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 38. N. lon. 0. 36. W.

CARTHAGENA, a large and rich city, capital of the province of Carthagena, in the Terra Firma, which is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by the river St. Martha, and on the W. by the sea and the Gulf of Darien, with one of the best harbours in S. America; the entrance, however, is so narrow, that only one vessel can enter it at a time. The revenues of the king of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma are brought to this place. Lat. 10. 27. N. lon. 75. 22. W.

CARTHAGE, once a celebrated city of Africa, and rival of Rome, but now in ruins. It is 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the promontory called Cape Carthage.

CARTHAGO, a city, capital of Costa Rica, in Mexico, situated in lat. 10. 20. N. on a river of the same name, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 9. 40. N.

Carthkenny, a river in Carmarthenshire. *Cartington*, Northumb. near N. and S. Carlton. *Cartlone Passage*, Lanc. on the Ken Sands, near Cartinel. *Cartlidge*, Bucks, near Chesham.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, seated among the hills, called Cartmel Fells, near the river Ken and the Ken Sands, a sandy shore, which requires guides to direct strangers on their way. It has a harbour for boats, and a market well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 NNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Carton, in Kildare, Leinster.

Cart Vonan, Northumb. near Great Chester, S. of the Picts' Wall.

CARWAR, a bay and sea-port, on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 89 miles NNW. of Beddanore.

CASA CALANDA, a town of Molisco, Naples.

CASA MASSIMA, a town of Bari, Naples.

CASAC, or CAZAC, a country of Asia, nominally subject to Persia, but governed by princes of it's own: it is about 5 leagues long, from N. to S. and rather more from E. to W. The inhabitants, who are descended from the Cossacks, are rude and barbarous. The capital is Cazac Loree.

CASAL, the chief city of Motserrat, in Italy, formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, but deprived of it's fortifications in 1695. It is 34 miles ENE. of Turin.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Lucca.

CASBIN, or KAIWIN, a large trading city of Irac Agemi, in Persia, 240 miles NNW. of Ispahan.

CASAN. See KASAN.

CASCAES, a sea-port of Portuguese Estremadura, N. of the mouth of the Tajo.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, a free town of Hungary, 75 miles E. of Buda.

Cascaragan, in Leitrim, Connaught.

CASCO, a town and bay, on the coast of Main, in New England; the latter is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands.

CASERTA, a town, with a most magnificent palace, of Lavora, Naples, 5 miles E. of Capua.

Cash, in Fermanagh, Ulster, 90 miles from Dublin. *Cashin*, a river in Kerry, Munster.

* CASHEL, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 76 miles SW. of Dublin, and 13 NW. of Clonmell.

CASHEN. See CACHAN.

CASHGUR. See BUCHARIA.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, formerly the capital

capital of Bucharia, to which it also gave name, but much declined since the Tartars have been in possession of the country. It still, however, carries on a considerable commerce with the neighbouring countries. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, in lat. 39. 35. N. lon. 80. E.

Cashiobury, Herts, near Watford.

CASHMERE, a province of India, subject to the Sultan of Candahar. It lies N. of the Indian Caucasus, and E. of the Indus. It is 80 miles long and 40 broad. Surrounded by lofty mountains, from which there fall numerous cascades; this valley is celebrated for it's romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere; it is subject, however, to earthquakes, on which account the houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls, which are distributed over many parts of Asia, and into Africa and Europe. It's capital,

CASHMERE, is a large city, built on both sides of the Chelun, a large, navigable river; and is 285 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 49. N. lon. 73. 11. E.

Cashmore, Dorsets. near Chettle.

CASHNA, part of the extensive country called Soudan by the Arabs, and Negroland by the Europeans; a large kingdom, in the interior of Africa, S. of Zaara, E. of Tombuctou, and W. of Zamfara. It resembles Bornou in climate and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religious profession and government of the people. It's monkeys and parrots are numerous, and of various species. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one sovereign. It's capital,

CASHNA, is about 800 miles nearly S. of Tripoli, in lat. 16. 20. N.

Cashop, 3 miles from Durham.

CASIMIR. See CAZIMIR.

Casimul, Dors. in the parish of Whitchurch. *Casley*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Otley.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia, on the N. of Persia, about 680 miles in length, and 260 in breadth. It has no tide, but has strong currents, and is subject to violent storms, which the Russian vessels weather with difficulty. It's waters are brackish; the fisheries extensive. The roe of the sturgeons and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

CASSANO, a town of Bari; a town of Calabria Citra; a town of Principato Ultra; and a town of Milan, situated on the Adda.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, circle of Upper Rhine. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, the latter of which is well built and spacious. The castle or palace commands a delightful prospect, and has fine gardens and a curious cabinet. It is seated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 34. E.

CASSEL, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the sea, though 50 miles distant, 10 miles NE. of St. Omers.

CASSEL, a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the E. side of the river Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

Cassel, a river in Carnarvonshire, which runs into the Conway, near Caerhun. *Cassenton*, on the Isis, 4 miles from Oxford. *Cassey*, near Norwich, on the Hier. *Cassulberry*, Herts, 3 miles NE. of Ware. *Cast*, Somers. S. of Frome Selwood.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia.

CASTLEAMARA, a sea-port town, and another town of Principatro Citra.

CASTLE ARAGONESE, in Sardinia.

CASTLE BALDO, a town of the Veronese.

CASTEL BRANCO, a town of Beira.

CASTEL DE VIDE, a town of Alentejo.

CASTEL FOLIT, a town of Catalonia.

CASTEL GONDOLFO, near Rome.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, situated on the river Avance, 24 miles WNW. of Agen.

CASTEL NUONO, a town of Modena; a town of Placentia; and a town of Friuli.

CASTEL RODRICO, in Tra los Montes.

CASTELLANE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, seated on the river Verdun, in a mountainous country, which, however, is fertile in corn and pasture, 42 miles NW. of Nice.

CASTELLANZA, a town of Milan.

CASTELLON, a town of Catalonia.

CASTLENAUDARY, a town in the dept. of Aude, seated on an eminence, at the foot of which is a large bason of the Canal, ci devant Royal, 25 miles NW. of Carcassone.

CASTIGLIONE, 2 towns of Lucca; a town of Tuscany; a town of Genoa; a town of the Bolognese; a town of Mantua; a town of Principato Citra; a town of Abruzzo Citra; and a town of Calabria Citra; all in Italy. Also a town of Val Demona, in Sicily.

CASTILE, New, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Estremadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Castile; on the E. and SE. by Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia. It is divided into 3 parts; Agraria to the N.; Mancha to the

E.; and

E.; and Sierra to the S. The air is pure and healthy; the land is mountainous, but produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good pastures and fine wool. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Biscay, Austria, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Arragon; and on the S. by New Castile. It produces excellent wine; it's plains are covered with herds of large and small cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the finest wool in Spain. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, a county of Terra Firma, W. of Oronoko.

CASTELLARO, a town of Genoa; and a town of Mantua.

CASTILLON, a town in the dept. of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux.

Castle Acre, Norf. 4 miles NW. of Swaffham. *Castle Ashby*, Northamp. W. of Wellingborough.

Castlebaldwin, in Sligo, Connaught.

* CASTLEBAR, a populous town of Mayo, in Connaught, with a manufacture of linen. It is the assize town for the county, 35 miles N. of Galway, and 114 from Dublin.

* *Castlebellingham*, in Louth, Leinster, 34 miles from Dublin. * *Castleblakeney*, in Galway, Connaught, 80 miles from Dublin. *Castleblaney*, in Monaghan, Ulster, 80 miles NW. of Dublin. *Castleblack*, in Queen's County, Leinster. *Castlebridge*, in Wexford, Leinster.

Castle Camp, Camb. E. of Linton.

Castlecarberry, in Kildare, Leinster, nearly 26 miles from Dublin, near the Bog of Allen. *Castlecargan*, or *Cascarrigan*, in Leitrim, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin.

Castle Carew, Pembrokes. near Tenby.

CASTLE CAREY, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 160 houses, and 950 inhabitants, 5 miles from Wincanton, 12 SSE. of Wells, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Castlecomb, Wilts, near Chippenham.

CASTLECOMER, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, noted for it's coal-pits, which produce the excellent Kilkenny coal, remarkable for burning without emitting smoke. It is 10 miles N. of Kilkenny, and 45 SW. of Dublin.

Castlecuff, in King's County, Leinster.

Castle Beare, Midd. N. of Great Ealing. *Castle Bilham*, Leic. 3 miles SW. of Bourn. *Castle Danis*, Cornw. a hill near St. Columb.

Castledawson, in Derry, Ulster. *Castlederg*, in Tyrone, Ulster.

* CASTLEDERMOT, a town of Kildare, in Leinster, situated in a pleasant country, on the little river Lane, in the road between Cork and Dublin, from which latter it is distant 34 miles SW.

Castlefin, in Donegal, Ulster, 107 miles from Dublin. *Castlefreke*, in Cork, Munster, 3 mile SE. of Ross.

Castle Dykes, Northamp. 1 mile S. of Weedon. *Castle Eaton*, Wilts, 3 miles NW. of Highworth. *Castle Goodwin*, Glouc. near Painswick. *Castle Hean*, Herts, at the foot of Hatterel Hill. *Castle Hedingham*, Essex, 7 miles SW. of Sudbury. *Castle Hill*, Warw. NW. of Kyneton. *Castle Hill*, Devons. 6 miles from Tawton.

Castle Guard, in Louth, Leinster. *Castle Hacket*, in Galway, Connaught, 97 miles from Dublin. *Castle Haven*, a small but safe harbour of Cork, Munster. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 9. 10. W.

Castle Hornock, Cornw. on a mount, near Penzance. *Castle How*, Westm. an artificial hill, near Tebay. *Castle Howard*, the seat of the earl of Carlisle, near Malton.

CASTLE ISLAND, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 8 miles E. of Tralee, 30 NW. of Cork, and 133 from Dublin.

Castle Knock, 3 miles from Dublin. *Castle Laghan*, in Mayo, Connaught.

CASTLE LEHAN, a town of Cork, in Munster, 12 miles NE. of Cork.

CASTLEMAINE, a bay and sea-port of Kerry, in Munster, 152 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE MARTYR, a town of Cork, in Munster, 12 miles SE. of Cork, and 123 from Dublin.

Castle Hill, near Bedford.

Castlemorris, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Castleotway*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Castleotway*, in Limerick, Munster.

Castle Peverel, Derbysh. in the High Peak.

Castleplunket, in Roscommon, Connaught, 79 miles from Dublin. *Castle Pollard*, in W. Meath, Leinster, 64 miles from Dublin. *Castlepooky*, in Cork, Munster, near Doneraile. *Castlerea*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin. *Castlereagh*, in Down, Ulster.

CASTLE RISING, a poor town of Norfolk, scarcely containing ten families, yet sends two members to parliament: it's harbour is choked up with sands, and it's market disused. It is 7 miles NE. of Lynn.

Castle Rock, in Antrim, Ulster, on a hill, E. of Carrickfergus Bay.

Castle Ruff, Kent, near Milton.

Castle Sampson, in Roscommon, Connaught, *Castle Shane*, in Monaghan, Ulster, 59 miles from Dublin.

Castle Steed, Cumb. NW. of Brampton. *Castle Thorp*, Bucks, near Hanslop. *Castleton*, Derbys. by the Peak's Hole, a very curious cavern, whence a stream of water issues. *Castleton*, Oxf. bordering on Glou-

cester-

cestershire. *Castleton,* Yorks. NW. of Rippon. *Castleton,* Yorks. in Cleveland. *Castleton,* Dorsets. near Sherborn, to which it is a suburb.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLE RUSHIN, the principal place of the Isle of Man, with a strong beautiful castle, of free stone, still entire, erected by Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960, who lies interred in it. At the entrance is a great stone chair, for the governor, and two smaller ones for the deemsters; and beyond this court is a room where the keys sit. On the other side are seen the governor's house, the chancery offices, and good barracks. It is situated on the SE. point of the island, with a shallow, rocky harbour, in lat. 54. 2. N. lon. 4. 35. W.

CASTLE TOWN, a parish, formerly called LIDDESDALE, and new town, begun to be erected in it, in 1793, and rapidly advancing, of Roxburghshire, in Scotland.

Castletown, in Cork, Munster, 110 miles from Dublin. *Castletown,* in Queen's County, Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin. *Castletown,* in Louth, Leinster. *Castletown,* in Kildare, 9 miles from Dublin. *Castletown Delvin,* in W. Meath, Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin. *Castletown Geoghan,* in W. Meath, Leinster. *Castletownlands,* in Mayo, Connaught. *Castletown Macenery,* in Limerick, Munster. *Castletown Roche,* in Cork, Munster, 115 miles from Dublin. *Castle Vellin,* in Down, Ulster, 65 miles from Dublin. *Castle Ward,* in Down, Ulster, a mile W. of Strangford.

CASTON, or CAWSTON, a town in Norfolk, seated on the Bure, over which it has a bridge, 10 miles N. by W. of Norwich. Market on Tuesday.

Caston, Hants, between Avington and Kingsworthy.

CASTOR, called by the Saxons *Thwang Caston,* i. e. *Thong Castle,* a town of Lincolnshire, (said to be built by Hengist, on a track of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide, cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern) 20 miles NE. of Lincoln, between Binbrook and Gloudford Bridge. Market on Monday.

Castor, Northamp. 3 miles from Peterborough. *Castor,* Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Norwick. *Castor Light House,* Norf. N. of Yarmouth. *Castor Trinity,* Norf. NW. of Yarmouth.

CASTRES, a considerable city, capital of the dept. of Tarne, seated on the river Agout, 34 miles E. of Thoulouse.

Castrigg, Cumb. parish of Crossthwaite.

CASTRO, a town of Arragon: a town of the Island of Chilo, in S. America; the capital town of the Island of Metelin, in the Archipelago; a duchy and town in the States of the Church, W. of the Patrimonio; a town of Otranto, Naples; and several other towns of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily.

CASTRO DEL REY, a town of Galicia.

CASTRO MARINO, a town of Algarve.

CASTRO VIREYNA, a district of Peru.

Caswald How, Cumb. E. of Whitehaven. *Caswell,* Oxfords. SW. of Witney. *Casworth,* Yorks. near Doncaster.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Arragon and a part of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenees; and on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean and Valencia. It's greatest extent from E. to W. is 112 miles, and from N. to S. 148. The air is wholesome. It's mountains, which are numerous, are covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble, and several sorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated city of Val di Noto, in Sicily, with a university. It's streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava. The inhabitants are about 30,000. The city stands on the E. coast, on a gulf of the same name, near Mount Ætna, and has often suffered by earthquakes, particularly in 1669 and 1693. In the last the town was entirely destroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt and repeopled, the land about it being fertile in corn, wine, fruits, &c. It is 47 miles SSW. of Messina. Lat. 37. 36. N. lon. 15. 29. E.

CATANZARO, a town of Calabria Ultra, with manufactures of silk, velvets, and cottons.

Catchuside, Northumb. 4 miles SE. of Ellesdon. *Catchborn,* Northumb. near Morpeth. *Catcomb,* Hants, near Portsmouth. *Catcomb,* Somersets. near Murlinch. *Cat Dean,* Durham, W. of Wearmouth.

CATEAU, or CHATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town in the depart. of the North, 12 miles SE. of Cambray.

CATTEGAT, a gulf or passage, lying between Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by which the Baltic communicates with the Northern Ocean. It comprehends several Islands.

Catherham, Surry, N. of Blechingley. *Catern,* Somers. NE. of Bath. *Catesby,* Northamptons. NW. of Daventry. *Catesmore,* Linc. near Stamford. *Catfield,* Norf. near Hicking. *Catford Hall,* Lancashire, NW. of Preston. *Catfoss,* Yorks. in Holderness.

CATHARINENBURG, or EKATERINBURG, a town and province of Russia, included in the government of Perm, 148 miles SE. of Perm.

CATHARINENSLAF, or EKATERINOSLAV, the new name of the extended government of Asoph, which is now made to comprise New Russia and the Crimea. This government

ment is divided into two provinces, namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia, and the late government of Asoph; and the province of Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of the province of the same name, (See ASOPH) is 178 miles NE. of Cherson. Lat. 47. 23. N. lon. 35. 15. E.

CATHERLOUGH, See CARLOW.

Catherston, Dorsets. N. of Charmouth. *Cathorp*, Nott. in the parish of Lowham. *Cathorp*, Leices. near Rugby. *Cathorp*, Linc W. of Sleaford. *Cathorp*, Yorks. W. of Bridlington.

CATIF, EL, a town of Arabia, situated near the Persian Gulf, about 20 miles from the Island of Bahrein, 132 miles S. of Bassora. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Catley, Linc. W. of the ferry over the Witham. *Catlidge*, Camb. 2 miles from Newmarket.

CATMANDU, a town in the country of Mocampour, in Hindoostan Proper, 154 miles N. of Patna. Lat. 28. 6. N. lon. 84. 51. E.

Catmer, Berks, near Farnborough. *Catmouse Hill*, and *Vale*, Rutl. SE. of Okeham. *Caton*, Yorks. SW. of Scarborough.

CATOCHE, CAPE, the NE. promontory of Yucatan, in N. America. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 87. 30. W.

Catsgrove Hill, Berks, near Reading. *Catsley*, Dorsets. in Carscomb parish. *Catstock*, Dorsets. NW. of Frampton. *Catstreet*, Sussex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, a city and district of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, subject to the Berar rajah, a Mahratta prince. It is a post of consequence, from it's being the only road between Bengal and the northern circars, and is seated on the river Mahanuddy, near it's entrance into the Bay of Bengal, 184 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 20. 51. N. lon. 86. 1. E.

Cattal, *Magna* and *Parva*, Yorks. near Boroughbridge.

* CATTERICK, Yorks. near Richmond, has a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract near it. It is called *Cataracton* in Ptolemy, and appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans.

Catterall, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Catterly*, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Catterton*, Yorksh. W. Riding, near Bilburgh and Belton. *Catterworth*, Somers. near Bowditch, a Roman camp of a circular form, on the summit of a hill. *Cattesfield*, Sussex, W. of Cowhurst. *Cattshall*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Catthorp*, Leic. NE. of Hallaton. *Catton*, Derbys. on the borders of Staff. *Catton*, Lanc. in Lonsdale. *Catton*, Yorkshire, SW. of Thirsk. *Catton*, Yorks. NW. of Pocklington. *Catwade Bridge*, Suff. near Maningtree. *Catwater*, one of the three harbours at Plymouth. *Catwick*, Yorks. near Hornsey, in Holderness. *Catworth*, *Great* and *Little*, Huntingdons. near Spaldwick.

CAVA, a town of Principato Citra, trading in silk and linens.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaissin, seated in an island formed by the river Durance, 24 miles SE. of Avignon.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded on the W. and SW. by Leitrim and Longford; on the NW. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the NE. by Monaghan; and on the E. and S. by E. and W. Meath. It is about 47 miles long and 24 broad, and contains 30 parishes, 16,314 houses, and 81,570 inhabitants. In many parts it is open, bleak, and dreary, but from Cavan to Lough Earne it is fertile, well wooded, and extremely picturesque. At the foot of the hills are many beautiful lakes, mostly small, but some of a larger size. The linen manufacture is carried on in it pretty extensively, it's yearly trade in it having been averaged at 68,200l. It's capital, Cavan, has barracks for a troop of horse, and is 54 miles NW. of Dublin.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, inhabited by 7 distinct nations, each speaking a different language, mostly, however, Christians, namely, the Tartars, the Abkas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kiiti, the Lesguis, and the Georgians. These mountains are said to be the highest in Asia, and their summits, which are full of rocks and frightful precipices, passable in many places only by narrow paths, are perpetually covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, *gom*, a species of grain resembling millet, but cultivated like rice, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines hereabout grow winding round the high trees. The northern parts are mostly subject to Russia, and southern to Turkey.

CAUCASUS, one of the governments of Russia, divided into the provinces of Astracan and Caucasus; the latter comprises the Cuban and the district between the Black Sea and the Caspian, as far as the confines of Georgia. The principal town is Astrican.

CAUDEBEC, a trading and populous town, in the dept. of Lower Seine, situated on the Seine, 18 miles NW. of Rouen.

Caudle Green, Glouces. in Brimpsfield hamlet. *Cave*, Devons. near Bampton. *Cavehurst*, Hants, near King's Clere. *Cave*, *N.* and *S.* Yorks. a little N. of the Humber. *Cavendish*, Sussex, between Long Melford and Clare.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rising among the

the Gauts, in the Bednore country, takes a SE. direction through Mysore, and watering Seringapatam, Allumbady, Tritchinopoli, and Tanjore, falls into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Negapatam.

Caveham, Suffolk, between Bury and Mildenhall. *Caverleigh*, Devonsh. SW. of Tiverton. *Caversfield*, Bucks. N. of Bicester, in Oxfordsh. *Caversham*, Oxfordsh. 2 miles N. of Reading. *Cavet House*, Yorks. S. of the Swale, towards Askrig.

CAVITE, a town in the island of Lucon, situated on a tongue of land, 3 leagues from Manilla. The houses are built of wood or canes; two convents only are of stone.

Caulcot, Northamp. E. of Higham Ferrers. *Cauldon*, Staff. W. of Blore.

CAUNE, LA, a town in the dept. of Tarn, situated near the mountains, where the river Agout has it's source, 21 miles ENE. of Castres.

Caunton, Nott. near Norwell. *Caus Castle*, Shrops. 4 miles E. of Powis Castle. *Causby*, Linc. W. of Alford. *Causey Park*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Causton Hill*, Warw. near Dunchurch. *Causway*, Sussex, near Arundel.

CAUTERETS, a village in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, noted for it's mineral waters. It is 18 miles SW. of Bagneres.

Cauthorp, Yorks. NW. of Barnesley. *Cauthorp*, Yorksh. N. Riding, NW. of Pickering. *Cauthorp*, Yorks. N. Riding, NE. of Masham. *Cauthwate*, Cumb. E. of Inglewood Forest. *Cauton*, Yorks. near Hovingham, W. of Malton. *Cawcot*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Bedf. near Biggleswade. *Cawdershaw*, Suss. S. of Petworth. *Caudwell*, Leices. near Waltham on the Would. *Cawhoniborn*, Worces. near Honiborn. *Cawkwell*, E. of Stanton. *Cawley Wood*, Bucks, near Little Gaddesden, in Herts, stands on a hill that overlooks 11 counties. *Cawner*, Derbysh. in the High Peak.

CAWOOD, a town of Yorkshire, situated on the Ouse, near Selby, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Cawood, Lanc. in Loynsdale. *Cawthorp*, Linc. near Bourn. *Cawthorp*, Linc. W. of Saltfleet. *Cawton*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Cawton*, Staff. E. of Cheadle. *Cawton*, Staff. E. of Handbury.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, the post town between Royston and Huntingdon, 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London.

Caxton, Kent, 2 miles from Rochester.

CAYA, a river which rises near Portalegere, in Alentejo, and running SE. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana at Badajoz; also a river of Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tamarit.

CAYENNE, a town and island of South America, on the coast of Guiana, about 15 leagues in circumference. It is a part of the French settlements there. The soil is a black sand, covering a loomy clay. The pastures feed a great number of horses, sheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will; and there are plantations of sugar, cocoa, coffee, indigo, maize, cassia, and vanilla. The beef, mutton, and poultry here are excellent.——N. B. A description of this colony, lately published at Paris, asserts, that it is an error to distinguish this island from the continent, as if it were perfectly detached from it.

Cayley, Yorks. W. Riding, near Otley.

CAYMAN. See CAIMAN.

Cayne, Cornw. SW. of Leskard. *Caynham*, Shrops. near Stottesdon. *Cayo*, Carmarth. *Cayso*, Bedfordsh. bordering on Huntingdonshire.

CAZIMIR, a town of Little Poland, built by King Casimir the Great, and situated on the Vistula, on the side opposite to Cracow, from which it is separated by a bridge. It was once a university, containing 11 colleges and 14 schools.

Cebbe, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Channel at Caitreagh.

CEBU. See SEBU.

Cecilstown, in Cork, Munster.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River, in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge. It is remarkable for it's natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through it's length by some great convulsion. The fissure at the bridge is, by some admeasurements, 270 feet deep, by others only 250, and is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top; over this tremendous chasm, a mass of rocks has so fallen, as to form an extraordinary and stupendous arch, in part covered with large trees, and affording a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

CEDOGNA, a decayed town of Principato Ultra, 12 miles NW. of Melfi.

CEPHALONIA, a considerable island of Greece, SW. of Livadia, and NW. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine; the climate is warm, and the trees blossom throughout the year. It has been subject to the Venetians, since 1449, but is now held by the French. Lat. 38. 22. N. lon. 20. 36. E.

CEFALU, a sea-port of Demona, Sicily, on the N. coast, in lat. 38. N.

CELANO, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

CELBRIDGE, a town in Kildare, Leinster, seated on the Liffey, about 10 miles from Dublin. Here is a curious manufacture of chip hats.

CELEBES, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, called also Macassar, S. of the Philippines, E. of Borneo, and W. of

the Moluccas. The heat would be insupportable but for the N Winds, and the rains which constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe at all times of the year, and in the forests are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and large ferocious monkeys; the most dangerous are the white, especially to women, whom they seize and tear to pieces. The chief enemies of the monkeys are the serpents, which are continually in pursuit of them; the larger swallowing them whole, and the smaller ensnaring them by art, seizing on them, and drinking their blood. No country in the world is furnished with a greater variety of poisons. The Dutch have several forts and settlements here. The natives are Mahometans, of an olive colour, low of stature, but strong and hardy. The NE. point of the island is in lat 1. 42. N. lon. 122. 14. E.

CENEDA, a town of Trevisano, Venice.

CENIS, MOUNT, in the Piedmont Alps, separating the marquisate of Susa from Maurienne.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma.

CERAM, one of the Molucca Islands, about 50 leagues long and 20 broad. The Dutch have destroyed the clove-trees all along this coast. Lat. 4. S. lon. 127. to 131. E.

CERDAGNE LA, a small district, partly of the E. Pyrenees, in what was formerly called Rousillon, and partly of Catalonia. Mont Louis was the capital of the former, as Puycerda is of the latter.

DERENZA, a town of Calabria Citra.

CERET, a town in the dept. of the E. Pyrenees, with a bridge of one arch over the river Tech, supposed to be the boldest and highest in France, 12 miles SW. of Perpignan.

CERIGO, anciently CYTHERA, a dry, mountainous island of the Archipelago, with it's chief town, separated from the former by a narrow strait, between the Morea and Candia. Some of the valleys are fertile. Sheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons are here in abundance. Lat. 36. 28. N. lon. 22. 42. E.

CERINES, a sea-port of Cyprus, in lat. 35. 22. N. and lon. 33. E.

CERNE ABBEY, Dorsetshire, stands on the river Cerne, in a pleasant vale, surrounded with steep hills, on one of which, Trendle Hill, a little to the N. is a gigantic figure, with the left hand extended, and in the right, which is erected, a club, cut in the chalk; it covers nearly an acre, and is repaired about once in 7 years, by cleansing the furrows and filling them with fresh chalk. It is 6½ miles from Dorchester, and 2 from Great Mintern. Market on Wednesday.

Cerne, Nether and *Upper*, on opposite sides of Cerne Abby. *Cerney, N.* and *S.* Glouc. the former near Cirencester, and the latter near Cricklade. *Cerrioy Druidon*, 8 miles from Denbigh.

CERVERA, a town of Catalonia; and a town of New Castile.

CERVIA, a sea-port of Romagna, where great quantities of salt are made of evaporated sea-water, 15 miles SSE. of Ravenna.

CESENA, a town of Romagna, 25 miles NNW. of Urbino.

CETTE, a sea-port in the dept. of Herault, seated on the place where the Canal, ci-devant, Royal begins, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles SW. of Montpellier.

CEVA, a town of Asti, in Piedmont.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the ci-devant Languedoc.

CEUTA, a sea-port of Fez, in Africa, seated on the Straits of Gibraltar, opposite to that place. It is subject to Spain.

CEYLON, or, in Arabic, SERANDIB, a large and mountainous island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Comorin, on the coast of Coromandel, about 200 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It produces large quantities of cinnamon, and its pepper is of superior quality. Here is a great variety of wood for all uses; but the most remarkable tree in the island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover 10 men, and protect them from rain. It abounds in corn, rice, elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkeys, tigers, and bears. In some places there are mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Dutch are, or lately were, in possession of all the coast of this fertile island, and to the distance of 10 or 12 leagues up the country. The natives are the Bedas, a hardy race, on the north; and on the south the Cinglasses, a people equally inoffensive, but more superstitious; they implore the interposition of their saints and heroes, and have various idols of monstrous forms. They are divided into tribes like the Hindoos, and their language, which is peculiar to themselves, is said to be copious, smooth, elegant, and polite. Lat. from 6. to upwards of 9 deg. N. lon. from 80. to nearly 83. deg. E.

CHABLAIS, a mountainous duchy, or district forming the N. part of the dept. of Mont Blanc; of which Thonon is the chief town. It is bounded by Faucigny on the S.

CHABLIS, a town in the dept. of Yonne, remarkable for it's excellent wines. It is 10 miles E. of Auxerre.

Chadbury, Dorsetsh. near Holt Forest. *Chad Chapel*, Ches. near Malpas. *Chaddesden*, 1 mile from Derby. *Chaddesley*, Worces. near Bromsgrove. *Chadfield*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Chadleworth*, Berks. SE. of Fawley. *Chadlington*, Oxfordshire,

fordshire, near Chipping Norton. *Chadson*, Northamptonsh. near Ashby Castle. *Chadshunt*, Warw. near Kingston. *Chadwell*, Essex, near Rumford. *Chadwick*, Worces. near Bromsgrove. *Chadwick*, Warwicks. parish of Hampton in Arden. *Chafcomb*, Somers. near Chard. *Chafford*, and *Chagford*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Chagford*, or *Chegford*, Devonshire, near Dartmore.

CHAGRE, a fort and river of Darien, which runs into the sea, 80 miles WSW. of Porto Bello.

CHAISE DIEU, LA, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 17 miles NNW. of Le Puy.

Chackendon, Oxf. near Woodcot. *Chalbury*, Dorsetshire. *Chalcomb*, Northamptonshire, on the borders of Oxfordshire.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

Chaldecote, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, E. of Smedmore. *Chaldown*, or *Chalkdown*, Surry, NE. of Ryegate. *Chaldon E.* and *W.* Dorsets. between Wareham and Weymouth. *Chaldwell*, Essex, NE. of Tilbury. *Chale*, Isle of Weight, below Sandown Castle. *Chalesworth*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Chalfont St. Giles*, and *Chalfont St. Peter's*, Bucks, near Amersham. *Chalford*, Glouc. in Eisley parish; has a woollen manufacture. *Chalford*, 1 mile from Oxford. *Chalgrave*, Bedf. S. of Tuedington. *Chalgrave*, Oxf. NE. of Dorchester. *Chalk*, Kent, near Northfleet. *Chalk Head*, Cumb. near Caldbeck. *Chalk Hill*, Bedf. near Dunstable. *Chalk Street*, Kent, between Chalk and Gravesend. *Chalk Well*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Chailock*, Kent, W. of the Wye. *Challorn*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Chalmington*, Dorsets. one mile from Catstock.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, formerly capital of the Challonois, a small territory in it's environs. It trades in wood, and is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. It is seated on the Saone, 35 miles nearly S. of Dijon.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a town in the dept. of Marne, containing 15 parishes, about 2800 houses, and 18,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons, and coarse woollen cloth. It is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles SW. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris.

Chalow, West, Berks, near Wantage. *Chalton*, Hants, 6 miles E. of Bush Waltham.

CHAMB, a county, town, and river of Bavaria, which flows into the Regen, 64 miles E. of Nuremburg.

Chamber in the Forest, Chesh. near Delamere Forest. *Chamber in the Forest*, Chesh. on the borders of Derbyshire, near Buxton Wells.

CHAMBERRY, the chief town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, and late capital of Savoy, with a castle, but not being fortified it has never stood a regular siege. It is populous, well-built, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in wet weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and is situated on an eminence, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1792. Lat. 45. 35. N. lon. 6. 4. E.

CHAMBOND, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire; and a town in the dept. of Creuse.

CHAMBORT, a ci-devant royal palace of France, in the dept. of Loire and Cher, built by Francis II. It is a very large building of free stone, in the Gothic style, and stands in a park 21 miles in circumference, but has no gardens. King Stanislaus, of Poland, resided in it 9 years; and Marshal Saxe died here in 1750. It is 9 miles E. of Blois.

Chamois Court, Sussex, N. of Lewes.

CHAMPAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, bordered on the E. by Lorrain and French Comté, on the S. by Burgundy and Nivernois, and the W. by the Isle of France and Picardy; fertile in grain, pasturage, &c. and producing the celebrated wine called after it's name. Troyes was the capital. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Upper Marne, and Seine and Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, divides the states of New York and Vermont. It is of an oval form, contains several islands, and is 80 miles long from N. to S. and about 14 broad, where widest.

CHANCAY, a town of Peru, 50 miles S. of Lima.

CHANDA, a considerable city of Berar, in Hindoostan, seated on a branch of the Godavery, 67 miles S. of Nagpour. It is subject to the Eastern Mahrattas. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 79. 40. E.

CHANDERNAGORE, a city of Bengal, subject to the French, but lately conquered by the English. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the W. side of the river Hoogly, 13 miles NNW. of Calcutta.

Chandose, Herts, SW. of Hempstead. *Chanigton*, Sussex, NW. of Stening.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, where the Grand Lama sometimes resides, 116 miles W. of Lasse.

Channeray, a village of Ross-shire, 30 miles W. of Elgin.

Chantmerles, Dorsets. SE. of Evershot.

CHANTILLY, a town in the dept. of the Oise, where the Prince of Condé had a magnificent chateau, with a park, gardens, and stables, thought to be the most beautiful in France: a menagery, cabinet of natural curiosities, water-works, &c. It is 12 miles SSE. of Clairmont, and 5 W. of Senlis.

Chapel, Essex, NE. of Coggeshal. *Chapel*, Kent, near Limme. *Chapel*, Monm. on the borders of Brecknocks. *Chapel*, Surry, SW. of Newidgate. *Chapel Allerton*, Yorks. near Leeds.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, a town of Derbyshire, situated on the confines of the Peak, near Cheshire, 17 miles SE. of Manchester. Market on Saturday.

Chapel Garth, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Chapel Hill*, Surry, near Hascomb. *Chapel Hill*, Monm. 3 miles N. of Chepstow. *Chapel of the Inge*, Westm. 6 miles from Kendal, on the Ambleside road. *Chapel in the Street*, Chesh. W. of Knotsford. *Chapel Long*, Shrops. 3 miles NW. of Saltfleet. *Chapel, New*, Shrops. 2 miles SE. of Clun Castle. *Chapel, New*, Surry, in Burstow parish, bordering on Sussex. *Chapel North*, Suff. near Blackdown Beacon. *Chapel of the Grune*, Cumb. near Boulness. *Chapel on the Heath*, Oxfords. near Chipping Norton. *Chapel of Plaister*, Wilts, near Box.

Chapel Bay, in Bid Island, one of the Copeland Islands, on the NE. coast of Down, in Ulster. *Chapel Izod*, on the Liffey, 3 miles from Dublin, which it supplies with strawberries. *Chapel Midway*, 7 miles from Dublin.

Chapmanslede, Wilts, NE. of Warminster.

CHARABON, or TSIERIBON, a sea-port town, on the N. coast of Java, about 130 miles E. of Batavia, in lat. 6. 5. S.

CHARASM, or KHARASM, a large country of Asia, bordered on the N. by Turkestan, on the W. by the Caspian Sea, and on the S. by Chorasan. Urgens is the capital. The khan, or chief of the Tartar princes, among whom the country is divided, is said to be able to raise an army of 40 or 50,000 horsemen.

Charlborough, Dors. SW. of Winbourn Minster.

CHARCAS LOS, a province of Peru, near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, in which are the richest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital.

* CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, consisting chiefly of four streets, which terminate near the market. It has several streams running through it, and one in particular, which, by being turned to the N. or the S. will, is is affirmed, run into the Bristol or the English Channel. Here is a small woollen manufacture. It is 6 miles W. of Crewkherne, and 141 W. by S. of London. Market on Monday.

Chardstock, Dorsets. 2 miles S. of Wambroke. *Charles*, Devons. E. of Barnstaple.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Vienne, and on the S. by the dept. of Dordogne: it is so called, from a river which rises in the Limosin, and running by Angouleme, Cognac, and Saines, falls into the Bay of Biscay below Rochefort. Angouleme is the chief town.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France on the sea coast, N. of the river Gironde. The river Charente crosses it nearly in it's centre. It's chief town is Saintes.

CHARITE, LA, a town in the dept. of Nievre, containing about 4000 inhabitants, with manufactures of woollen and hardware. From it's situation on the road between Paris and Lyons, and it's vicinity to the canal of Briare, it's trade is brisk. The woollen manufacture and extensive iron works are carried on here. It is situated on or near the Loire, 13 miles NNW. of Nevers.

Charfield, Glouces. N. of Wickware. *Charfinch*, Somersets. W. of Bridgewater. *Charford*, *N.* and *S.* Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Charing*, Kent, between Lenham and Westwell. *Charingworth*, Glouc. near Ebberton. *Charlcomb*, Somersets. near Bath. *Charlcot*, Shrops. E. of Brown Clee Hill. *Charlcot*, Warw. NE. of Stratford. *Charlcot*, Hants, near Whitchurch.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Armagh, Ulster, containing barracks for 3 companies of foot. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles nearly S. of Dungannon, and 68 NW. of Dublin.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Namur, in the dept. of the North, seated on a mountain near the river Meuse, 28 miles SW. of Namur.

CHARLEROY, or CHARLES SUR SAMBRE, a town of Namur, in the dept. of the north, situated on the N. side of the river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, at the N. side of the outlet of Chesapeak Bay, in lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 75. 50. W.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the NW. part of the strait, entering Hudson's Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

CHARLESTON, the capital of S. Carolina, is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of these rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which render the situation of the town very pleasant. By the Santee Canal, lately completed, boats pass safely from Santee to Cooper River, and the productions of Camden, Granby, and the back country are poured into Charleston with much facility and regularity. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. In 1787, there were 1600 houses, 9600 whites, and 5400 negroes. Lat. 32. 50. N. lon. 79. 30. W.

CHARLESTON, a town of New Hampshire, 83 miles NW. of Boston; a town of Washington county, Rhode Island; and a town of Massachusets, 3 miles N. of Boston.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Cork, in Munster, 30 miles N. of the city of Cork, and 112 SW. of Dublin.

CHARLEVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, seated on the river Meuse, near Mezieres, with which it communicates by

by a bridge and a causeway. It is 15 miles NW. of Sedan, and 115 NE. of Paris.

Charley, or *Charnwood*, Leic. SW. of Loughborough. *Charley*, Staff. 3 miles NE. of Walsall. *Charley Wood*, Herts. NE. of Rickmansworth.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Bergen county, New Jersey; and a town of Holzapsel, Westphalia.

Charlton, Worc. near Evesham. *Charlton*, Kent, between Greenwich and Woolwich. *Charlton*, Northamp. parish of Newbottle. *Charlton*, *N.* and *S.* Northum. in Tindale. *Charlton*, Somers. S. of Keynsham. *Charlton*, Suff. 3 miles E. of Goodwood. *Charlton*, Staff. near Swinnerton. *Charlton*, Berks, in Wantage parish. *Charlton*, near Dorchester. *Charlton*, Devons. S. of Dartmouth. *Charlton*, Gloucester. near Henbury. *Charlton*, Glouc. near Cirencester. *Charlton*, Hants, near Andover. *Charlton*, Kent, near Dover. *Charlton*, Dorsets. 3 miles from Sherburn. *Charlton*, Midd. near Sunbury and Hampton Court. *Charlton*, Oxfords. between Woodstock and Piddington. *Charlton*, Hants. between Clanfield and Compton. *Charlton*, Wilts, towards Shaftsbury. *Charlton*, Wilts, near Dowton. *Charlton*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Malmsbury. *Charlton*, Wilts, near Uphaven. *Charlton Abbots*, Glouc. 2 miles SE. of Winchcomb. *Charlton Camvile*, Somers. E. of Queen Camel. *Charlton*, *E.* and *W.* Somersets. near Somerton. *Charlton*, *King's*, Glouc. 1 mile from Cheltenham. *Charlton Marshall*, Dorsets. a mile NW. of Spettisbury. *Charlton Musgrave*, Somers. near Bruton. *Charlwood*, Surry, S. of Ryegate.

CHARMES, a town in the dept. of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, 10 miles NE. of Mirecourt.

Charminster, or *Chadminster*, near Dorchester. *Charmouth*, Dorsets. at the mouth of the river Char, on the NE. of Lyme. It stands at the foot of a steep hill, 1005 feet high, and opposite to it is another hill 970 feet high. *Charnes*, Staff. near Eccleshall. *Charnet*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Charney*, Berks, 2 miles from Deachworth. *Charnham Street*, Wilts, near Hungerford. *Charnock*, Lanc. near Burgh.

CHAROLLES, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, before the revolution capital of Charollais. It is seated on the river Raconce, 24 miles WNW. of Macon.

CHAROST, a town in the dept. of Cher, seated on the river Arnon, 12 miles SW. of Bourges.

Charringworth, Glouces. near Camden, or Moreton. *Charsfield*, Suff. near Wickham. *Chart*, Surry, 5 miles from Godalmin. *Chart Sutton*, Kent. *Chart-juxta Sutton Valence*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Charter House*, Somers. 3 miles NE. of Bruton. *Charter House*, N. of Mendip Hill, between Chedder Rocks and E. Hartry. *Chart*, *Great and Little*, Kent, near Ashford and Charing. *Charterboy*, Dorsets. 2 miles W. of Abbot's Stoke, *Chartham*, Kent, 3 miles from Canterbury. *Chartley Castle*, 3 miles NE. of Stafford.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town in the dept. of Eure and Loir, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It's cathedral is esteemed one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of Vauban, 45 miles SW. of Paris.

CHARTREUSE, THE GRAND, seated on the top of a high mountain, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, was founded in 1084. From Echelle, a little village in the mountains of Savoy, to the top of the Chartreuse, the distance is 6 miles. Along this course the road runs winding up, for the most part not 6 feet broad. On one hand is the rock, with woods of pine trees, hanging over head, and on the other, a prodigious precipice, almost perpendicular, at the bottom of which rolls a deep torrent. On the top of the mountain is the convent. It is 8 miles N. of Grenoble, in the dept. of Isere.

Charwelton, Northamp. between Banbury and Daventry, by the river Charwell.

CHARYBDIS, a celebrated whirlpool, 20 paces in diameter, in the Strait of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily. It's horrors were described by the ancients with all the extravagance of poetic fiction: it is said however to have been entirely removed by an earthquake, in 1783.

Chaseley, Worces. near Ridmarley. *Chasely*, Glouc. between Upton and Gloucester. *Chasfrench*, Cornw. SE. of Leskard. *Chatburn*, Lanc. N. of Clitero. *Chateall*, Staff. E. of Bloreheath.

CHATEAU BRIANT, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, 24 miles NNE. of Nantes.

CHATEAU CHINON, a town in the dept. of Nievre, with manufactures of cloth, leather, wool, and a commerce in wood. It is seated on the Yonne, near it's source, 36 miles NNE. of Nevers.

CHATEAU DAUPHIN, a fortress of Saluzzo, Piedmont.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a town in the dept. of Sarte, famous for it's claret wine. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles SE. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris.

CHATEAUDUN, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loir, containing 2 churches, and about 3000 inhabitants. The streets are strait, the houses uniform, and the great square is spacious. It is seated on an eminence near the Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois.

CHATEAU

CHATEAU GONTIER, a town in the dept. of Mayenne, having a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen and woollen. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 22 miles NW. of Angers, and 147 SW. of Paris.

CHATEAU LANDON, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, seated on a hill, 5 miles S. of Nemours.

CHATEAULIN, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, which carries on a considerable trade in slates, for covering houses. It is seated on the little river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery, 18 miles N. of Quimper.

CHAMEAU MEILLANT, a town in the dept. of Cher, 25 miles S. of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town in the dept. of the Var, 3 miles NE. of Grasse; a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 7 miles S. of St. Maloes; also a town in the respective depts. of Soane and Loire, Upper Vienne, Nyevre, the Eure, the Rhone, Charente, Lozere, Mouths of the Rhone, Cote d'Or, Indre and Loire, Loiret, Finisterre, Cher, and Upper Alps; and 4 in the dept. of the Drome.

CHATEAU REGNAULT, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, 10 miles nearly N. of Amboise, and 88 SW. of Paris.

CHATEAUROUX, a town in the dept. of Indre, with a large manufactory of woollen cloth. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Indre, 15 miles SW. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town in the dept. of Aisne, seated on the river Marne, near a medicinal spring, 27 miles SW. of Rheims.

CHATEL, a town in the dept. of Vosages, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E. of Mirecourt. There are several other towns in France of this name.

CHATEL CHALON, a town in the dept. of Jura, 20 miles S. of Dole.

CHATELLERAULT, a town in the dept. of Vienne, seated in a fertile and pleasant country, on the river Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for it's cutlery, watch-making, &c. It is 22 miles NE. of Poitiers, and 168 SW. of Paris.

Chatford, 4 miles S. of Shrewsbury.

*CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It consists of about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; and is chiefly celebrated for being the principal station of the royal navy; as, likewise, for it's dock-yard, founded, or rather improved and enlarged, by Queen Elizabeth, and very considerably extended by Charles I.; so that now there is not a more complete arsenal in the world. The warehouses here, for naval stores, ordnance, &c. of which there are whole streets, are the largest in dimensions, and most in number to be seen any where; the rope houses and smiths' forges are proportionably extensive; as also the wet-dock, the canals and ditches, for keeping masts and yards under water, for preserving them. The largest vessels are built here, and whole fleets fitted out with astonishing expedition. A ship here is used as a church for the sailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Market on Saturday.

CHATHAM, an island, on the SE. coast of Massachusetts; a town of Connecticut; and a county of Georgia, of which Savannah is the principal town; also a county of N. Carolina; and a town of Chesterfield county, S. Carolina.

Chatherston, Dorsets. between Lyme and Bridport.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a town in the dept. of Ain, 12 miles nearly W. of Bourg.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, a town in the dept. of Indre, 10 miles SE. of Loches.

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, a town in the dept. of Marne, 17 miles S. of Rheims.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, a town in the dept. of Cote d'Or. The river Seine runs through it; st is 36 miles NNW. of Dijon, and has iron works in the neighbourhood. There are 13 other towns of France, which have the name of Chatillon, with different additions.

Chatley, Essex, NW. of Witham. *Chatmore*, near Buckingham. *Chatmoss*, Lanc. W. of Irwell.

CHATOQUE LAKE, in the state of New York: the NW. end is 9 miles from Lake Erie, and the lower end lies in lat. 42. 10. N.

CHATRE, LA, a town in the dept. of Indre, with a woollen manufacture, and a considerable trade in cattle. It is seated on the river Indre, 37 miles nearly S. of Bourges.

Chatsham, Suff. SW. of Ipswich. **Chatteris*, Camb. near Garter's Bridge, in the Fens. *Chatterton*, Lanc. near Rochdale.

CHATTESWORTH, a town of Virginia.

Chattesworth, Derb. 6 miles from Chesterfield, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, not inferior to any house in England, built of stone, dug on the spot, and reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak. It is seated on the Derwent, 6 miles from Chesterfield. *Chatton*, Northumb. E. of Woller. *Chatwell, Magna* and *Parva*, Staff. on the borders of Shrops. *Chatwell*, Shrops. SW. of Acton Burnel.

CHAVEZ, a town of Tra los Montes, situated on the Tamega, near the confines of Spain.

Chauley, Devons. 10 miles from Crediton, and 13 from Exeter. *Chaulton*, Bedf. SE. of Toddington. *Chaulton*, Shrops. E. of Colbatch.

CHAUMONT, the chief town in the dept. of Upper Marne, with a manufacture of coarse, woollen cloth, and a considerable trade in deer and goat skins. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles

miles S. of Joinville. Also a town in the respective depts. of Loire and Cher, of the Ardennes, or the Oise, and of Mont Blanc; and a town of Luxemburg.

Chaunston, Heref. in the Golden Vale. *Chaunton*, Suss. W. of Haylsham. *Chaundon Wick*, Wilts, SW. of Salisbury Plain.

CHAUNY, a town in the dept. of Aisne, on the river Oise, 17 miles NE. of Noyon.

Chawerton, Lanc. S. of Manchester. *Chawley*, Devons. SE. of Chimleigh. *Chawley*, Berks, S. of Wallingford. *Chaworth*, Nott. near W. Retford. *Chawrith*, Essex, at Broxted. *Chawton*, Hants, near Alton. *Chayley*, or *Chealey*, Sussex, 7 miles from Lewes.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, in the neighbourhood of which are very extensive copper and brass works. It is seated in a country abounding with coals, near the source of the Dove, 12 miles NE. of Stafford. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 1. 56. W. Market on Saturday.

Cheadle, Cheshire, W. of Stockport. *Cheam*, Surry, near Ewel.

CHEBRECHIN, in Red Russia, Poland.

Chebsey, Staff. near Eccleshall.

CHEBUCTOR HARBOUR, a bay on the SE. coast of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, near Halifax. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 31. W.

Checheley, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Checkerel, E.* and *W.* Dors. W. of Weymouth. *Checkley*, Chesh. SE. of Namptwich. *Checkley*, Staff. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Checkley*, Suff. SW. of Bury. *Chedder*, Somers. SE. of Axbridge, noted for large cheeses of a delicate taste, like the Parmesan. *Chedder Cliffs*, lie NW. of Axbridge; are rocks, in which is a deep, frightful chasm, in the hollow whereof the road goes towards Bristol. *Cheddington*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Cheddiston*, Suff. near Halesworth. *Cheddon*, Somers. near Taunton. *Chedgrave*, Norf. between Yardley and Seching. *Chedington*. Dorsets. N. of Beminster. *Chedleton*, Staff. S. of Leek. *Chedsey*, Somers. a little E. of Bridgewater, *Chedworth*, Glouc. 4 miles SW. of North Leach. *Cheffield*, Herts, N. of Stevenage. *Chegford*, Devons. 15 miles from Exeter.

CHEITORE, a town in the circar of Oudipour, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Agimere, Hindoostan. The country consists, in general, of plains, environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes, or defiles, yet it has an extent of arable land sufficient for the support of a numerous population, and enjoys a mild climate. It has long preserved it's independence, but is now tributary to the Mahrattas. Cheitore was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoots, and a city of great strength, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins the last 100 years. The capital is now Oudipour. Cheitore is 48 miles N. of Oudipour, and 76 S. of the city of Agimere. Lat. 25. 21. N. lon. 74. 56. E.

Chekesgrove, Wilts, E. of Hindon.

CHEKIANG, or TCHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, SE. of Nankin, one of the most fertile and trading provinces of the empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants manufacture gold and silver, brocaded silks, which are sold cheap, as great quantities of silk-worms are bred here. Chekiang contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and many populous villages.

Chelborough, E. and *W.* Dorsets. near Evershot. *Cheldon*, Devons. NE. of Chimleigh. *Chelford*, Chesh. W. of Macclesfield. *Chelive*, Shrops. NE. of Chirbury. *Chell*, Staff. near Burslem. *Chellaston*, 3 miles SE. of Derby. *Chellington*, Bedf. between Bedford and Okeham. *Chellington*, Somers. S. of Ilminster. *Chellington*, Staff. near Dudley Castle.

CHELM, a decayed town and palatinate (the latter partly subject to Russia, and partly to Austria) in Red Russia, Poland, 108 miles SE. of Warsaw.

Chelmer, Shrops. S. of Bridgenorth. *Chelmer*, a river of Essex, running into the sea at Malden. *Chelmerscote*, Warw. near Brayles. *Chelmerton*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Chelmondeston*, or *Chemston*, Suff. between Ipswich and Harwich.

* CHELMSFORD, a pretty large, populous town, nearly in the centre of Essex. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants, on each side of the town, extending to those rivers. Here are some good inns, with a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water; and the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, the great eastern road from London passing through it. It is 43 miles S. by W. of Bury, 21 SW. by W. of Colchester, and 29 NE. by E. of London. A considerable market for corn, cattle, and provisions, on Friday.

Chelsea, a large and populous village of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of S. James's Park. Here is an extensive and well-stocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Battersea here also is the magnificent hospital erected for the disabled and superannuated soldiers of the English army. *Chelsford*, Kent, SW. of St. Mary Cray, *Chelsham*, Surry, in Warlingham parish. *Chelsworth*, Suff. NW. of Hadleigh. *Chelsworth*, Wilts, near Cricklade.

* CHELTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, noted for it's mineral waters, and extensive prospects from it's adjoining hills. It is much improved of late years, with a new market-house, a foot-way, of flag

flag stones, made on each side of the streets. The porrer inhabitants spin wool for the clothiers of Stroud. It derives it's name from the rivulet Chilt, which passes thro' it into the Severn from Dowdeswell, and is 9 miles NE. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Chelton, Somersets. NE. of Bridgewater. *Chelveston*, Northamp. NE. of Higham Ferrers.

CHELUM, or BEHAT, the ancient Hydaspes, a river of Hindoostan. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing in a SE. direction through the province of Lahore, unites with the Indus below Moulton.

Cheney Middleton, Northamptons. E. of Banbury, in Oxfordshire. *Chenkbury*, Suff. 2 miles from Cusbury. *Chenock East*, Somers. near Hinton St. George.

CHENSI, a province in the NW. part of China. It contains 8 cites of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, besides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, the soil fertile, and it abounds in wheat and millet. They have also honey, wax, rhubarb, musk, cinnabar, and coal mines; a great number of muskgoats, deer, bears, wild bulls, and other animals. Singan-fou is the capital.

CHEPELO, an island in the bay of Panama, about 3 miles in circumference.

Chepperfield, Herts, near King's Langley. *Chepstead*, Kent, in Chevening parish.

CHEPSTOW, a populous, flourishing town of Monmouthshire, seated on the Wye, near it's confluence with the Severn. It is the port for all the towns that stand on the Wye and Lug. Ships of 6 or 700 tons burden are built here, or come up to the town. Five vessels trade constantly between this port and London, generally going and returning in two months. A market-boat, of 70 tons burden, goes likewise regularly to Bristol every Thursday, and returns every Thursday. The merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and flax, deal, pitch, &c. from Norway and Russia. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 127 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

CHER, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Loiret, and on the S. by the dept. of the Allier. It receives it's name from the river Cher, which rises in Auvergne, (in the dept. of the Creuse) and, passing by Veirson, St. Aignan, Montrichard, &c. falls into the Loire, 5 miles above the mouth of the Indre. Bourges is the chief town.

CHERASCO, a city, capital of a principality of Piedmont, situated at the conflux of the rivers Stura and Tanaro.

CHERBURG, a maritime town, in the dept. of the Channel, containing about 6000 inhabitants. The harbour will admit vessels of 900 tons at high water, and of 250 at low. Woollen stuffs are manufactured here, and the inhabitants build small vessels. Cherburg is 50 miles NW. of Caen. Lat. 49. 38. N. lon. 1. 33. W.

Cherworth, Surry, near Esher.

CHERCHESELES a town of Curdistan.

Cherrington, Warw. near Shipton. *Cherrington*, Wilts, SE. of the Devizes. *Cherrington*, Glouc. 3 miles SE. of Minchinghampton. *Cheriton*, Kent, near Hythe. *Cheriton*, Somers. near Horsington. *Cheriton*, Shrops. NW. of Newport. *Cheriton*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Cheriton Bishop's*, Devons. 9 miles from Exeter. *Cheriton, Fitz Payne*, Devons. NE. of Crediton. *Cherlbury*, Oxfords. near Chadlington. *Cherlton Castle*, Shrops. under Wrekin Hill. *Cherrock*, Wilts, E. of Calne.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See BROAD TENESSEE.

Cherscomb, Somers. near Chard. *Chersley*, Bucks, near Quarendon.

CHERSO, an island, about 150 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name in it's centre, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Morlachia, lately subject to the Venetians, but now to the house of Austria. The soil is stoney and mountainous, but the air is good; it yields abundance of wood, wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon 14. 40. E.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, lately erected on the banks of the river Dnieper, 10 miles above the mouth of the Ingulec. It was intended by the Empress Catharine to be the principal mart for foreign trade, in this part of her dominions. It is not yet very large, but the houses are of stone, and neatly executed. It has a dock for the construction of large vessels, from which several have been already launched. The public works are executed, and the plantations formed by criminals, who amount to some hundreds. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an immense forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, near the town. Rails, and even temporary houses are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. In this city, the humane Howard ended his days; he was to the last engaged in the merciful employment of visiting those who were sick and in prison. Cherson is 50 miles NE. of Ockzakow. Lat. 46. 40. N. lon. 33. 10. E.

Cherston, Devons. near Torbay. *Cherton*, Wilts, near the Devizes.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, in a low situation near the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge of 7 arches. It was formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings, has a trade in malt, which it conveys

veys in barges to London, and is 7 miles W. of Kingston, and 20 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

CHESAPEAK, one of the largest bays in the world. It's entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, on both sides of the state of Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording a safe and easy navigation, and many commodious harbours. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Patomac, Rappahanoc, York, and James, which are all large and navigable rivers.

Cheslbourne, Dorsets. 2 miles SE. of Melcomb Horsey. *Chiselburgh*, Somers between Ilchester and Crookhorn. *Cheselbury*, Wilts, near Uphaven. *Chesellon*, Dorsets. in the Isle of Portland.

CHESHAM, a town of Bucks, trading in lace, shoes, and wooden ware. It is seated on the borders of Herts, 12 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Chesham Boyes, Bucks, near the river Coln, SE. of Chesham.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, separated on the N. from Lancashire by the river Mersey, but just at the NE. point it borders on Yorkshire, on the E. it is bounded by Derbyshire and part of Staffordshire, on the S. by Shropshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, and on the W. and SW. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, from which latter it is separated by the river Dee: on the NW. it is washed by the Irish Sea, that part of it being a peninsula, about 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. Without including the peninsula, the county extends 35 miles from N. to S. and 42 from E. to W. It is divided into 7 hundreds, containing 1 city, 11 market towns, and 101 parishes. The air is temperate and very healthy. The soil is rich in pasture and corn land. Immense quantities of cheese are made in this county; but a considerable quantity, of what goes by the name of Cheshire cheese, is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. London alone is said to consume 14,000 tons of it; vast quantities are also sent to foreign parts, to Ireland, Scotland, and different parts of England. The manufactures of Cheshire are extensive; and it is noted for it's salt springs. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Dee, Weaver, and Dane; and here are several small lakes.

Cheshunt with it's *Park* and *Wash*, Herts, near Hoddeson. Here Richard Cromwell, the protector, under the assumed name of Clark, spent many years of a venerable, old age, in obscurity and peace, much to be preferred, no doubt, to all the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He first resided here, in 1680, in a house near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year. He enjoyed a good state of health to the last; and was so hale and healthy, that, at fourscore, he would gallop his horse for many miles together. *Cheslborn*, Dorsets. near Middleton. *Chesington*, Surry, between Esher and Ewel. *Chesil Bank*, Dorsets. is composed of gravel and pebbles thrown up in the sea, 9 miles in length; between it and the shore there is a narrow sea, and it connects Portland with the main land. *Chestal*, Staff. in Longton parish.

*CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, is a large, ancient, and populous city, containing 9 well-built churches, besides the cathedral, called St. Werburgh's, which looks as antique as the castle. They were both built by Hugh Lupus, nephew to William the Conqueror; unless, as some say, the church was founded by Edgar. It is seated on the Dee, over which there is a noble bridge (having a gate at each end) of 12 arches, by which vessels come from the sea to the quay: and by a canal, lately cut, it has communication with most of the new inland navigations. It has also a constant communication with Ireland, by it's packet boats. It's 3 annual fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each lasting a week, are the most noted in England, especially for Irish linens. The main streets have a peculiarity of construction; they are hollowed out in the rock to a considerable depth, and the houses have, elevated in front, a sort of covered porticos, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered way for foot passengers. The city has 4 gates and 3 posterns, and is 2 miles in compass. It consists chiefly of 4 large streets, which are pretty even and spacious, and as they cross one another in straight lines, meeting in the centre, they make an exact cross, with the town house and exchange, a neat structure, in the middle. In the castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, is a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the palatine courts and assizes are held. Chester has a manufactory of gloves and tobacco-pipes, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N. Wales. It is 182 miles NW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

CHESTER, a county of S. Carolina; a town of New Hampshire; a town and county of Pennsylvania, with a fine harbour on the Delaware, 12 miles SW. of Philadelphia; two towns of New York; a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, 22 miles WSW. of Halifax; a town and river of Maryland; and a town of Virginia.

Chester, Northamp. near Archester and Wellingborough. *Chester, Black*, Somers. NW. of Bruton. *Chester in the Street*, 5 miles N. of Durham. *Chester in the Wall*, Northumberl. near Busy Gap. *Chester,*

L *Little,*

Little, near Derby. *Chester Over*, Warw. a hamlet of Monk's Kirby.

* CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, seated on a gentle rise, between two small rivers, is, next to Derby, the most considerable town in the county. It has one of the largest free-schools in the N. of England. Here is a manufactory of worsted and cotton stockings, and of carpets; also silk mills, and potteries for brown ware; and near the town are large iron-founderies, which are supplied with ore and coal dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence by the new canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. The country round Chesterfield produces great quantities of camomile. The spire of the church, which is of timber, covered with lead, is warped awry. It is 22 miles N. of Derby, and 149 NNW. of London. Market on Sat.

Chesterfield, Staff. on the Tame, S. of Lichfield. *Chesterford*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, 3 miles from Walden, on the Cam. *Chesterton*, 2 miles from Cambridge. *Chesterton*, Somers. near Somerton. *Cheytenton*, Staff. N. of Newcastle under Line. *Chesterton*, Gloucs. a hamlet of Cirencester. *Chesterton*, Hant. 3 miles SW. of Peterborough. *Chesterton*, Oxf. near Bicester. *Chesterwood*, Northumbl. near Langley Castle. *Cheston*, Devonsh. W. of King's Bridge. *Cheswardine*, Shrops. 5 miles from Newport. *Cheswick*, Northumb. on the coast between Berwick and Holy Island. *Cheseworth*, Suss. E. of Horsham. *Cheswring*, Corn. near St. Neot's, a monument of stones, like the Hurlers. *Cheswyke*, near Warwick. *Chete Wall*, Yorks. SE. of Wakefield. *Chetelhampton*, Devons. on the Taw, near S. Moulton. *Chetham*, Lanc. N. of Manchester. *Chslop*, a river in Northumberland. *Chetnol*, Dorsets. 2 miles S. of Yateminster. *Chetsham*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Chettell*, Dorsets. near Blandford. *Chettered Lodge*, Dorsets. in Tarent Monkton. *Chettescomb*, Devons. N. of Tiverton. *Chetton*, Shrops. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Chetwin Aston*, Shrops. SE. of Newport. *Chetwin End*, Shrops. S. of Newport. *Cheveley*, Camb. near Newmarket. *Cheveley*, Berks, S. of E. Astley. *Chereley*, Somers. N. of Wrington. *Cheverley*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Chevington*, *E.* and *W.* or *Chevelington*, Northumb. near Akelynton. *Chevelston*, Devons. near Stokenham. *Chevening*, Kent, 3 miles from Sevenoaks. *Cheveril's Green*, Herts, 3 miles from Dunstable. *Chevers*, Essex, E. of Chipping Ongar. *Cheverton*, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Chevington*, Suffolk, SW. of Bury.

CHEVIOT, a mountainous district, separating the NW. part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called Cheviot Moors. The cattle and wool are excellent.

Chew, *Magna*, or *Bishop's Chew*, Somers. between Keynsham and Wrington. *Chewstock*, Somers. SW. of Stanton Drew. *Chewton Bunny*, Hants, between Lymington and Christchurch. *Chewton Kensham*, Somers. near Keynsham. *Chewton Mendip*, Somers. among Mendip Hills. *Cheyney*, Bucks, 3 miles from Amersham, the family burying-place of the dukes of Bedford. *Cheyney Longville*, Shrops. NW. of Ludlow.

CHIAMP, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and the river Cambodia. It is little known.

CHIAPA, a province of Guatalima, Mexico, bounded by Tabasco on the N. and by Vera Paz on the E.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOLS, OR CIVIDAD REAL, and CHIAPADOS INDIOS, two towns of Chiapa; the former is 380 miles SE. of Mexico, in lat. 17. N. the latter is 30 miles W. of Chiapa dos Espagnols.

CHIARENZA, OR CLARENCE, a seaport on the W. coast of the Morea, 84 miles SW. of Livadia, and 80 W. of Corinth.

CHIARI, a town in the Bresciano, where Prince Eugene obtained a victory over the French, in 1701.

CHIARO MONTE, a town of Sicily, in the Vale di Noto, 25 miles W. of Syracuse.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Swisserland, capital of a country of the same name, in alliance with the Grisons. It has some trade in cattle, wine, silk, and fruits, and is the principal *entrepot* for the transport of merchandise between the Milanese and Germany. It is seated near the Lake of Chiavenna, and about 8 miles N. of the Lake of Como. Lat. 46. 15. N. lon. 9. 27. E.

* CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, is a neat and handsome city, seated in a plain, by the river Lavant, by which it is encompassed on every side, except the N. The market-place is in the centre of the town, from which the 4 principal streets are directed to the cardinal points of the compass, and bear the names of E. W. N. and S. Street. It's market is well supplied with provisions, it exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, a declining manufactory of needles, and a manufactory of baize, blankets, and coarse cloths, lately established. The haven, formed by a canal, cut from the city down into the bay, affords excellent lobsters. It is 61 miles SW. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

CHICHESTER, a town of Pennsylvania, 17 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

Chichsot, Essex, in the marshes, near Holland Parva. *Chickerill*, *E.* and *W.* Dors. NW. of Weymouth. *Chicklade*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Chickney*, Essex, near Thaxted.

ted. *Chicksand*, Bedf. near Shefford. *Chidcamb*, or *Chudcomb*; see *Chitcomb*. *Chidden*, Hants, near Hambledon. *Chiddingfold*, Surry, near Haslemere. *Chiddingford*, Devons. near South Moulton. *Chiddinston*, Kent, near Penshérst. *Chidham*, Suss. between Chichester and Havant. *Chidioke*, Dorsets. near Charmouth. *Chidley Mount*, Somersetsh. on the Parret, opposite to Bridgewater. *Chidsall*, Yorks. NW. of Wakefield.

CHIELEFA, a town in the Morea, near the Gulf of Coron.

CHIEMSEE, a town situated on an island in the Lake Chiemsee, (which contains several islands) in Bavaria, SW. of Saltzburg.

CHIERI, in French, QUIERS, a town of Piedmont, with manufactures of cloth and silk, situated in an agreeable country, surrounded by hills, covered with vines and fruit trees, 6 miles E. of Turin.

CHIETI, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citra.

Chignal St. James, and *Chignal Semeley*, Essex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Chigwell*, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Rumford. *Chigwell Dews*, and *Chigwell Row*, 2 hamlets adjoining to Chigwell. *Chilbolton*, Hants, N. side of Stockbridge. *Chilcomb*, Dorsets. SE. of Bridport. *Chilcomb*, Hants, near Winchester. *Chilcompton*, Somers. near Mendip. *Childcot*, Staff. near Hog's Norton. *Childcot*, Derb. bordering on Staffords. *Chilcot*, or *Chalk Hill*, Middl. near Bellsize. *Childerditch*, Essex, S. of Burntwood. *Child Frome*, Dorsets. NW. of Frampton. *Childerley*, 6 miles from Cambridge. *Childhay*, Dorset. parish of Broad Windsor. *Child Ockford*, Dors. near Shilling Ockford. *Childrey*, Berks, near Wantage. *Child's Hill*, Middl. near Hampstead. *Childwall*, Lanc. E. of Liverpool. *Childwick*, Herts, near St. Albans. *Chilfrome*, Dorsets. 2 miles SE. of Wraxhall. *Chelham*, Kent, N. of Godmersham. *Chilhampton*, Wilts, NE. of Wilton.

CHILI, a large country of S. America, bounded on the W. by the South Pacific Ocean; on the N. by Peru; on the E. by immense deserts, which divides it from Paraguay and other parts of S. America, and on the S. by Patagonia. It is upwards of 800 miles in length, but it's breadth is uncertain. The Spanish colonies are thinly dispersed along the borders of the S. Sea, on a narrow tract extending from 30 to 50 miles in breadth. A profusion of natural productions is seen throughout this country, wherever attempts have been made to cultivate it. The wine made here is palatable and of a good body; and brandy is distilled from it. The northern parts produce olives. The useful animals introduced here from Europe have multiplied surprisingly. Mines of gold and copper are numerous. It is claimed by the Spaniards, but the greater part of it is possessed by the still unconquered and independent natives.

CHILKA, a lake of Hindoostan, on the sea-coast of the province of Cattack, in the country of Orissa, and on the NW. side of the Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the sea by a narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 36 miles in length, and in most places from 10 to 13 in breadth, having many inhabited islands in it, and only a narrow slip of flat, sandy soil between it and the sea.

Chillenden, Kent, near Wingham. *Chillesford*, Suff. near Orford. *Chilling*, Hants, between Titchfield and it's bay. *Chillingham Castle*, Northumberl. near Alnwick. *Chillington*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Chillington*, Staff. SW. of Brewood. *Chillington*, Sussex, N. of Lewes. *Chilmark*, Wilts, near Chicklade. *Chilmore*, Warw. near Coventry.

CHILOE, an island on the coast of Chili, (about 110 miles in length, and 17 in breadth) producing much ambergrise, and all necessary provisions, except wine. The Spaniards have but one litle fort in this island, called Chocas, and the town of Castro. About this island are many more, all which together form a jurisdiction. Cedar trees grow here to an amazing size. Lat. 43. S.

Chilston, Kent, near Bockton Malherb. *Chilswall*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Chiltern*, a chain of chalky hills, separating the counties of Bedford and Herts, and running through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, Herts, to Henley upon Thames, Oxfordsh. They are covered, in various parts, with woods, and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. To these hills is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of consequence, enables a member of the British parliament to vacate his seat. *Chiltern All Saints*, Wilts, E. of Warminster. *Chiltern, St. Mary*, Wilts, near Haresbury. *Chiltern Green*, Herts, between Welwyn and Lutton. *Chiltington*, Suss. near W. Grinstead. *Chilton*, Berks, near Cuckhamsey Hill. *Chilton*, Bucks, near Tame. *Chilton*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Chilton*, Kent, near Sittingbourn, *Chilton*, Shrops. SE. of Shrewsbury. *Chilton*, Somers. near Barwick and Queen's Camel. *Chilton*, Somers. near Bridgewater. *Chilton*, Somers. near Stoke and Eddington. *Chilton Candover*, Hants, near Alresford. *Chilton Dummer*, Somers. near Yeovil. *Chilton Foliot*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Ramsbury. *Chilton Hall*, Suss. near Sudbury. *Chilton, Magna* and *Parva*, Durh. near Bishop Auckland. *Chilverscoton*, Warw. S. of Nuneaton. *Chilwell*, near Nottingham. *Chilworth*, Surry, near Guildford. *Chilworth*, Hants, E. of Rumsey.

Chimay, a town in the depart. of the North, situated on the river Blanche, 20 miles SSW. of Charleroy.

Chimera, a town on the coast of Albania, situated on a rock, near the sea-coast, opposite the island of Corfu, in lat. 40. N.

Chimleigh, a town of Devonshire, almost surrounded by the river Dart, 21 miles NNW. of Exeter. Market on Thursday.

Chimley, Oxfordshire, SE. of Brampton.

China, an extensive empire of Asia, bounded on the W. by mountains and deserts, which divide it from part of Tartary, Thibet, and the kingdom of Ava; on the N. by E. Tartary, from which it is separated by a wall above 2000 miles in length, on which there are about 45,000 towers; on the E. by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; and on the S. by the same ocean, Tonquin, Laos, Pegu, and Ava. It lies between 20 and 41 deg. N. lat. and between 96 and 125 deg. E. lon. As this extensive country lies under a variety of climates, it's air is very different. In the S. they are exposed to tropical heats and periodical rains, while the rivers in the N. are generally frozen up for some months during the winter. It is chiefly a flat, open country, but there are some mountains, which are generally well cultivated and covered with trees, and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. There is abundance of corn, and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and here are several trees, fruits and animals, and a great number of simples, peculiar to the country, particularly a plant, called ginseng, a tree that produces peas, differing little from those of Europe; another, bearing a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; a third, bearing white berries, of the size of a hazel nut, whose pulp is tallow, of which candles are made; and a fourth, called the white wax-tree, producing that article superior to the common bees-wax. The bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and though it is hollow within, the wood is hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. China is the only country which produces the tea-plant, and supplies other nations with that article, when prepared. There is scarcely a village of China, especially in the S. but what enjoys the benefit of some navigable river, lake, canal, or arm of the sea, and wherever there is a town on shore, there is another of boats upon the water, and many families are born, live, and die there; hogs, poultry, dogs, and other domestic animals, being kept on board the same as on shore. Besides these vessels, there is a prodigious number of floats of timber perpetually passing up and down the rivers and canals, which carry vast numbers of people on them. Some of these floats are a mile in length, and the proprietors build little huts upon them, where they live till they have disposed of their timber, which they sometimes carry 1000 miles. There is no part of the world where the inhabitants observe the forms of politeness so much as in China; they are perpetually interchanging civilities and salutations: the children shew the greatest respect for their parents, and these shew a great veneration for their ancestors. They are, however, very deceitful and treacherous. The complexion of the Chinese is rather tawney; those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most corpulent. The women are modest, and remarkable for their little feet. Polygamy, and various forms of idolatry, deform this improved country; here are followers of the Lamas blended with the disciples of Confucius. The articles exported from China are, tea, China-ware, lackered-ware, paper, and the water-colour, known by the name of Indian ink, raw silk, cotton, manufactured silks, gold and silver stuffs.

Chinca, a valley and sea-port of Peru, about 16 miles N. of Pisco.

Chineham, Hants, 1 mile from Basingstoke. *Chineley*, Derb. in the High Peak.

Chiney, or Ciney, a town of Liege.

Chingford, Essex, near Woodford. *Chinner*, Oxf. 2 miles N. of Stoken Church. *Chinnock, E. W.* and *Middle*, Somers. between Crewkerne and Yeovil.

Chinon, an ancient town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, situated on the river Vienne, 10 miles N. of Richlieu, and 150 SW. of Paris.

Chinsura, a pretty large town of Bengal, with a mole projecting into the river. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, between Chandernagore and the town of Hoogly, 17 miles N. of Calcutta.

Chiny, a town, and considerable county of Luxemberg, situated on the Semoy.

Chiourlic, a town and river of Romania, 50 miles NW. of Constantinople.

Chiozza, a town and small island, about 13 miles S. of Venice.

Chipchase, Northumb. on the N. Tyne. *Chip Meadow*, Suffolk, SW. of Beccles. *Chipnal*, Shrops. near Knighton.

* Chippenham, a large, populous, well-built town of Wilts, with a considerable manufacture of superfine woollen cloth. It was the seat of Alfred, and other West-Saxon kings, and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Chippenham, Cambridges. 14 miles from Cambridge. *Chipping*, Herts, N. of Buntingford. *Chipping*, Lanc. 10 miles E. of Garstang.

* CHIPPING NORTON. See NORTON.

CHIPPING ONGAR, a town of Essex, 20 miles from London. Market on Sat.

CHIPPING SUDBURY, a town of Gloucester, 12 miles from Bristol, and 23 from Cirencester. A great market for corn and cheese on Thursday.

Chipping Warden, Northamp. near Banbury, in Oxf. *Chipstable*, Somers. W. of Wivelscomb. *Chipstead*, Surry, near Gatton and Banstead Downs. *Chirbury*, Shrops. 1 mile NE. of Montgomery. *Chirden*, Northumb. in Tindale, near Whitchester. *Chirk*, Denbigh. S. of Wrexham. *Chirton*, Northumb. near N. Shields. *Chisselborough*, Somers. 4 miles from Crookhern. *Chisselbury*, Wilts, between Wilton and Shaftesbury. *Chislehampton*, Oxf. near the Thame, opposite to Milton. *Chiselhurst*, Kent, near Eltham. *Chislet*, Kent, between Reculver and Thanet Isle. *Chisleton, E* and *W.* Wilts, near Marlborough.

CHISME, ancient CYSSUS, a sea-port on the W. coast of Natolia, opposite the Island of Scio.

Chissel, Great and *Little*, Essex, in the NW. angle of the country. *Chiston*, Somers. NW. of Axbridge. *Chiswick*, Middl. SW. of Hammersmith. *Chisworth*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Chitcomb*, Dorsets. near Ibberton. *Chithurst*, Suss. NW. of Midhurst. *Chitman*, Suss. near Chittingley.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia.

CHITTELDROOG, a town of Mysore, 86 miles NW. of Seringapatam.

Chittenholt Wood, Devons. near S. Moulton. *Chitingly*, Sussex, NW. of Haylsham. *Chitwood*, or *Chetwood*, near Buckingham.

CHIVAZZO, or CHIVAS, a town in Piedmont, situated near the junction of the rivers Orco and Po, 11 miles NE. of Turin.

Chivington, E. and *W.* Northumberl.

CHIUSI, a town of Sienna, Tuscany.

CHIUTAYA, or CUTAJAH, a town, capital of a district, in Natolia, containing several mosques, and 3 Armenian churches. Lat. 49. 14. N. lon. 30. 30. E.

CHOCZIM, or COKZIM, a town of Moldavia, situated on the S. side of the Dniester, on the frontiers of Poland.

CHOISSEY, four towns of France; the first 6 miles S. of Paris; the second in the dept. of the Seine and Marne; the third in the dept. of Loiret, and the fourth in the dept. of Oise.

Cholderton, Wilts, E. of Amesbury. *Choldsbury*, Bucks, S. of Tring.

CHOLLET, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, 27 miles SSW. of Angiers.

Chollacomb, Devons. SE. of Comb Murtin. *Cholmondeley*, Chesh. 3 miles NE. of Malpas. *Cholmston*, Chesh. 5 miles NW. of Namptwich. *Cholmundeston*, Chesh. near Cholmston. *Cholsey*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Cholton*, Somers. near Somerton. *Chelworthy*, or *Elworthy House*, Somersetshire, near Stoke Gomer.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, situated on the Marosch, 25 miles N. of Temeswar.

Chopwell, Durham, W. of Gibside.

CHORASSAN, anciently BACTRIANA, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Charasm and the country of the Usbeck Tartars; on the E. by Bukharia and Candahar; on the S. by Segestan; and on the W. by Mezanderan and the Caspian Sea; about 150 leagues in length and 140 in breadth.

CHORGES, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, 10 miles E. of Gap.

Chorleton, NW. of Chester. *Chorleton*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Chorley*, Chesh. E. of Knottesford.

CHORLEY, a town of Lancashire, with large manufactures of cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, and with quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and mill stone. It is seated on the rivulet Chor, near the river Yarrow, 7 miles SE. of Preston, and 203 NW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Chorlstree, Herefords. near Leominster.

CHOROSZOWA, a little mountainous village of Bielsk, in Poland. It is inhabited by a tribe of mountaineers, called Pocutians, who wear (the youths and married men) a round, pendant cap, of black lamb-skin, on their heads, a leather thong, strung with brass crosses, round their necks, and always have an axe about them, kept remarkably keen, which they sleep with under their heads, and bear in their hands at church, and in all their diversions.

Choseley, Berks, near Wallingford. *Choler*, a river in Rutland.

CHOULE, a sea-port of Concan, in Hindoostan, with a harbour for small vessels, about 30 miles S. of Bombay. It is subject to the Portuguese.

Chowle, Chesh. between Chester and Whitchurch.

CHREMNITZ, a town in the N. of Hungary, celebrated for it's silver mines. It is 56 miles N. of Gran.

* CHRISTCHURCH, a town of Hants, trading in knit silk stockings, gloves, and watch chains. Here is a good salmon-fishery. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, with a small, barren, tide haven, 98 miles SW. of London. Market on Monday.

Christchurch, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

CHRISTIANIA, ANSLO, or OBSLO, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, containing about 9000 inhabitants. The streets are projected in straight lines, and at right angles to each other, and are uniformly 40 feet broad. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. It's principal exports are

are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The saw-mills here are numerous. It is pleasantly seated along the shore of the Bay of Biorning, which forms the N. extremity of the Gulf of Christiana, 25 miles from the open sea, and 200 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 55. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

CHRISTIANBURG, a Danish fort and settlement on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

Christian Malford, Wilts, NE. of Chippenham.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a small, well-built town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The exports are alum, pitch, and tar; and here are manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. It is 50 mile NE. of Copenhagen. Lat 55. 58. N. lon. 14. 10. E.

Christigneth, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee, opposite Keriog.

CHRISTINA, St. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, is 45 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks on the W. side of which is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. The soil is light and black, composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand. Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, shrubs, and plants, some birds, and plenty of fish and turtles. Lat. 1. 59. N. lon. 157. 32. W.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. or ST. KITS, one of the Caribee and Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, about 18 leagues NW. of Antigua. It is 20 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are rocks, precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW. parts, hot sulphureous springs at the bottom of them. The air is good, and the soil light, sandy, and fruitful: they are, however, subject to hurricanes. It is divided into 9 parishes, and contains 4 towns or hamlets, Basseterre, the capital, Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. The white inhabitants are computed at 4000, and the negroes at 26,000. The produce is chiefly sugar, (the general average of this article, for a series of years, is 16,000 hogsheads of 16 cwt) cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It is possessed by the English. Lat. 17. 15. N. lon. 63. 14. W.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a woollen manufacture, seated near the river Teign, 9 miles SW. of Exeter, and 183 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Chudleigh Rock, in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh; viewed from the W. it is a bold and beautiful perpendicular rock, apparently one solid mass of marble. From the SE. a hollow opens to the view, with a stream rushing impetuously at the bottom, here and there checked in it's progress by a great quantity of rude stones scattered around. Altogether, it is one of the most striking, inland rocks in the island. *Chulmleigh*, Devonshire, between Crediton and Barnstaple.

CHUNAR, an English fort and settlement of Benares, in Hindoostan, ceded to the English in 1772, by the nabob of Oude, in exchange for Allahabad. It is situated on a rock, on the S. side of the Ganges, 19 miles S. of Benares. Lat. 25. 10. N. lon. 83. 50. E.

CHUNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five branches of the Indus, which falls into that river 20 miles below Moultan.

Church, Lancashire, NE. of Blackburn. *Churcham*, 5 miles NW. of Gloucester. *Churchdown*, between Gloucester and Cheltenham. *Church End*, Glouc. in Tiddenham parish. *Church End*, Glouc. in Slimbridge parish. *Church End*, Glouces. in Nibley parish. *Church End*, Glouces. in Twining parish. *Church Heath*, SE. of Chester. *Church Hill*, Oxf. near Chipping Norton. *Church Hill*, Worc. N. of Kidderminster. *Church Hill*, Worcestershire, SE. of Worcester, near Hagley.

Church Hill, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Churchill, Somers. SW. of Wrington.

Churchill, Worces. near Bredicot.

CHURCHILL, a town of Maryland.

CHURCHILL FORT, and RIVER, on the NW. part of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 58. 48. N. lon. 94. 3. W.

Churchingford, Devons. *Church Hulm*, Chesh. on the banks of the Dan. *Church Honeyborn*, Worc. 4 miles E. of Evesham.

Church Land, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Church Langton, Leices. near Market Harborough. *Church Over*, Warw. opposite to Chester Over. *Church Stanway*, Glouc. *Church Stempton*, Devonsh. near Chard.

CHURCH STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a manufacture of coarse cloth, for the packing of hops and wool, 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury. Market on Thursday.

Church Town, in W. Meath, Leinster. *Church Town*, in Cork, Munster. *Church Town*, in Waterford, Munster. *Church Town*, in Derry, Ulster.

Church Wharton, Norf. near Lynn Regis. *Churn*, a river running into the Thames at Cricklade. *Churnet*, a river in Staffordshire. *Churton*, Cheshire, 2 villages N. and S. of Lea Hall.

CHUSAN, an island of China, in lat. 30. N.

CHUSISTAN, an extensive province of Persia, but thinly inhabited, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi; on the E. by Farsistan; one the S. by the Gulf of Persia; and on the W. by the Tigris, which separates

rates it from the Arabian Irac. This country was called by the Greeks Susiani, from Susa the capital.

Chute, a river in Wilts. *Chute*, Wilts, NE. of Luggershall. *Chutenham*, Somers. near Mendip Hills.

CHIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean and the river Cambodia.

CICACOLE, a town and circar of Hindoostan, on the NW. coast of the Bay of Bengal. Lat 8. 16 N. lon. 84. E.

CICLUT, a fortress of Dalmatia, 40 miles N. of Ragusa.

CILLEY, a town and district of Stiria, 130 miles SSW. of Vienna.

CIMBRISHAMN, a sea-port of Schonen, in Sweden. Lat. 55. 40. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Cimen Shore, Sussex, near Witterling, in the Isle of Selsey.

CINALOA, a town and province of Mexico, lying between New Biscay and the Gulf of California.

CINTRA, a cape of Portuguese Estremadura, otherwise called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N. side of the entrance to the Tajo. Near it is a town of the same name. Lat. 38. 46. N. lon. 9. 20. W.

CIOTAT, LA, a sea-port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, famous for muscadine wine. It is seated on the Bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lat. 43 12. N. lon. 5. 46. E.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, 5 provinces lying NE. of the Carnatic. Of these, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in possession of the English, and Guntoor is subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The first four occupy the sea-coast from Chilka Lake, on the confines of Cattack, to the N. bank of the Kistna, forming a slip of country 350 miles in length, and from 20 to 75 in breadth, having mountains and extensive forests on one side, and the sea on the other, while the extremities only are open. The circars are 350 miles from Bengal, and 250 from Madras, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l.; that of Guntoor is 70,000l.

CIRCASSIA, one of the seven countries which lie between the Black Sea and the Caspian, bounded on the N. by the river Don, and on the W. by part of the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph. They are a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and fix themselves on the banks of rivers for the sake of pasturage and water. The Circassians are divided into three classes; the princes, the nobles, called usdens, and the vassals, or people. They have never had any written laws, but are governed by a collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; their agriculture hardly produces sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses form a principal part of their commerce, and slaves, which they take in their predatory excursions. Their food consists of a little meat paste, made of millet, and beer made of the same grain fermented. They have both the Bible and the Koran; but, not having letters of their own, those who write their language make use of Arabic characters. This nation has been, of late years, gradually reduced under the dominion of Russia, to which it is now almost wholly subject, and is included in the government of Caucasus.

* CIRENCESTER, or CICESTER, a large and populous town in Gloucestershire, (supposed to have been built by Cissa, a Saxon prince) and formerly surrounded by walls, of which some vestiges are yet visible. King Canute, the Dane, held a general council here in 1020. It has manufactures of cutlery ware, carpeting, wool-combing, wool-stapling, and yarn-making, and a communication with Stroudwater, from which it derives great advantage. It is seated on the river Churn, in the road from Oxford to Bath, 18 miles SE. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

CIRENZA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Cissbury Hil, Wilts, near Wansdyke. *Cissbury Hill*, Sussex, near Selsey.

CITADELLA, a sea-port town of the Island of Minorca, with a good harbour, on the NW. coast, in lat. 46. N.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Umbria, seated on the river Tiber.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Istria.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a town of Malta, with the port of St. Margarita.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a town in the Island of Malta, seated on a narrow neck of land, in an excellent harbour, to the left of Valetta.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Spain, capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing glove-leather.

CIVIDAD RODRIGO, a considerable town of Leon, on the river Aguada, 40 miles SW. of Salamanca.

CIVITA DI FRIULI, in Friuli, Venice.

CIVITA DI PENNA, in Abruzzo Ultra.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town on a high rock, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

CIVITA NUOVA, a town of Ancona, 9 miles from Loretto.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a sea-port in the Campagne di Roma, (one of the best in Italy) where the pope's galleys are stationed. It is 35 miles NW. of Rome.

CIVITA VECCHIA, or MELITA, a town in Malta, situated on a hill, in the centre of the island, and strongly fortified. It is the see of a bishop. From this town may be seen the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily.

Claby, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Clack, Wilts, near Christian Malford. *Clack*, Devons. 7 miles from Frome.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, surrounded by Perthshire, unless on the W. where it is separated from Stirlingshire by the Forth. It is 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coals and salt. The town of

CLACKMANNAN, (in a tower of the castle of which are preserved, to this day, the great sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, and a large two-handed sword of Sir John Graham, the friend of the heroic Wallace) is seated on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles SE. of Stirling.

Clady, in Derry, Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin *Clady*, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Claerborough, Nott. near Hayton.

CLAGENFURT, a town, capital of Carinthia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is 50 miles N. of Triest.

Claghans. See *Briggs*.

Claines, near Worcester.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N. America, 90 miles in circumference, which receives the waters of the Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them through the strait called Detroit into Lake Erie.

CLAIRAC. See CLERAC.

CLAIRMONT. See CLERMONT.

Clakton, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, E. of Mersey Island, near St. Osyth.

CLAMECI, a town in the dept. of Nievre, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beuvron and Yonne, 21 miles S. of Auxerre.

Clandon, *E.* and *W.* Surry, near Guildford.

Clane, in Kildare, Leinster. *Claneconnel*; see *Warringstown*.

Clanfield, Oxfords. near Radcotbridge. *Clanfield*, Hants, near Fifield. *Clanfield*, Hants, NE. of Hambledon. *Clanmay*, a river in the Isle of Man. *Clannaborough*, Devonshire, near Bow and Crediton.

Clanroad, in Clare, Munster.

Clapcot, Berks, near Wallingford. *Clapersgate*, Westm. near Ambleside. *Clapham*, near Bedford. *Clapham*, Berks, near Wickham. *Clapham*, and *Clapham Common*, Surry, environed with numerous houses of the gentry, 5 miles SW. by S. of London. *Clapham*, Sussex, SE. of Arundel. *Clapham*, Yorks. 6 miles NW. of Settle. *Clapton*, Glouc. on an eminence W. above Burton on the Water. *Clapton*, Middl. in Hackney. *Clapton*, Somersetshire, near Portbury.

Clara, in King's County, Leinster. *Claranbridge*, in Galway, Connaught. *Clare*, in Armagh, Ulster. *Clare*, in Mayo, Connaught.

CLARE, a county of Munster, in Ireland, 47 miles long, and 32 broad, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains 2 market towns, 79 parishes, and about 96,000 inhabitants; and breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, as also a great number of cattle and sheep. The town of Clare, called also Ennis, though distinct from Ennis, which is 2 miles distant, is 17 miles NW. of Limerick, and 112 SW. of Dublin.

* CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a manufacture of seys. It is a little, poor, dirty place, the streets being unpaved, and is seated on the river Stour, into which the river Clare falls a little below, 15 miles S. of Bury and 56 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Clare Island, in the Bay of Baltimore, Cork, Munster. *Clamore*, or *Clarmore*, in Galway, Connaught.

Claremont, Surry near Esher. *Clarendon Park*, 3 miles E. of Salisbury.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village in the Pays de Vaud, Swisserland, the principal scene of Rousseau's Eloise. It is delightfully situated in a fertile country, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, which slopes gently toward the Lake of Geneva, of which majestic body of water, it's fertile borders, and the adjacent scenery, consisting of vineyards, fields of corn and pasture, rich groves of oak, ash, chesnut trees, &c. as well as of the bold rocks and Alps of Savoy, it commands an extensive view.

Claret Hall, Essex, near the Stour.

Claretown, in Clare, Munster. *Clarisford*, in Clare, Munster, near Killaloe.

Clarken Green, Hants, 4 miles W. of Basingstoke. *Clave*, Northumberl. N. of Pict's Wall, near Halton Hall. *Clarthy*, or *Clarven*, a river in Radnorshire. *Clasky*, Lanc. near Hawkeshead.

Clashmore, in Waterford, Munster.

Clatercot, Oxf. *Clanford*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Clatford*, *Upper*, Hants, near Andover. *Clayton*, Staff. S. of Newcastle under Line. *Clayton Hall*, Lanc. E. of Manchester. *Clayton in the Dale*, and *in the Moor*, Lancash. between Blackburn and Burnley. *Clotworthy*, Somersetshire, between Bridgewater and Dulverton.

CLAUDE, ST. a town in the dept. of Jura, seated on the river Lison, 35 miles NW. of Geneva. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect of Swisserland and Savoy, the Lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud.

Clavel, Devons. near Horton. *Claverdon*, Warw. near Henley. *Claverham*, Sussex, SW. of Haylsham. *Claverham*, Somers. in Yatton. *Clavering*, Essex, near Saffron Walden. *Claverley*, Shrops. SE. of Whitchurch. *Claverley*, Shrops. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Claverton*, Somers. near Bath. *Clauford*, Somers. near Frome Selwood. *Claugh's Hill*, Lancashire, near

Wiersdale Forest. *Claughton*, NE. of Lancaster.

CLAUSENBERG, or COLOSVAR, a city in Transylvania, situated on the river Lamos, where the states assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the Emperor Trajan.

Clausworth, Somers. near Hardington. *Clawdock*, a river in Denbighs. *Claughton Hall*, Lanc. near Garstang. *Clawvorth*, Nott. in the manor of Mansfield. *Clawston, Long*, Leic. near Nether Broughton. *Clawton*, Devonshire, near Houlsworthy. *Claxby*, Lincolns. S. of Alford. *Claxby*, Linc. near Market Raisin. *Claxby*, Linc. W. of Bullingbroke. *Claxton*, Norfolk, on the Yare, near Thurston. *Claxton*, Durham, near Gretham.

CLAY, a town of Norfolk, with a small harbour, and large salt-works in the neighbourhood, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes exported to Holland, the Baltic, &c. It is seated on an arm of the seas, between two rivers, 8 miles from Walsingham, and 20 NW. of Norwich. Market on Saturday.

Clay Hill, or *Brown Clee Hill*, Shrops. on the N. bank of the river Temd. *Claybury*, Essex, between Wanstead and Rumford. *Clay Cockle*, Norf. S. of Swaffham. *Clay Cotton*, Northamp. E. of Daventry. *Claydon, E. Middle* and *Steple*, Bucks, W. of Winslow. *Clay Hanger*, Devons. N. of Ashbridge. *Clay Haydon*, Devons. near Church Stempton. *Clay Hill*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Clay Hill*, Middl. near Enfield Chace. *Clay Pool*, Linc. S. of Beckingham. *Clay Thorp*, Linc. E. of Burwell. *Clayton Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Chorley. *Clayton cum Kimer*, Sussex, NW. of Lewes. *Clayton*, Yorks. SW. of Bradford. *Calyton*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Byerley Park. *Cleader*, Cornw. E. of Camelford. *Cleagate*, Surry, W. of Ewell.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a little island on the S. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18. N. lon. 9. 23. W. There is also another island, called Cape Clear Island, at a small distance from Baltimore Haven; they are both inhabited.

Cleasby, Yorksh. on the Tees, SW. of Darlington. *Cleator*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Cleatop*, Yorksh. W. Riding, 1 mile from Settle. *Cleborne Hall*, Westmorl. near Penrith.

CLEBURY, called also NORTH CLEBURY, and CLEBURY MORTIMER, a town in Shropshire, situated on the N. side of the river Temd, 28 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. Market on Thursday.

Clebury Park, Shropsh. on the river Rea, and borders of Worcestershire. *Cledagh*, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Usk above Llanfoyst: a river in Carmarthens. which runs into the Muthvey near Llangadock; a river in Glamorgans. which runs into the Neath, near Neath; and a river in Pembrokes. which runs into the Clethy near Monac Lodge. *Cledhewen*, a river in Pembrokes. which runs into the Dongledy at Redbarton. *Cledell*, Heref. between Hatterel Hills and Monm. *Cles*, Linc. between Grimsby and the sea. *Clee St. Margarets*, Shrops. SW. of Brown Clee Hill. *Clere, St.* Cornw. N. of Leskard. *Cleeton*, Shrops. S. of Brown Clee Hill. *Cleeve*, Devons. near Culiton. *Cleeve*, Glouc. in Westbury parish. *Cleeve, Bishop's*, Glouc. 5 miles from Tewkesbury. *Cleve Prior*, Worc. 6 miles NE. of Evesham. *Clegge*, Lancas. SE. of Rockdale. *Clehonger*, near Hereford. *Clement, St.* Cornw. between Falmouth Haven and Truro. *Clement, St.* Devons N. of Dartmouth. *Clench Wharton*, Norfolk, NW. of Lynn. *Clendon*, Northamptons. near Rothwell. *Clenhill*, Northumb. in Hertesheved manor. *Clenston*, Dorsets. NE. of Middleton. *Clents*, Staff. 2 miles from Stourbridge.

Clentibret Church, in Monaghan, Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin.

Cleophill, Bedfordshire, near Luton.

CLERAC, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, trading in tobacco, corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the river Lot, 12 miles NW. of Agen.

Clere Place, Surry, near Farnham.

Clere's, St. Kent, near Sevenoaks.

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two inhabited islands, of considerable extent, in the N. Pacific Ocean, between Kamschatka and N. America. Lat. 63. 15. N. lon. 169. 30. W.

CLERMONT, a town of New Hampshire; and a town of France, in the respective departments of the Meuse, Lot, and Garonne, Puy de Dome, the Sarte, the Herault, and of the Oise. This last is named Clermont en Beauvaisis, and is situated on an eminence, near the Bresche, 37 miles N. of Paris, on the road from Amiens.

CLERY, a town in the dept. of Loiret, 7 miles SW. of Orleans; and a town in the dept. of the Somme, 3 miles NW. of Peronne.

Cleve, Kent, near Ightam, or Ilkham. *Cleve*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. *Cleve*, Shrops. S. of Wem. *Cleve*, Somers. near Bridgewater. *Clevedon*, Somers. on the sea-side, nearly opposite to the Flatholm. *Cleveland*, Yorks. N. Riding, a tract on the borders of Durham. *Clevelod*, Worc. *Cleve, Old*, Somersetsh. SW. of Watchet. *Cleverton*, Wilts, near Malmsbury.

CLEVES, the duchy of, one of the finest countries of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Munster and Overyssel, and on the W. by Guelderland and Brabant. It is divided in two by the Rhine, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The revenues

revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns.

CLEVES, it's capital, is a handsome town, consisting of about 800 houses. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and 10 ESE. of Nimeguen.

Clevesend, Great and *Little*, Kent, S. of the Isle of Thanet. *Clewarth*, Berks, W. of Windsor. *Cleybrook*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Cleybrook, Great* and *Little*, Leic. NW. of Lutterworth. *Cleydon*, Oxf. near Clatercote. *Cleydon*, Durh. 2 miles from Sunderland. *Cleydon*, Suff. near Ipswich. *Cley End Green*, Kent, NE. of Bromley. *Cleygate*, Surry, 3 miles from Kingston. *Cley Hall*, Warw. near Kineton. *Cleytham*, Linc. N. of Kirton. *Clianger*, Dorsets. 2 miles SW. of Buckland Abbas. *Cliddesdon*, Hants, SE. of Basingstoke. *Cliefden*, Bucks. 5 miles NW. of Windsor. *Cliff*, Kent, below Gravesend. *Cliff*, Dorsets. 4 miles from Dorchester. *Cliff*, Sussex, near Lewes. *Cliff*, Sussex, between Seaford and Beachy Head. *Cliff*, Warw. near Whatley. *Cliff*, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Cliff*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Pearce Bridge. *Cliff*, Yorks. SE. of Barnard Castle.

CLIFF, KING'S, a town of Northamptonshire, 27 miles NE. of Northampton, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Cliff, Long, Yorks. W. Riding. *Cliff, N.* and *S.* E. Riding, E. of Spalding Moor.

Cliffony, in Sligo, Connaught.

Clifford, Glouc. near Luddington. *Clifford*, Yorks. near Wetherby and Tadcaster. *Clifford Castle*, Heref. near Kington. *Clifford Chambers*, Glouc. near Tewkesbury. *Clifford Hill*, Northamp. on the river Nen. *Clifton*, Ches. near Rock Savage. *Clifton*, Cornw. SE. of Saltash. *Clifton*, Derb. in Ashborne parish. *Clifton*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Sherburn. *Clifton*, Glouc. near Bristol, adjoining Durdam Downs. *Clifton*, Lancas. W. of Preston. *Clifton*, Lancas. NW. of Manchester. *Clifton*, 4 miles from Nottingham. *Clifton*, Oxfords. near Dedington. *Clifton*, Oxfords. between Dorchester and Abingdon. *Clifton*, Warw. E. of Dunsmore Heath. *Clifton*, Worc. between Tewkesbury and Worcester. *Clifton*, Worc. upon the Temd, bordering on Heref. *Clifton*, W. of York. *Clifton*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Masham. *Clifton*, Yorks. SE. of Halifax. *Clifton*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Tickhill. *Clifton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Workington. *Clifton*, Bedf. SE. of Shefford. *Clifford*, Westmor. 3 miles from Penrith. *Clifton Camvil*, Staff. near Burton upon Trent. *Clifton Maubank*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles NW. of Yateminster. *Clifton Raymes*, Bucks, near the rivers Ouse and Oulney. *Cliftons, N.* and *S.* Nott. on the river Trent, between Normanton and Thorney. *Climping*, Sussex, near the mouth of the Arun. *Clinger*, Gloucesters. in Hincombe parish. *Clint*, Yorksh. W. Riding, near Hempstwait. *Clipsby*, Norf. W. of Yarmouth. *Clipsham*, Rutl. in Okeham hundred. *Clipston*, Nott. in Plumbtree parish. *Clipston*, Northamp. NE. of Naseby. *Clipston, King's*, Nott. between Allerton and Mansfield.

CLISS, a fortress, in Dalmatia, 10 miles N. of Spalatro.

CLISSON, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, situated on the river Sevre, 12 miles SE. of Nantes.

Clist, Bishop's or *Sackvil*, *Clist Honiton*, *Clist St. George*, and *Clist St. Mary*. Devons. are 4 villages on the E. and SE. sides of Exeter, so named from the *Clift*, a river of this county, which runs into the Ex, below Exeter. In the parish of Clist St. George, is an estate, or little farm, called *Sucpitch*, belonging to a family of the same name, which was settled here before the conquest, and may yet, from it's numerous progeny, remain unextinct for centuries to come. In the family are two small grants, or feoffments, which no lawyer can read throughout, but which, the best judges are agreed, must have been past before the conquest. *Clist, Broad*, *Clist St. Lawrence*, and *Clist Heydon*, NE. of Exeter. *Clist Heath*, 4 miles E. of Exeter.

CLITHERO, a town in Lancashire, having manufactures of cotton, a medicinal spring, and a communication with all the late inland navigations. It stands, with it's ruinous castle, built by the Lacys, on the river Ribble, at the bottom of Pendil Hill, 33 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 213 NNW. of London. Market on Sat.

Clitha, Monm. SW. of Ragland Castle, *Clive*, Chesh. SW. of Middlewich. *Clixby*, Linc. N. of Thongcaster. *Clocaynog*, Denbighshire.

Cloga, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Clogh*, in Antrim, Ulster, 81 miles from Dublin, **Clogh*, in Down, Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin. *Cloghamon*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Cloghan*, in King's County, Leinster, 62 miles from Dublin. *Cloghan*, in Donegal, Ulster, 118 miles from Dublin. *Cloghanbeg*, in Donegal, Ulster, 152 miles from Dublin. *Clogharney Church*, in Tyrone, Ulster, nearly 95 miles from Dublin. **Clogheen*, in Tipperary, Munster, 92 miles from Dublin.

*CLOGHER, a city, or rather a village, of Tyrone, in Ulster, (the see of a bishop) 70 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Cloghjordan, in Tipperary, Munster. *Clognakelty*, or *Clonckilty*, in Cork, Munster; here is a good market for linen yarn. *Cloghroe*, in Cork, Munster. *Clonagam*, in Waterford, Munster. *Clonakenny*, in Tipperary, Munster. **Clonard*, on the borders of Meath, Leinster. *Clonaslee*, in Queen's County, Leinster. *Clonbullock*, in King's County, Leinster. *Cloncurry*,

in Kildare, Leinster. *Clondalkin*, 5 miles W. of Dublin. *Clondrobid*, in Cork, Munster. *Clonea*, in Waterford, Munster. *Clone*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Clonee*, 7 miles from Dublin. *Cloneen*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Clonegall*, in Wexford, Leinster. * *Clonegal*, in Carlow, Leinster. *Clonegowan*, in King's County, Leinster. * *Clones*, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Clonfert*, in Galway, Connaught. *Clonkeen*, in Louth, Leinster. *Clonlea*, in Waterford, Munster. *Clonlost*, in West Meath, Leinster.

* CLONMEL, a neat and improving town, of Tipperary, Munster, pleasantly situated on the Suir, on the road between Dublin and Cork, 19 miles SE. of Tipperary, 39 NE. of Cork, and 85 SW. of Dublin.

Clonmellan, in W. Meath, Leinster, 32 miles from Dublin. *Clonmene*, in Cork, Munster.

CLONMINES, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, 6 miles SW. of Wexford.

Clonmuish Church, in Carlow, Leinster, 43 miles from Dublin. *Clononuslee*, in Queen's County, Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin. *Clonony*, in King's County, Leinster. *Clonoulty*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Clonroch*, in Wexford, Leinster, 65 miles from Dublin. *Clontarf*, 2 miles from Dublin, pleasantly seated on the N. side of the bay. *Cloonakenny*, in Limerick, Munster, 118 miles from Dublin. *Clooncurry*, in Kildare, Leinster, about 5 miles from Kilcock.

Clophum, Bedf. W. of Shefford. *Clophill*, Bed. near Shefford. *Clopton*, Warw. N. of Stratford upon Avon. *Clopton*, Camb. on the Cam, opposite Shengay. *Clopton*, Glouc. in Mickleton parish. *Clopton*, Northamp. E. of Thrapston. *Clopton*, Somers. near Portbury. *Clopton*, Suff. between Woodbridge and Debenham. *Clothall*, Herts, SE. of Baldock. *Clothalbury*, Herts, near Clothall. *Clotton*, *Hofield*, Chesh. between Tavern and Toperley.

CLOUD, ST. a town, 15 miles W. of Paris, in which was lately a royal palace, gardens, a cascade, &c.

Clover Hill, in Roscommon, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. *Clown Callow*; see *Cloghnakelty*.

Cloudesley Bush, Warw. NW. of Lutterworth. *Clovelly*, Devons. a harbour on the E. side of Hartland Point. *Cloughton*, Yorks. between Scarborough and Robin Hood's Bay. *Clowant*, Cornwall, near Helston. *Clowbet*, Yorks. between Richmond and Darlington. *Clow Cross*, Camb. N. of Wisbeach. *Clowedock*, a river in Radnors. *Clowerwall*, Glouc. in Newland parish. *Clowhouse*, Linc. between Crowland and Spalding. *Clown*, Derbys. NW. of Bolsover.

CLOYNE, a town of Cork, in Munster, 1 mile from the sea coast, 10 SW. of Youghal, and 125 SW. of Dublin.

Cluggin, in Limerick, Munster.

Clumber, Nott. in the parish of Worksop. *Clun*, Shrops. S. of Bishop's Castle, on the Clun. *Clunall*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Clunbury*, Shrops. near Purslow. *Clungonas*, or *Clungunford*, Shrops. near Hopton Castle. *Clunther*, Nott. between Tuxford and Worsop. *Clunton*, Shrops. near Purslow.

CLUNY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, famous for it's very spacious and magnificent ci-devant Benedictine abbey. The church is one of the largest in France. It is seated on the Grosne, 16 miles NW of Macon.

Clurewall, Glouc. in Dean Forest.

CLUSE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE. of Geneva.

Clutton, Cheshire, NW. of Malpas. *Clutton*, Somers. S. of Pensford.

CLWYD, a beautiful vale of Denbighshire, inclosed by high mountains, extending from the sea inland above 20 miles; a river of the same name runs through it. It's breadth is from 3 to 8 miles, and it is covered with towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running NW. through Clydesdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, and falls soon after into the Frith of Clyde. It affords many romantic views, running for several miles between lofty eminences covered with wood, and exhibiting in it's course many stupendous cataracts.

CLYDESDALE, a wild district in the S. part of Lanerkshire, where are extensive lead-mines. See LEAD HILLS.

Clynfegfaur, in Carnarvons. N. Wales.

Coagh, in Antrim, Ulster, 82 miles from Dublin. *Coagh*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 81 miles from Dublin. *Coal Island*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. Here are coal-works, and a canal from Lough Neagh, which passes by this place towards Dungannon.

Coal Pit, Glouc. in Westerleigh parish.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, or CAPE CORSO, a strong fort and settlement of the English, on the Coast of Guinea. Lat. 5. 0. N. lon. 0. 0.

Coat, Glouc. in Eastleach Mertin parish. *Coates*, Glouc. a hamlet of Winchcomb. *Coates*, Glouc. 3 miles SW. of Cirencester. *Coates*, Staff. near Eccleshall. *Coates*, Sussex, near Wollavington. *Coates Hall*, Linc. near Grimsby. *Coates*, *Great* and *Little*, Linc. on Grimsby river. *Cobden*, *Hill*, Herts, NE. of Watford. *Cober*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the English Channel a little below Helston.

COBHAM, a town of Virginia.

* *Cobham*, a village in Surry, with several fine seats, washed by the river Mole, made here 4 or 5 times broader than it is naturally.

naturally. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London.

Cobham Hall, Kent, W. of Rochester. *Cobham Street*, Surry, 5 miles from Epsom.

COBLENTZ, an ancient town of Treves, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, with a bridge of boats over the former, and a stone bridge over the latter. Lat. 50. 24. N.

Cobley, Warw. near Hewell Grange. *Cobsfield*, Oxfordshire, in Woodstock.

COBURG, a territory and it's capital, of Upper Saxony, insulated in Franconia, 23 miles N. of Bamberg.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, situated on the Eresma, 24 miles SSE. of Valladolid.

COCHEIM, a town of Treves, situated on the Moselle, 30 miles NE. of Treves.

COCHIN, a sea-port and country of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, situated NW. of the Travancore country, and by some included in it. The chief trade (for pepper) was in the hands of the Dutch, but the English have lately made a conquest of the settlement. It is 86 miles SSE. of Calicut. Lat. 10. 0. N. lon. 75. 30. E.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Cambodia; on the N. by Tonquin and Laos: on the E. by the Eastern Ocean; and on the S. and SW. by Ciampa and Cambodia. It abounds in gold, raw silk, drugs, saffron, pepper, indigo, tea, ivory, and various kinds of trees and animals. It is upwards of 300 miles in length, and about 90 in breadth, and contains 50 sea-port towns. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, and in manners resemble the Chinese.

Cockatree, Devons. on the river Taw, near Bow. *Cockbridge*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Cockbridge*, 9 miles S. of York. *Cockbury*, Glouc. a hamlet of Bishop's Cleeve. *Cockbury*, Glouc. in Winchcomb parish. *Cocken*, N. of Durham, on the Wear.

COCKER, a river in Cumberland, which, flowing from the Lakes of Buttermere, Crowmack Water, and Lowes Water, runs into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Cockerel's Bridge, Kent, between Lydd and Denge Marsh. *Cockerham*, SW. of Lancaster. *Cockerington*, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnshire. NE. of Leith.

*COCKERMOUTH, a populous town of Cumberland, situated at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. The market-place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, an extensive ruin, with five lofty towers, the walls between which are kept up; on the other stands the church, and the Kirkgate, an irregular but spacious part of the town. From the eminence on which the castle stands, called the Hay, an extensive country, the sea, and Scotland, may be seen in clear weather. Through the valley between the hills, the top of the towering Skiddaw may be descried over the intervening country. The lower part of the town is on a plain, consisting of a spacious street, with cross lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are separated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactures of shalloons, serges, stockings, coarse linens, hats, and leather, with considerable tanneries. Here are pleasant walks on the banks of the rivers, and on the uplands. It is 10 miles NE. of Whitehaven, 23 SW. of Carlisle, and 300 NNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Cockerton, Durh. NW. of Darlington. *Cocket*, a river in Northumberland. *Cockfield*, Suff. NW. of Biddeston. *Cockfield*, Durh. NW. of Raby Castle. *Cockham Wood Fort*, Kent, on the W. side of the Medway, has 34 guns mounted. *Cockhill*, near Worcester. *Cocking*, Sussex, S. of Midhurst. *Cockington*, Devons. 2 miles from Torbay. *Cock Law*, Northumb. near Berwick. *Cock Law Hill*, Northumb. near the Cheviot Hills. *Cockleford*, Glouc. a hamlet to Elkston. *Cockley Chapel*, Lancash. near Bury. *Cockley Park*, Northumb. near Haughton. *Cocksey*, Durham, SE. of Sunderland. *Cockshot*, Shrops. SW. of Wem. *Cockthorp*, Norfolk, near Wells.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, 4 miles S. of Crescentino.

COD, CAPE, in N. America, on the S. side of Boston Bay, in Massachusets State. Lat. 42. 0. N. lon. 70. 18. W.

Codbeck, a river in Yorks. *Coddenham*, Suff. near Needham. *Coddicot*, Herts, near Stevenage and Welling. *Coddington*, Nott. near Newark. *Coddington*, Heref. NE. of Ledbury. *Coddington*, Oxf. N. of Bicester. *Coddington*, Ches. near Delamere Forest. *Codford St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, Wilts, between Upton and Badhampton. *Codgrave*, Nott. SW. of Bingham. *Codlingstock*, Nott. between Gotham and Willoughby. *Codmorton*, Northumberl. near Woller. *Codnor Castle*, Derb. near Alfreton.

CODOGNO, a town in the Lodesan, Milan, situated at the conflux of the Adda and the Po.

Codrington, Glouc. S. of Chipping Sudbury. *Codrington*, Glouces. a hamlet of Wapley. *Codsal*, Staff. on the borders of Shrops. *Codsall*, Staff. 1 mile N. of Teten Hall.

COESFELDT, a town of Munster, Westphalia, the ordinary residence of the bishop.

COERVORDEN, in the Drent, Overyssel.

Cofton Hackct, Worces. NE. of Bromsgrove.

grove. *Cogenhoo*, Northamp. E. of Clifford Hill. *Cogges*, Oxf. near Whitney.

COGGESHALL, a town in Essex, with a manufactory of baize and seys. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE. of London. Market on Thursday.

COGNAC, a town in the dept. of Charente, noted for it's wines and brandy. It is seated on the rider Charente, 20 miles W. of Angouleme. Also a town of Upper Vienne.

COGNI, or KONICH, the capital of Caramania, a country abounding in corn fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep whose tails weigh 30lb. Cogni is a very large town, the ordinary rssidence of a bergleberg, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is 260 miles SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 37. 56. N. lon. 35. 56. E.

Cohor, or *Chore*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into Mount's Bay, near the Mount.

COIMBETTORE, a town and province of Mysore, in Hindoostan, subject to Tippoo Sultan. The former is situated on the river Novel, 9 miles nearly S. of Seringapatam. The latter is bounded on the E. by the Carnatic, and on the S. by the province of Dindigul. It is fertile and well watered.

COIMBRA, a town and university of Beira, containing 18 colleges, 4000 students, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a mountain near the river Mondego, 96 miles NNE. of Lisbon.

COILE, or CHUR, a town in the country of the Grisons, Swisserland, and capital of one of the jurisdictions, called THE GRISE LEAGUE. It is situated half a mile from the Rhine, in a rich plain, between 2 and 3 miles wide, and partly on the steep side of a rock, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is 24 miles nearly S. of Appenzel. The bishopric of Coire consists of some estates near Coire, and in the Tyrolese, amounting to about 2000l. per annum.

Coke Hill, Worces. 2 miles E. of Inkborough. *Cokeney*, Nott. S. of Welbeck Abbey. *Cocken Hatch*, Herts, in Barkway manor. *Coker, E.* and *W.* Somers. 2 miles from Yeovil. *Cokeley*, Worces. near Bromsgrove. *Cokesford*, Norf. near Rudham. *Cokesward*, Linc. N. of Bimbroke. *Cokethorp*, Oxf. near Stanlake.

COL, one of the western islands of Scotland, 11 miles NW. of the Isle of Mull. It is 13 miles long and 3 broad, contains a few horses, sheep, and goats, and has many lochs, which abound in fish. The inhabitants are about 800.

Colan, Little, Cornw. SE. of Columb Minor.

COLBERG, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for it's salt works. It is situated at the mouth of the Persante, in lat. 54. 22. N. lon. 15. 39. E.

Colbury, Hants, W. of Southampton harbour. *Colby*, Norf. 4 miles from Alesham.

*COLCHESTER, a town of Essex, containing 12 churches, most of which are in good repair, and about 40,000 inhabitants, including the liberties. It is situated on a fine eminence, near the Coln, which is navigable within 3 miles of the town for ships of large burden, and for hoys and small barks, to a place called the Hythe, where is a quay close to the houses. Here is a manufactory of baize and seys; all the towns, and the whole country around, being partly employed in the spinning of wool for this trade by Colchester; and it is noted for oysters and candied eringo roots. It is 22 miles ENE. of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Colderton, Hants, between Tidworth and Monkston. *Coldham*, Camb. near Waldersey Fens. *Cold Harbour*, Herts, 2 miles NW. of Ware. *Cold Henton*, Somers. NE. of Mendip Hills. *Cold Hill*, Essex, in Newport parish. *Coldingham*, a township of Berwickshire.

COLDING, a town of N. Jutland, remarkable for it's bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pay toll that go from Jutland into Holstein. It was formerly the residences of many Danish Kings. Colding is situated on a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S. by E. of Wyburg. Lat. 55. 35. N. lon. 9. 17. E.

Cold Maton, Northumb. near Chatton. *Cold Norton*, Oxf. near Chipping Norton. *Coldon*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Coldro*, Hants, between Alton and Farnham. *Coldred*, Kent, near Woldershare. *Coldrinch*, Cornw. near Leskard.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Berwickshire, situated on the N. side of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river, 11 miles SW. of Berwick.

Cold Waltham, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Cold Waltham*, Sussex, 4 miles from Arundel. *Cole*, a river of Worces. and Warw. *Cole*, Wilts, near Wotton Basset.

COLEBROOK DALE, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, is a winding glen between two hills, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods. Here are very considerable iron works, and a large and elegant bridge of cast iron, of one arch. There is also in the Dale a spring of fossile tar, or petroleum, together with a spring of brine; and a work has been erected here for obtaining a kind of tar from the condensed smoke of pit-coal.

*COLEBROOK, Monm. near Usk.

COLEBROOK, a town of Massachusets.

Colester, Northumb. near Corbridge. *Coleburn*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Colegreen House*, 2 miles W. of Hertford. *Cole-*

hell

hall, Essex, near Ingatestone. *Colcharbour*, Surry, SW. of Darking.

Colchill, in Longford, Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin.

Coleman's Green, Herts, NE. of Noman's Land. *Colemero*, Shrops. NW. of Wem. *Cole Park*, Wilts, SE. of Malmsbury. *Colepit Hill*, Durham, S. of Newbiggen.

* COLERAIN, a town of Derry, in Ulster, which, before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county. It has a valuable salmon fishery, and is situated 4 miles from the sea, &c. on the Ban, (which, being rapid, it is difficult for vessels to come up to the town) 23 miles NE. of Londonderry, and 114 from Dublin.

Colerain, in King's County, Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin.

Colesbourn, Little, Glouc. in Withrington parish. *Colesbourn*, Glouces. 6 miles from Cheltenham. *Coleshall*, Berks, near Farringdon.

* COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, seated on the ascent of a hill, near the Coln, 11 miles NW. of Coventry, and 102 from London. Market on Wednesday.

Coleshill, Herts, in a part of the county insulated in Bucks, 4 miles W. of Rickmansworth. *Coley*, or *Coln*, Yorks. near Halifax.

COLFORD, or COVERD, a town of Gloucestershire, near which are considerable iron works. It is 5 miles E. of Monmouth, and 124 NE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Colford, Suff. near Bury. *Colam*, or *Collan Green*, Middl. near Hayes.

COLIMA, a large and rich sea-port, of Mechoacan, on the W. coast of Mexico, capital of a district of the same name, abounding with cattle and orchards of cocoa-trees. It is nearly 200 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 50. N. lon. 106. 6. W.

Colkin, Kent, near Feversham. *Colkirk*, Norf. S. of Fakenham. *Colum*, Yorks. E. Riding, S. of Culham, and NW. of Kilham. *Colaton*, Devons. near the mouth of the Arm. *Colaton*, Devons. near Sidmouth. *Colaton*, Devons. SW. of Chimleigh.

COLLE, two towns of Tuscany, a town of Abruzzo Ultra; and a town of Abruzzo Citra.

Coledge, Lanc. S. of Manchester. *Collercotes*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Collerford*, Northumb. near Walwick. *Collern*, Wilts, near Cosham. *Colerton*, or *Colcoverton*, Leices. NE. of Ashby de la Zouch. *Coley*, Surry, NW. of Ryegate. *Colier*, Essex, near Dagenham. *Colier Row*, Essex, near Aberry Hatch. *Colier's End*, Herts, between Ware and Puckeridge. *Coligreen*, Cornw. SW. of Lestwithiel. *Colingburn Duke*, Wilts, 10 miles from Marlborough. *Colingburn Kingston*, Wilts, SW. of Great Bedwin. *Collingham*, Yorks. near Wetherby. *Collingham*, N. and S. Nott. 2 or 3 miles from Newark. *Colingthwaite*, Nott a hamlet of Cokeney. *Colington*, Heref. near Whitborn. *Colington*, Dorsets. near Beminster. *Colingthrough*, 3 miles from Northampton.

COLLIOURE, a small sea-port in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, 10 miles SE. of Perpignan.

Colliweston, Northamp. about 6 miles from Stamford.

COLLON, a neat, well-built town in Louth, Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin. It has an excellent stocking manufactory, with an extensive bleach green.

Collon's Town, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Collostock, Upper and *Lower*, Cornw. on the borders of Devonshire.

Collovile, in Armagh, Ulster.

* COLLUMPTON, a pretty handsome town of Devonshire, which carries on a manufacture of woollen. It is seated on the river Columb, 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

COLMAR, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, containing about 15,000 inhabitants. It is situated on two small rivers, the Fecht and the Lauch, 35 miles S. by W. of Strasburg.

COLMARS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 17 miles NE. of Dyhne.

Colmere, Hants, near Burton Stacy. *Colmington*, Shrops. near Stanton Lacey.

COLMOGOROD, or KOLMOGORI, a town of Russia, seated on an island in the Dwina, 28 miles SE. of Archangel.

Colinworth, 5 miles from Bedford. *Coln*; see *Coley*. *Coln St. Alnwin's*, Glouc. on the banks of the Coln, 5 miles from Lechlade. *Coln, St. Dennis*, and *Coln Rogers*, Glouces. 7 miles from Cirencester. *Coln*, a river, which runs through Herts and Middlesex, and divides the latter county from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope, "Coln, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave." Another in Essex, which empties itself into the German Ocean, near Colchester; and a third, which runs thro' Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, and falls into the Thames at Lechlade.

COLNBROOK, a town of Bucks, principally supported by the great inns on the Bath road. It is situated on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, 18 miles W. of London. Part of the town, however, is in Middlesex. Market on Wednesday.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 214 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Colne Earls, and *Colne Engame*, *Colne Wake*, and *Colne White*, Essex, between Colchester

Colchester and Halstead, on the river Coln. *Colney*, Herts, 3 miles from St. Albans. *Colney*, Norf. near Norwich. *Colnham*, Berks, 2 miles from Abingdon. *Colnhead Park*, Westmor. NW. of Kendal.

COLOCZA, a decayed town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in lat. 46. 33. N.

COLOGNA, a town in the Paduan.

COLOGNE, an electoral bishopric, and one of the most fertile and considerable countries of Germany. It lies in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and is divided into several districts by other states: the greater part of it, however, is situated on the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg. It contains 72 cities and towns, and produces, besides corn and other necessaries, excellent wine. The revenues are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

COLOGNE, the capital of the electorate, is an ancient, large city, seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, by means of which river it trades upwards with the interior of Germany, and downwards by large vessels with the Netherlands and Holland. It is a free imperial city, and though the electer has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it many days together, without the consent of the citizens; nor is he permitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It contains 10 collegiate, and 49 parish churches, 4 abbeys, 56 convents, 16 hospitals, and 50 chapels. It is built in the form of a crescent, with 34 gates, and fortified in the ancient manner. The streets, however, except the principal ones, are dirty and ill paved, and the houses appear dark, and are thinly inhabited. Opposite to the city, on the other side of the Rhine is the village of Dentz, where there is a flying bridge of boats over the river, across which a large company of men, horses, &c. may pass at a time. It is 17 miles SE. of Juliers, and 45 E. of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 7. 10. E.

COLOKITIA, a town and gulf, on the southern coast of the Morea, 25 miles SSE. of Misitra.

COLONNA, a town in the Campagna di Roma, and a town in Dalmatia.

COLONSA, an island on the W. coast of Scotland. 6 miles long and 2 broad. It is 8 miles W. of Jura.

Colony, in Sligo, Connaught.

COLOOR, a town and diamond mine near Condavir, in the circar of Guntoor, Hindoostan.

COLORNO, a town in the Parmezan.

COLOSUAR. See CLAUSENBURG.

Colquite, Cornw. NW. of Fowey. *Colrudge*, Devons. SE. of Eggisford. *Colshal*, Kent, E. of Upchurch. *Colsterdale*, Yorks. N. Riding, W. of Masham. *Colthorp*, Yorks. E. of Richmond. *Colthorp*, Glouc. in Standish parish. *Coltshall*, Suff. near Clare.

* COLTSWORTH, or COLSTERWORTH, Linc. 3 miles from Grantham.

Colversore Green, Kent, between Wrotham and the Hallings.

* COLUMB MAGNA, or ST. COLUMB, a little town in Cornwall, but with a large parish, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which is a river which runs into the sea at a small distance. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 from London. Markets on Monday and Thursday.

Columb Parva, lies near the former.

COLUMBIA, a new town of S. Carolina, seated on the Cangaree, 85 miles WNW. of Charlestoff. It is intended for the capital of this province.

COLUMBO, a town on the W. side of the Island of Ceylon, formerly subject to the Dutch, but lately taken by the English. Lat. 7. 10. N. lon. 79. 56 E.

Columb David, Devons. on the river Columb, and borders of Somersetshire, has a considerable woollen manufacture. *Columb John*, Devons. S. of Bradninch. *Columstock*, Devons. on the river Columb, between Taunton and Tiverton, has a woollen manufacture.

COLUMBTON. See COLLUMPTON.

COLARI, anciently SALAMIS, an island of Livadia, and it's chief town, situated on an excellent harbour, 9 miles W. of Athens.

Colwalt, Herf. between Lidbury and the Malvern Hills. *Colwan*, Northumb. near Coal. *Colway*, Dorsets. NW. of Lyme Regis. *Colwich*, Staff. near Wolsley bridge. *Colwick, Upper* and *Lower*, 2 or 3 miles E. of Nottingham. *Colworth*, Sussex, near Chichester.

COM, or KOOM, a town in Irac Agemi, Persia, celebrated for it's manufactures of silk and velvet. It is 90 miles S. of Casbin.

COMACHIO, a town, valley, or district, and lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese. It's air is unhealthy.

COMANA, a sea-port and district of Paria, in the most north-easterly part of Terra Firma.

Comb, Glouc. near Wotton under Edge. *Comb*, Cornw. W. of Fowey. *Comb*, Devons. in the parish of St. Mary's Ottery. *Comb*, Devons. E. of Exeter. *Comb*, Devons. E. of Torrington. *Comb*. Devons. NE. of Crediton. *Comb*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Comb*, Heref. between Leominster and Prestayne. *Comb*, Kent, near Greenwich and Woolwich. *Comb*, Glouc. in Campden parish. *Comb*, Somers. SE. of Bath. *Comb*. and *Park*, Somers. N. of Wivelscomb. *Comb*, Somers. near Dulverton. *Comb*, Hants, 6 miles NW. of Whitchurch. *Comb*, Surry, near Croydon. *Comb Abbas*, Dorsets. near Chilcomb. *Comb Abbey*, Warw. 3 miles from Coventry.

Coventry. *Comb Appledore*, Hants, between Bush Waltham and Petersfield. *Comb Basset*, Wilts, 2 miles from Salisbury. *Comb End*, Glouc. in Elkstone parish.

Comber, in Down, Ulster, on a branch of Strangford Lake, 88 miles NE. of Dublin.

Comb Flory, Somers. NW. of Bishop's Lidiard. *Comb Green*, Worces. NE. of Upton. *Comb Hay*, Somers. 3 miles S. of Bath. *Comb in Tene*, Devons. near Newton Bushel. *Comb Keins*, Dorsets. near E. Lulworth. *Comb Long*, Oxfords. W. of Woodstock.

COMB MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, seated on an inlet of the Bristol Channel, with a cove for the landing of boats. It is 14 miles NE. of Barnstaple, and 181 from London. Market on Saturday.

Comb Nether, Dorsets. NE. of Bridport. *Comb Nevil*, Surry, near Kingston upon Thames. *Comb Park*, Surry, NE. of Kingston. *Comb St. Nicholas*, Somersets. NW. of Chard. *Combed*, Sussex, in Ashdown Forest. *Comberford*, Staff. in Wiggington parish. *Comberhire*, Radn. near Knighton. *Combermere*, Chesh. near Congleton. *Combermere*, a lake in Ches. on the borders of Shropshire. *Comberton*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Comberton, Great* and *Little*, Worces. near Pershore. *Comberworth*, Linc. SE. of Alford. *Combuchy*, a river in Carmarthens. *Combridge*, Staff. SE. of Uttoxeter. *Combroke*, Warwicks. *Combs*, Suff. near Stowmarket. *Combs*, Suss. near Shoreham. *Comb's Edge*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Comb's Hoit*, Dorsets. W. of Evershot. *Comb Temple*, Dorsets. near Chilcomb. *Combwell*, Kent, in Goodhurst parish. *Combwkilton*, Cumberl. between Newbiggen and the river Eden. *Comcarton*, Monm. E. of Ragland Castle. *Comer*, Dorsets. in Whitchurch parish. *Comerford*, Wilts, near Calne. *Comford*, Kent, near Berling.

COMINES, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Lis, 5 miles SW. of Menin. Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated memoirs of his own time, was born of an illustrious family, in this place.

Comley, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Commerch*, a river in Brecknocksh. which runs into the Irvon, at Longmarsh.

COMMENDO, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, about 20 miles square.

COMMENDO, GRAND, or GUAFFO, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and residence of the king. Lat. 4. 54. N. lon. 0. 34. E.

COMMENDO, LITTLE, a town on the Gold Coast, once a place of great note, where the English and Dutch have forts. It is 4 miles S. of Great Commendo.

COMMERCY, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles SSE. of Verdun.

COMMOTAU, or CHOMSTON, a town of Saatz, Bohemia, 42 miles NW. of Prague.

COMO, a town, lake, and district of Milan. The lake is about 5 miles in breadth, and 88 in circumference. The town is situated on the S. extremity of the lake. Here the younger Pliny was born, who, in his letters, speaks with rapture of the delightful scenery in the environs of his native town. His statue is placed in a niche on the outside of one of the churches, with a Latin inscription, bearing the date of 1498. The inhabitants have established several manufactories of cotton and silk, and trade with the Grisons. Como is 20 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 34. N. lon. 9. 7. E.

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluster of Islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite to the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa, N. of the Channel of Mosambique, and NW. of Madagascar. They are four in number, Johanna or Anjoan, Mayotta, Mohilia, and Comora or Anjazija. Comora, which gives name to the rest, is about 6 leagues long and 3 wide. The mountains are lofty, and richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit trees; fine streams are numerous, and the grass and trees are green throughout the year. They produce rice, peas, yams, purslain, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugar-canes, and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoises, cameleons, large bats, hens, and a great variety of birds unknown in Europe. Though Johanna is not the largest island, the Arabs, who have settled here, exact tribute from all the others. They are about 3000 in number, profess the Mahometan religion, and are settled on the sea-coast. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are frequently at war with them, as are also the natives of the other islands. In the interior part of the island is a lake accounted sacred by the natives; on this there is a number of ducks, which they hold in veneration. Being averse to conduct strangers there, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place 5 miles from the lake. The birds being thus kept in safety, become perfectly tame, and fearlessly approach those who go to see them. The Arabian part of the islanders detest this superstition, but dare not forbid the practice of it. The E. India ships often touch here for refreshments. The people on the coast speak English intelligibly. They preserve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of so dark a complexion as the original natives. The Comora Islands lie between 11 and 13 deg. S. lat. and between 44 and 47 E. lon.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 77. 33. E.

Comora, a town and district of Hungary.

Compiegne, a town in the dept. of Oise, trading in corn, wine, and wood. It is seated near a forest, containing 27,000 acres, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris.

Compostella, St. Jago de, a city, the capital of Galicia, in Spain, seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Sar and Sarela. It contains about 2000 houses, besides 14 religious houses, 12 churches, and an university, which, with the public squares, are very magnificent. It is 265 miles NW. of Madrid.

Compostella Nuovo, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Xalisco, situated near the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles WNW. of Mexico. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Compton, Berks, near Hamsted Norris. *Compton*, Devons. between Ashburton and Torbay. *Compton*, Wilts, W. of Everley Hare Warren. *Compton*, Hants, W. of Winchester. *Compton*, Surry, SW. of Guildford. *Compton*, Surry, near Farnham. *Compton*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Compton*, Wilts, between Salisbury and Hindon. *Compton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Compton*, Suff. NW. of Chichester. *Compton*, Glouc. in Withington parish. *Compton Abbas*, Dors. 2 miles NW. of E. Compton. *Compton Abbas*, Dorsets. 1 mile from Melbury. *Compton Abdal*, Glouc. near Hampnet. *Compton Basset*, Wilts, N. of Calne. *Compton Beauchamp*, Berks, W. of the Vale of White Horse. *Compton Bishop*, Somers. NW. of Axbridge. *Compton Cassey*, Glouc. near Compton Abdal. *Compton David*, Somers. NE. of Pensford. *Compton Dundo*, Somers. N. of Somerton. *Compton, E. and W.* Dorsets. SW. of Melbury. *Compton, E. and W.* Dors.; E. Compton lies 2 miles SW. of Frampton. *Compton Grinfield*, Glouces. between Bristol and Aust. *Compton Hall*, or *Fenny*, Warw. 4 miles from Banbury. *Compton, Little*, Glouces. 5 miles from Stow, *Compton Long*, or *Compton in the Hole*, Warw. on the borders of Oxf. *Compton Mardock*, Warw. 2 miles from Kington. *Compton Martin*, Somers. SE. of Wrinton. *Compton, Nether and Over*, Dorsets. between Sherborn and Yeovil. *Compton Pouncefort*, Somersets. near Sherborn. *Compyne*, Devons, near Axmouth. *Colsholm*, Linc. on the coast, near Stamfleet. *Comwindge*, Somers. on the Parret, below Bridgewater. *Comyay*, Monm. near Trewin. *Conam*, Shrops. E. of Ludlow.

Concan, a tract of country on the W. coast of Hindoostan, between Bombay and Goa, separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of mountains, called the Gants. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 16 and 19 degrees N. latitude.

Concarneau, a sea-port in the dept. of Finisterre, 12 miles from Quimper.

Conception, a sea-port, on the coast of Chili, containing about 7000 inhabitants, Spaniards, and Mestizes. The harbour is large and commodious, and the environs are fertile. It was formerly the capital of Chili, and is now capital of a jurisdiction. Lat. 36. 45. S.

Conception, a town in Veragua, Mexico, 90 miles W. of Panama.

Concordia, a town of Mirandola, and a town of Friuli; both in Italy.

Cond, Shrops. SE. of Condover.

Condapilly, a town and circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the SW. by the river Kistnah, and on the NW. by the country of Golconda. Lat. 16. 37. N. lon. 80. 30. E.

Condavir, a town, in the circar of Guntoor, Hindoostan, situated on a mountain, 26 miles W. of Guntoor, 25 SW. of Condapilly, and 20 from the S. bank of the Kistna.

Conde, a town in the dept. of the North, seated at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt and Haisne, 7 miles NE of Valenciennes.

Conde, a town in the dept. of Calvados, seated on the river Noireau, 17 miles W. of Falaise. The inhabitants trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery.

Condecedo, or Point Delgado, a cape in Yucatan, the eastern point of the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 92. E.

Conder, a river in Lancas. *Conderton*, Glouc. NE. of Tewkesbury, situated on a tongue of land, surrounded by Worcesters. *Condicot*, Glouc. 3 miles from Stow.

Condom, a town in the dept. of Gers, (late capital of the Condomois) containing about 5000 inhabitants, but neither rich nor commercial. It is seated on the river Baize, 22 miles N. of Auch.

Condore, or Pulo Condore, the principal of a cluster of islands, in the Indian ocean, which lie about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. Mangoe trees grow here as large as apple trees, and when ripe have a pleasant smell and taste. The natives are idolatrous; they are of a small stature, have a dark olive complexion, slender features, and dark black hair. In the island is an excellent harbour. Lat. 8. 10. N. lon. 105. 45. E.

Condover, Shrops. between Bruges and Shrewsbury. *Coney Hatch*, Midd. between Hornsey and Whestone.

Coney Island, in Cork, Munster, in Bantry Bay. *Coney Island*, on the coast of Down, in Ulster.

Conflans, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone; a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise; and a valley of Rousillon, watered by the river Tet.

Confolent, a town in the dept. of

Charente,

Charente, seated on the river Vienne, 28 miles NE. of Angouleme.

Congersbury, Somersets. near Mendip Hills, 6 miles from Axbridge. *Congerston*, Leic. NW. of Market Bosworth. *Congbull*, Chesh. NW. of Delamere Forest.

* CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Dante. It has manufactories of leather-gloves, cotton, and silk; the silk-mill here employing 700 persons. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

CONGO, or LOWER GUINEA, a large tract of country, on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the equinoctial to 17 deg. S. lat. and containing the countries of Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Benin and Makoko, on the E. by Makoko and the interior of Africa, and on the S. by Mataman and unknown lands. Their seasons are the reverse of ours: during our summer they have rain almost every day, and this is called the winter season; but, during their summer, the weather is constantly serene. In the deserts within land there are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, serpents of a monstrous length, rattlesnakes, vipers, dangerous white ants, or pismires, scorpions, and other venemous insects, both flying and reptile; and, in the river Zaire, crocodiles and river horses. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing various kinds of fruits, besides palm trees, from which they get wine and oil. Many of the inhabitants worship the sun, moon, and stars, and different kinds of animals; others have embraced the religious profession of the Portuguese. They are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and carry on the traffic in slaves, as well as in ivory, cassia, fruits, and other produce of the country. Congo is divided into several provinces. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dando, the Coanza, the Vambra, and the Barbela.

CONGO PROPER, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 372 in breadth, and is included between Loango and Angola. Honey and wax are found here in prodigious plenty. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONGO. See BANDER CONGO.

Congrave, S. of Strafford.

CONI, a very strong town and fortress of Piedmont, situated on the Stura, 31 miles S. of Turin.

CONINGSECK, a town of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Upper Saxony; and a principality of Suabia, of which there are two branches, Coningseck Rothenfels and Coningseck Aulendorf, both raised to the rank of counts, with only one vote in the diet, given alternately.

Coningston Mere, a lake of Lancashire, 5 miles long and 1 broad, in the hundred of Furness. Fleming Coningston lies on one side of it, and Monk's Coningston on the other.

Conington, Huntingdons. near Stilton. *Conington*, 9 miles from Cambridge. *Conisburgh*, Yorks. SW. of Doncaster. *Coniscliff*, Durham, near Persebridge. *Coniside*, Lancas. near Swart Moor. *Conisthorp*, Yorks. SW. of Malton. *Coniston*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle. *Coniweston*, Suff. W. of Buddesdale.

Conna, in Waterford, Munster.

CONNAUGHT, the most westerly province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulster, and on the E. and S. by Leinster and Munster. It contains 296 parishes, and 95,821 houses, and is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no considerable rivers, besides the Shannon; but has several convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, but thinly inhabited; but, by the introduction of the linen manufacture, the numbers of the inhabitants are beginning to increase.

CONNECTICUT, one of the five states of New England. It is 73 miles long, and about 44 broad, and is bounded on the W. by New York, on the N. by Massachusets, on the E. by Rhode Island, and on the S. and SE. by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. Though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and to frequent and sudden changes of weather, the country is healthful and the most populous, in proportion to it's extent, of any of the United States: in 1790, the number of the inhabitants was 237,946, of which 2764 were slaves. It resembles a well-cultivated garden, producing, with moderate labour, the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The inhabitants are of the religious denomination of Independents. It's principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Housatonik, and the Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fanfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. The river Connecticut, rises in the N. part of New Hampshire, separating that state from Vermont, enters Massachusets at Northfield, crosses that state, enters Connecticut about 7 miles N. of Hartford, and after dividing the latter state nearly in the centre, runs into the sea at the NE. end of Long Island Sound. Between Walpole on the E. and Westminster on the W. side of the river, are the great falls, over which a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784, the first ever erected over this noble river, which is navigable above 40 miles for large vessels, and much farther for small ones.

CONNOR, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 6 miles N. of Antrim, and 90 of Dublin.

Connor Ville, in Cork, Munster. *Connock*, Wilts, 3 miles from Market Lavington. *Conondley*, Yorks. W. Riding, SW. of Skipton. *Conquest*, Somers. in the Vale of Taunton.

CONQUEST, LE, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road, situated 10 miles W. of Brest.

CONSTANCE, the name of two lakes that separate Swisserland from Germany. The Upper Lake, or the Boden See, is 15 leagues long, and 6 where broadest. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Lower Lake, or Zeller Zee, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in it's greatest breadth.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the Rhine, between two lakes of the same name. It has magnificent public buildings, and once flourished in commerce; but is now much reduced: a dead stillness prevails throughout the town; grass grows in the principal streets, and the inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Andalusia.

CONSTANTINA, or COSTHINA, anciently CIRTA, a city, capital of a district of Algiers, situated on the river Rammel. It was formerly one of the strongest towns of Numidia: abundance of ruins give evidence of it's ancient grandeur. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 6. 15. E.

Constantine, Cornw. on a hill between Helston and Falmouth.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient BYZANTIUM, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the SE. extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is pleasantly seated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land separated from Natolia by a strait a mile in breadth. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the sea-side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is 7 miles in circumference, including the gardens. It contains, besides the public offices and the apartments of the Sultan and the women, 162 odas, or apartments, for the Janizaries. Fronting the great gate of the seraglio, is the celebrated royal mosque of St. Sophia, built, for a christian church, by the Emperor Justinian, to which the grand signior goes in person every Friday. In the castle of the seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, situated near the Sea of Marmora, state prisoners are confined. The bazar, or markets, are square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arcades. The number of houses in Constantinople must be prodigious, since 30,000 of them have been destroyed by fire in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. The houses in general are crowded with inhabitants, yet they have a mean appearance on the outsides, where there are few or no windows, and the streets are narrow: even the palaces of the grandees having nothing remarkable on their outside, but within they are decorated with splendid and costly ornaments. Here are reckoned 3770 streets and lanes, which are never clean, and the inhabitants are visited by the plague almost every year. The inhabitants have been estimated at 800,000, of which about half are Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks, Armenians, and Franks, and the rest Jews. The great square, near the mosque of the Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks display their tricks. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city. The circumference of the city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb, called Pera, is delightfully situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Holland, and Venice reside. Constantinople is built in form of a triangle, and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea, in which the palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanseras, rising above the other houses, have a grand effect. The harbour is spacious and convenient. Constantinople is situated 112 miles ESE. of Adrianople, 670 SE. of Vienna, and 1500 ESE. of London. Lat. 41. N. lon. 28. 59. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently THE THRACIAN BOSPHORUS, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Asia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and, where narrowest, a mile and a quarter broad. The adjacent country is remarkably beautiful. On one side of the strait is situated Constantinople, and on the other Sentari, which is considered as a suburb to the city.

CONSTANTINOW, a town in Volhinia, Poland, situated on the river Slucza.

CONTESA, a sea-port of Macedonia, situated at the bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon.

CONTI, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Selle, 12 miles S. of Amiens, and 60 N. of Paris.

CONSUEGRA, a town of New Castile, containing 2 parish churches and 3 convents. It belongs (or lately did) to the Knights of Malta, and is 25 miles SSE. of Toledo.

CONVERSANO, a town of Bari.

CONWAY. See ABERCONWAY.

Conway, a river of Wales, which rises from a lake where the 3 counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, 12 miles N. of Dolgelly, flows through the

Vale of Conway, and separating nearly the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire from Denbighshire, falls into the Irish Channel at Abercornway. *Conwydd*, Merionethshire.

CONZA, a town, considered as the capital of Principato Ultra, situated near the head of the river Ofanto, 48 miles E. of Naples. It's principal commerce is in marble.

Cookbury, Devons. near Houlsworthy. *Cookham*, Berks, N. of Maidenhead. *Cookham, Great* and *Little*, Surry, between Leatherhead and the Horsleys. *Cookley*, Suff. near Halesworth. *Cookbridge*, Yorks. between Ilkley and Addle.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of North America, which flows into the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 59. 10. N. lon. 150. 0. W. Capt. Cook sailed up this river 70 leagues, without finding any appearance of it's source.

COOK'S STRAITS, a strait in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 or 5 leagues in breadth, which divides the two islands, of which New Zealand is composed.

Cook's Town, in Tyrone, Ulster, 81 miles from Dublin. *Coolaguragh*, in Cork, Munster. *Coolany*, a river of Sligo, in Connaught, which runs into the bay of Ardnaglass, 5 miles SW. of the town of Sligo. *Coolatin* and *Coolboy*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Coolkenno*, in Wicklow, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. *Cool*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Coolinanta*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Coomb Bank, Kent, 6 miles from Sevenoaks. *Cooper's Hall*, Essex, 1 mile from Epping. *Coopor's Hill*, Glouc. a hamlet in Brockworth. *Cooper's Hill*, the subject of a celebrated poem by Sir John Denham, 19 miles W. by S. of London. It's base extends along the edge of Runnymead, and on it's summit is the beautiful spot called Englefield Green.

COOPER'S RIVER, a large, navigable river of the United States, which joins the Ashley below Charleston, in S. Carolina. The united streams forms a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean a little below Sullivan's Island. The Cooper is a mile wide at the ferry, 9 miles above Charleston.

COOS, or COS, an island in the Archipelago. Lat. 37. N. lon. 27. 44. E.

Copdock, Suff. SW. of Ipswich. *Copeland*, and it's *Forest*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Copenhagen*, Midd. SW. of Highgate.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is the most uniform, and best built city in the north. It contains 4 royal palaces, 1 university, consisting of 4 colleges, 9 churches, and about 4000 houses, mostly built of brick. The streets are almost all broad, and in a straight line, well paved, with a foot way on each side, but too narrow for general use. It was formerly the see of an archbishop; but the Danes have curtailed their prelates of their lands, revenues, and power. The haven is generally crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses on the quays. The city is about 5 miles in circumference, and is seated on the E. shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles SW. of Stockholm, and 500 NE. of London. Lat. 55. 41. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Copenhall, Cheshire, between Sandbach and Namptwich. *Copenhall Monks*, Cheshire, S. of Copenhall. *Copford*, Essex, near Colchester. *Copgrave*, Yorksh. between Knaresborough and Boroughbridge. *Copham*, Middlesex, near Lalam. *Copice Leys*, Berks, near Wantage. *Copinford*, Huntingdons. E. of the Giddings. *Copinhall*, Staff. N. of Penkridge. *Copleston*, Devonshire, near Crediton. *Copley Hall*, Yorkshire, SE. of Halifax. *Coppenthorp*, 5 miles S. of York. *Copston*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Warwicksh. SE. of Nun-Eaton. *Copthall*, Essex, between Epping and the Forest. *Copthall*, Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely. *Coquet Island*, Northumberland, between Seaton and Aylmouth: it has only one house, and takes it's name from the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, or SERENA, a jurisdiction, sea port, and river of Chili, which has been often plundered by the English. Lat. 29. 54. S. lon. 71. 11. W.

CORAH, or CORAHJEHENEIAD, a town in the country of Oude, Hindoostan, 53 miles SSW. of Lucknow.

Coram, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Midlam.

CORBACH, a town, the capital of Waldeck, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

CORBECH, a town in the ci-devant Austrian Brabant, near Louvain.

CORBEIL, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, the principal trade of which is the tanning of leather. It is seated on both sides of the Seine, 15 miles S. of Paris.

CORBIE, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens.

Corbin's Hall, Staff. in Swinford parish.

CORBITS, a town of Missen, Upper Saxony.

Corbridge, Northumb. near Hexham.

CORBY, a town of Lincolnshire, between Market Deeping and Grantham. Market on Wednesday.

Corby, Northamptons. between Kettering and King's Cliff. *Corby Castle*, Cumberland, a beautiful and romantic seat on the Eden near Carlisle.

CORDILLERAS. See ANDES.

Cordock Hill, Shropshire.

CORDOVA, anciently CORDUBA, a large city of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors. Here are 16 parish

parish churches, besides the cathedral, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, 2 colleges, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, lately converted into stables for 100 Andalusian horses. The cathedral, which was formerly a mosque, still retains the name of Mezquita. In the square, called the Plaza Major, are splendid buildings, under which are piazzas. There are many orchards and gardens within the walls of the city, and in the neighbouring mountains, there are groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive trees. The trade consists of wine, fruits, silk, and Cordovan leather, and the best horses of Spain are had from it. It is 75 miles NE. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid.

CORDOVA, a district, or province of Spain, once an independent kingdom, now a part of Andalusia. Also, a town and province of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, little known. Lat. 32. 10. S. lon. 25. 30. E.

Corpland Islands, on the coast of Down, in Ulster, at the S. entrance of Carrickfergus Bay, known by the names of Big, Cross, and Mew. On the Cross Island is a light-house. Lat. 54. 40. N. lon. 5. 55. W.

Corcreagh, in Louth, Leinster. *Cordriny*, in Cork, Munster. *Cordroby*, in Cork, Munster.

COREA, a peninsula, lying to the NE. of China, bounded on the SW. by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China; on the N. by Chinese Tartary; and on the S. by a narrow sea, which parts it from the Japanese Islands. The people are civil and courteous, are fond of learning, music, and dancing, and greatly resemble the Chinese in customs and religion. The country is divided into 8 provinces, and there are many towns in it exceedingly populous. It extends from N. to S. about 500 miles, and about 200 from E. to W. They trade in ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, sable-skins, castor, mineral salt, fowls with tails three feet long, and horses only three feet high. Corea, though mountainous, abounds in corn and rice. The king, who is tributary to the emperor of China, resides at Hanching.

Corely, Shropshire, SW. of Clebury. *Corfe*, Somersets. S. of Taunton.

CORFE CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, with some trade in stone, and knit stockings. It is seated on a peninsula, called Purbeck Isle, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, said to have been built by king Edgar, now in ruins. It is 21 miles E. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Corfe Hill, Dorsetshire, near Melcomb Regis. *Corfe Hubert*, *Corfe Moulin*, and *Corfe St. Nicholas*, Dorsetshire, near Sturminster.

CORFU, anciently known by the names of SCHERIA, PHÆACIA, CORCYRA, and DREPANO, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, long held by the Venetians, but lately subject to the French. The islanders make great quantities of salt; and the country abounds with vineyards, oranges, lemons, citrons, olive trees, grapes, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfu, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 20. 0. E.

Corlie, Warwickshire, N. of Coventry.

CORIA, a town of Seville, and a town of Estremadura; both in Spain.

Coringham, Essex, W. of Canvey Isle. *Coringley*, Herts, NW. of Buntingford.

CORINTH, or CORANTO, an ancient and celebrated city, situated on the isthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It is now decayed, the houses being intermixed with fields, orange groves, and gardens, like a village, the inhabitants not exceeding 1300 or 1400; there still remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of it's former magnificence. The adjacent country abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the castle, seated on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, there is one of the finest prospects of land and water in the world. It is 40 miles NW. of Athens. Lat. 38. 14. N. lon. 23. 18. E.

Coripale, Somers. W. of Bridgewater.

CORITA, a town of Leon.

CORK, a county of Munster, in Ireland, 84 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being the largest in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by Kerry and the sea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean. It contains 269 parishes, 76,739 houses, and about 416,000 inhabitants. It abounds with excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Banon, Ilen, &c. The soil varies; in many parts it is fertile, and the country is pretty populous.

CORK, city of, the capital of the county, and the second in Ireland for extent, trade, and population, containing about 8600 houses, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants. It is a well-built place, and has improved surprisingly of late years, several broad streets having been lately added, by filling up the canals that ran through them. It is seated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly surrounded, and by means of the different channels, vessels come up into the different parts of the town. It's principal export is salt provisions. During the slaughtering season, which holds from August to the latter end of January, they kill and cure about 100,000 head of black cattle. Their other exports consist of pork, tallow, hides raw and tanned, butter, candles, calves, lambs, and rabbit's skins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worsted and linen cloth. The country, adjacent to Cork, is hilly and beautiful,

beautiful, affording extensive and diversified prospects. It is 15 miles from the sea, about 50 nearly S. of Limerick, and 124 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 8. 23. W.

CORK HARBOUR, or the COVE OF CORK, one of the best in the world, is about 7 miles below the town, and so spacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largest vessels, and the most extensive fleets. The entrance is easy, and it is secure from currents and storms. One side of Cork Harbour is formed by Great Island, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and very fertile.

Corkaguinny, in Kerry, Munster, is a fertile peninsula, between the bays of Dingle and Tralee, 24 miles long and 8 broad. *Corkbeg*, near the mouth of Cork Harbour, to the SW.

Corkley, Northumb. NE. of Hexham. *Corlethorp*, Linc. W. of Sleaford.

CORLINO, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with considerable woollen manufactures, situated on the Persante, 14 miles SE. of Colberg.

CORMANTIN, GREAT and LITTLE, two towns, or forts, in the territory of Fantin, on the Gold Coast. In the latter the Dutch have a fort.

CORMEILLES, a town in the dept. of Oise; and a town in the dept. of the Eure.

CORMERY, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated on the Indre, 7 miles SE. of Tours.

Cornbury, Oxfordshire, 5 miles from Woodstock. *Corndean*, Gloucestershire, in Winchcombe parish. *Corneley*, Cornwall, near Tregony. *Cornerd, Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Corner Hall*, Herts, between Hemel Hempstead and Berkhampstead.

CORNETO, a town in the Patrimonio, 38 miles NW. of Rome.

Cornhampton, Hants, NE. of Bush Waltham. *Cornhill*, Durham. *Cornix*, Middl. between Risslip and Moore Hall.

CORNWALL, a county of England, which forms the SW. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by Devonshire; it's other parts are washed by the sea. It's length, from E. to W. is 74 miles; it's breadth next to Devonshire, is about 46, but it soon contracts, and is gradually narrowed into isthmuses: on the SW. it terminates in two promontories, the Lizard Point, and the Land's End. It contains 9 hundreds, and 161 parishes, between 1200 and 1300 villages, and 27 market-towns. From it's vicinity to the sea, it is exposed to frequent storms, but exempted from hard frosts and great heats. There is abundance of rainy and foggy weather; but the inhabitants are seldom troubled with agues or fevers. The spring shews itself in the buds and blossoms sooner than in the other parts of England; but the harvest is later, and the fruits have less flavour than in the midland counties. Here are some uncommon plants, and plenty of sea-herbs, as camphire, eringo, ros solis, &c. It is well situated for the herring and pilchard fisheries, and the inhabitants fully avail themselves of their local advantages. It derives, however, it's chief importance from it's minerals; these consist of tin and copper. The copper-mines are numerous and rich in ore; small quantities of gold and silver have sometimes been found; but it's tin mines are it's greatest source of wealth; for these it has been long famous, and it's coasts have been visited by the Phœnicians and Greeks in very remote antiquity; they were known several centuries before the Christian æra, and have been worked continually ever since. With the metalline ores are found large quantities of mundic and arsenic; many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones, and which, when polished, appears splendid and beautiful: and in the cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, which are very brilliant when well polished. The number of men, women, and children employed in raising the tin ore, washing, stamping, and carrying, is stated by some to amount to 16,000. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. As this country was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, the Gaelic or Celtic language was long retained here, and has become extinct but very lately.

Cornwall, Northumberl. near Berwick. *Cornwood*, Devonshire, between Brent and Plymouth. *Cornworthy*, Devonshire, between Dartmouth and Torbay.

CORO, a town and gulf of Venezuela, Terra Firma.

COROMANDEL, THE COAST OF, is the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from Cape Calymere, in lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistnah, in lat. near 60. 0. N. On this coast lie Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, and other European factories, from which chintz, calicoes, and muslins, with some diamonds, are imported into Europe. There is not a port for large vessels on the whole coast, which is an even, low, and sandy country; and, about Madras, the land rises so little, that it is difficult from the sea to mark the distinction between land and water, unless by the different objects that are on the shore.

CORON, anciently MESSINA, a sea-port, with a large harbour, town, and gulf, in the Morea, SW. of Misitra, in lat. 37. N.

Coronery,

Coronery, in Cavan, Ulster.

Corpustry, Norfolk, between Alesham and Wallingham.

CORREGIO, a town of Modena.

Correther, Cornwall, S. of Leskard.

CORREZE, a river and town of France, in a department of the same name. Tulle is the capital. The river passes by Tulle, Correze, &c. and joins the Vezere, a little below Brive. The dept. of Correze has the dept. of Vienne on the NW. and the Lot on the S.

Corringdon, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Corringdon*, Dorsets. in Corscomb parish. *Corringham*, Linc. NE. of Gainsborough.

Corrosin, in Clare, Munster.

Corscomb, Dorsetshire, 3 miles from Beminster. *Corse*, 5 miles from Gloucester. *Corse End*, Glouc. a hamlet in Hartpury. *Corsenside*, Northumb. NW. of Beltingham.

CORSHAM, or COSHAM, a town in Wilts, noted for it's manufacture of woollens. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is 4 miles SW. of Chippenham, and 11 NE. of Bath. Market on Wednesday.

Corsham, Wilts, near Devizes. *Corsham Castle*, Shrops. on the river Corve.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, forming a depart. of France. It is 88 miles in length, and from 20 to 45 in breadth. The air is salubrious, unless in a few places. The land is hilly, and poorly cultivated; the valleys, however, produce wheat, and the hills yield oranges, olives, figs, vines, almonds, and chesnuts. Here are mines of iron, lead, copper, and alum. They have spirited horses, and abundance of fish and coral on the coast. Goats and sheep are in great plenty. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but lean. Wild boars are common, as also foxes; and here is the mouffoli, an animal like a stag in size and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely shy and nimble. Among the birds are eagles, vultures, turtles, wood pigeons, thrushes, partridges, pheasants, &c. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

Corsley, Wilts, between Warminster and Beckington.

CORSOER, a sea-port on the W. coast of Zealand, in Denmark, with an excellent harbour for small vessels. It is 52 miles SW. of Copenhagen.

Corston, Wilts, S. of Malmsbury.

CORTE, an inland town of Corsica, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It is 27 miles SW. of Bastia.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of Montserrat, situated on the river Bormida.

Cortingdon, Wilts, E. of the Deverels.

Cortington, Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Yarmouth. *Cortington*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendlesham. *Cortington Castle*, Northumberl. SW. of Alnwick.

Corton, Dorsets. between Weymouth and Dorchester. *Corton*, Somers. near Sherborn.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany.

Corve, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Teme by Ludlow.

CORUNNA, a sea-port of Galicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Groyne. Lat. 43. 18. N. lon. 8. 16. W.

CORVEY, a town, with a celebrated abbey, and a small principality, in Westphalia.

CORVO, the smallest and most westerly of the Azores, about 24 miles in circumference, with a small port. It contains about 500 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs.

Corwen, Merionethshire, N. Wales.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the Isle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura. It's dreadful unfathomable vortex extends above a mile in circuit, and, at full tides, it's numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise to a great height in the air, and bursting with the noise of thunder, overwhelm all vessels that come within the sphere of it's attraction. It is so called from a young Danish prince who perished in this place.

CORZOLA. See CURZOLA.

Cosby, Leicesters. near Sutton. *Cosby*, Yorks. N. Riding. NW. of Cleveland. *Coscombe*, Glouc. in Didbrook parish.

COSEIR, or ALCOSSIR, a sea-port town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, 100 miles SSE. of Suez.

COSENZA, the principal town of Calabria Citra, containing 3 parish churches, and 12 convents. It is 145 miles SE. of Naples.

Cosford, Warw. N. of Rugby. *Cosford Grave*, Shrops. near Tonge Castle. *Cosgrave*, Northamp. near Stony Stratford. *Cosham*, Hants, near Portsmouth.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, the seat of a court of justice, 28 miles NNW. of New Stettin.

Cosmore, Dorsetshire, near Buckland Abbas. *Cosmus Blean*, Kent, between Beverley Park and Shepherd's Bush.

COSNE, a town in the dept. of Nievre: anchors for ships are forged here, and it's cutlery and gloves are in great repute. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles SE. of Paris. Also a town in the dept. of Allier, seated on the river Allier.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting originally the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dneister. They are divided into several branches, the Kosakki sa Porovi, or Cossacks on the Boristhenes; the Kosakki Donski, or Cossacks on the Don; and the Kosakki Jaiki, which are the wildest of them all, dwelling in large villages along the

the banks of the river Ural, or Jaik, and the N. coast of the Caspian Sea. They are now entirely subject to Russia, and the Ukrain, or country of the Cossacks of Boristhenes, is become a government under the name of Ekaterinoslav. The Cossacks are large and robust, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are complaisant to strangers. Their towns are built of wood, like those of the Russians. The Ukraine is one continued fertile plain, producing corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. It's pastures are immensely rich, and the cattle are the largest in Europe.

Cosse, Gloucesters. between Newent and Tewkesbury; near it is *Cosse Court*. *Cossenton*, Kent, NW. of Maidstone.

Cossey Hall, NW. of Norwich.

COSSIMBAZAR, a small city of Bengal, where different European factors have constantly resided, it being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island in the river Hoogly, 110 miles N. of Calcutta, and 5 S. of Moorshedabad.

Cossington, Leices. S.E of Mount Sorrel.

COSTAGNAZZAR, anciently HEMUS, a ridge of mountains in Romania.

COSTA RICA, a province in the narrow part of Mexico, on the SE. between Veragua and the Mosquito country, extending from sea to sea, 50 leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The soil is ill cultivated, but there is plenty of cattle, hides, honey, and wax. The natives live mostly independent of the Spaniards. Carthage is the capital.

Coslet's Bridge, in Down, Ulster.

Coston, Leic. near Buckminster. *Coston*, Norf. NW. of Windham. *Coston*, Worc. near King's Norton. *Coston*, Shrops. near Didlesbury. *Coston*, Somers. between Bath and Bristol. *Costow*, or *Costway*, a river of Yorks. which falls into the Derwent. *Coswyn*, Cornwall, N. of Clowant.

Cote, Oxfordshire, SE. of Bampton.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy, and bounded on the N. by the dept. of Aude, and on the W. by the depts. of Nievre and Yonne. Dijon is the capital.

Cote Hill, Cumb. in Wetherall parish. *Cote House*, Yorks. N. of New Malton. *Cotes*, Linc. near Stretton. *Cotes*, Yorks. 12 miles from Doncaster. *Cotes*, Leices. near Loughborough. *Cotes*, Nottinghamshire, in S. Leverton parish.

COTES DU NORD, a dept. of France, so named from it's northerly maritime position. It is formed of part of the ci-devant Bretagne, and is bounded by the English Channel on the N. and that of Ille and Vilaine on the E. St. Brieux is the capital.

Coteswold Hills, a long tract of high ground, in the E. part of Gloucestershire, noted for large flocks of sheep, with fleeces of fine white wool; a great part of it, however, is now devoted to the growth of corn.

Cotewall Tower, Northumberl. 6 miles NW. of Rothbury. *Cotham*, Durh. near Yarum. *Cotham*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Cotham*, Nott. S. of Newark. *Cotham*, Nott. near Cotes. *Cotham*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Kilham. *Cotham*, *E.* and *W.* Yorks. near the mouth of the Tees. *Cotham Abbey*, Linc. W. of Grimsby. *Cothelston*, or *Cethurston*, Somers. between Taunton and Stokegomer. *Cotheridge*, near Worcester. *Cothy*, a river in Carmarthens.

COTHUS, or COTUITZ, a town in Lower Lusatia, seated on the river Spree, subject to the king of Prussia. A great number of French and Bohemian Protestants, driven from their country by persecution, settled here, and have introduced their manufactures; it is also noted for pitch, flax, and excellent beer. It is 56 miles S. by E. of Berlin.

COTIGNAC, a town in the department of Var, seated on the river Argens. It is noted for it's sweetmeats.

Cotleigh, Devons. N. of Honiton. *Coton*, Derbys. in Lullington parish. *Coton*, Suff. near Mendlesham. *Coton*, 2 miles from Cambridge. *Coton*, Warw. near Rugby. *Cottel End*, Staff. in Sedgeley parish. *Cottel Hall*, Linc. SW. of Burton. *Cottenham*, 6 miles from Cambridge.

Cotterborough, in Cork, Munster.

Cottered, Herts, stands on a hill, W. of Buntingford. *Cotterstock*, Northamp. N. of Oundle. *Cottesbich*, Leices. near Lutterworth. *Cottesbrook*, Northamp. S. of Naseby. *Cottesflat*, Westm. N. of Runthwait. *Cottesford*, Oxf. E. of Deddington. *Cottesmore*, Rutl. near Stamford. *Cottingham*, Yorks. NW. of Hull. *Cottingham*, Northamp. W. of Rockingham Forest. *Cottingley*, Yorks. N. of Bradford. *Cottingworth*, *E.* and *W.* on each side of the Derwent, 7 miles from York. *Cotton*, Staff. N. of Rugeley. *Cotton*, Chesh. E. of Middlewich. *Cotton*, Leices. W. of Market Bosworth. *Cotton*, Norf. between Norwich and Dereham. *Cotton*, Shrops. near Hodnet. *Cotton*, Shrops. between Shrewsbury and Oswestry. *Cotton*, Suffolk, near Finningham. *Cotton End*, W. of Northampton. *Cotwalton*, Staffordsh. near Stone.

COVARD, a town of Gloucestershire, 20 miles from Gloucester, on the road to St. David's, and 124 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Couch Hill, Oxfords. near Banbury.

COUCO, a mountainous but fertile country of Algiers, governed by an independent chief. It is situated between Algiers and Boujeiah.

COUCY, a town in the dept. of Aisne, situated

situated on the river Oise, 9 miles nearly N. of Soissons.

Cove, a village on Great Island, in Cork, Munster. See CORK HARBOUR.

Cove, Hants, between Aldershot and Blackwater. *Cove, North*, Suff. SE. of Beccles. *Cove, South*, Suff. W. of Covehith. *Covehith*, Suff. N. of Southwold. *Coven*, Staff. SE. of Brewood. *Coveney*, Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely. *Covenham*, Lincolnshire, W. of Saltfleet.

* COVENTRY, a large and populous city of Warwickshire, noted chiefly for it's manufactures of silk ribbands, as also of cloths, stuffs, thread, gauzes, camlets, and lastings. The accounts, at present, of it's inhabitants vary from 20 to 30,000, although, by Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, the houses, appear to have then been 2065, and the inhabitants only 12,117. It has communication, by canals, with Oxford, Lichfield, many other inland navigations, and with the Thames. The story of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only remitting them at the entreaty of Godina, his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to; but which, it is said, she performed, with her long hair so disposed as almost wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the street from one of the houses. On that extraordinary occasion all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that one would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock procession annually. Coventry is 91 miles NW. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N. lon. 1. 28. W. Market on Friday. Fairs on May 2, Friday in Trinity Week, and November 1.

Cover, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Youre below Midlam.

Coverham, or *Corham*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Midlam. *Covewold*, Sussex, S. of Leonard's Forest. *Cougham, St. Andrew's* and *St. Mary's*, Norf. SE. of Castle Rising. *Coughton*, Warwicksh. N. of Aulcester. *Coughton*, Herefordsh. S. of Ross. *Covington*, Huntingdonshire, W. of Kimbolton.

COULAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tinevelly, 15 miles NE. of Cape Comorin.

COULAN, or QUILON, a country of Travancore, on the coast of Malabar, the inhabitants of which are generally Gentoos, with some Christians of St. Thomas. The capital, of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement, is 52 miles NW. of Travancore.

Coulby, or *Coolby*, Linc. near Boothby. *Coulby*, or *Coolby*, Linc. near Winteringham. *Coulby*, or *Coolby*, Westmor. W. of Appleby. *Could Aston*, Glouces. near Stow in the Would. *Coulney*, or *Foulney*, Yorks. a river which falls into the Ouse. *Coulsby*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Newbiggin. *Coulsdon*, Surry, near Croydon. *Coulston*, Norf. SW. of Watton. *Coulston*, Wilts, between Westbury and Lavington. *Coulston Basset*, Nott. S. of Bingham. *Coulten*, Lanc. near the river Fosse. *Coulton*, Staff. N. of Rugeley. *Coulton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Hovingham. *Coulton*, Yorks. NW. of Appleton.

Coulyclare, in Clare, Munster.

Coundale, or *Coverdale*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, a forest near Midlam. *Coundon*, Warwicks. N. of Coventry. *Counsbury*, Devons. W. of Portlock. *Countisthorp*, between Leicester and Lutterworth.

COVORDEN, a strong city, the capital of Drent, in Overyssel. Lat. 52. 43. N. lon. 6. 11. E.

COURLAND, DUCHY OF, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; and on the E. and S. by Russia and Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 2[illegible]0 miles long, and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts covered with forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much underwood. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the inns have good accommodations. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. Mittau is the capital. This country is now a province of Russia.

Coursbon, Kent, in Cranbrook parish. *Court*, Cornwall, E. of Grampound.

Court and Caragheen, in Limerick, Munster. *Court Ferry*, 6 miles from Limerick and 100 from Dublin.

Courtenhall, S. of Northampton. *Courtfield*, Wilts, near Westbury. *Court Lodge*, Kent, SW. of Rochester.

Court Mac Sherry, in Cork, Munster, near a bay that affords great plenty and variety of fish.

COURTRAY, or CORTRYCK, a strong town, in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Lys, 12 miles nearly E. of Ypres. It is noted for it's manufactures of woollen cloths, diaper and damask table linen.

COUTANCES, an ancient town, in the dept. of the Channel, with manufactures of woollen and linen. The inhabitants are about 5000. It is situated about 6 miles from the sea-coast, 20 miles nearly N. of Avranches.

Couthorpe, Linc. 2 miles S. of Louth.

COUTRAS, a large town in the dept. of Gironde, situated at the confluence of the rivers

rivers Ille and Dronne, 20 miles NE. of Bourdeaux.

Cowarn, *Great* and *Little*, Herefordsh. SW. of Bromyard. *Cowbach*, or *Colbach*, Shropshire, near Bishops's Castle. *Cowberley*, Gloucestershire, SE. of Cheltenham.

Cowbet, Lincolns. near Spalding. *Cowborn*, Yorks. SE. of Richmond.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire, with broad, paved streets, where the Easter quarter-sessions for the county are held. It stands low, in a fertile soil, near the sea, 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 of London. A well-supplied market on Tuesday.

Cowcomb, Glouces. in Hampton parish.

Cowdale, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Cowden*, Kent, SW. of Penshurst. *Cowden*, Dorsets. N. of Charminster. *Cowdham*, Kent, between Westerham and Paul's Cray. *Cowding*, Sussex, on the coast, near Pevensey. *Cowbridge*, Hants, SW. of Bishop's Waltham. *Cowdry*, Sussex, near Midhurst. *Cowen*, a river in Carmarthenshire.

COWES, EAST and WEST, a sea-port on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, divided by the river Meden, or Medina. It is a place of good trade, resorted to by merchant ships waiting for convoy, passage-boats to and from Portsmouth, Southampton, &c. and the station of the packet, with the mail from the island to London. It is 8 miles SW. of Portsmouth.

Cowey Stakes, Surry, near Lalam, the place where Julius Cæsar passed the Thames, though the Britons had planted stakes to hinder it, both on the bank and ford. *Cowford*, Sussex, between Horsham and Woodmancoat. *Cowgarth*, Westmorland. near Winandermere, an old seat, with ancient trees about it, the boughs of one of which spread out to such an extent, that several hundreds of persons might find shelter under it. *Cowgrove*, Dorsetshire, near Kingston Hall. *Cowhill*, or *Cowell*, Glouces. in Thornbury parish. *Cowhouse*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Ramsgill. *Cow Honiborn*, Glouces. 4 miles from Evesham. *Cowick*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Cowick*, Devonshire, 1 mile from Exeter. *Cowley*, Derbysh. in Scarsdale. *Cowley*, Gloucesters. NE. of Berkeley. *Cowley*, Gloucesters. near Birdlip Hills. *Cowley*, Middl. SE. of Uxbridge. *Cowley*, Heref. on the borders of Worcesters. *Cowley*, Staffords. NW. of Penkridge. *Cowley*, Worces. N. of Malvern Chase. *Cowley*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Thorncliff. *Cowley*, Devons. near Exeter. *Cowlin*, *Deans*, and *Rogers*, Glouces. both near Northleach. *Cowley Temple*, Oxfordshire. *Cowling*, Kent, SE. of Cliff, below Gravesend. *Cowling*, Suffolk, 6 miles SE. of Newmarket. *Cowlinghead*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Bedal. *Cowlsborn*, Glouces. near Chedworth. *Cowlne*, *St. Edwin's*, Gloucestershire, N. of Fairford. *Cowlow*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Cowplandbeck brig*, Westmoreland, between Standford Moor and Ormside Hall. *Cowplin*, Northumb. near Langton. *Cowpon*, Northumb. between Newcastle and Newbiggin. *Cowpon*, Durham, near Holm. *Cowsfield*, Wilts, between Downeton and Stockbridge. *Cowshill*, Norfolk, near Baconthorp. *Cowthorp*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Cowthorpe*, Yorks. NW. of Barnesley. *Cowton Long*, *N.* and *S.* Yorks. NW. of Northallerton. *Coxall*, Heref. near Lanterdine. *Coxden*, Dorsets. N. of Axminster. *Coxheath*, Kent, S. of Maidstone. *Coxwell*, *Great* and *Little*, Berks, SW. of Farringdon. *Coxwold*, Yorks. SE. of Thirsk.

Coyd Kernew, Monmouths. SW. of Newport Haven. *Coyty*, Glamorganshire, near Aberaven.

COZUMEL, an island of Mexico, near the E. coast of Yucatan, inhabited by the original natives. It is 40 miles long, and from 3 to 12 wide, and abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. Lat. 19. 40. N.

Crabbet, Suss. 3 miles W. of E. Grinstead. *Crab Hall*, NW. of Chester.

CRACATOA, the southernmost of a groupe of islands in the entrance of the Straits of Sunda, about 9 miles in circumference. In the inland parts the ground is elevated, rising, on all sides, gradually from the sea. It is entirely covered with trees, except a few spots, which the natives have cleared for rice fields. It's coral reefs affords small turtle in abundance, but other refreshments are scarce. It is thinly inhabited. It's water is excellent, but not plentiful, and on the S. end is a remarkably high, peaked hill. Lat. 8. 6. S. lon. 105. 36. E.

Crackford, Lancash. between Cartmel and Ulverston. *Crackington* Cornwall, N. of Otterham.

CRACOW, formerly the capital of Poland, and now capital of a palatinate of the same name, is situated on the Vistula, which is here broad and shallow. The city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, yet contain scarcely 16,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well built; the houses were once richly furnished and well inhabited, but are now either untenanted, or in a state of decay. Many of the streets are spacious and handsome; but almost every building bears striking marks of ruined grandeur. The regalia were preserved here, and in the cathedral most of the sovereigns of Poland have been interred. They were also crowned here for nearly five centuries. It has a university, now much decayed, and is 130 miles SSW. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 20. 16. E.

Crudendine, Camb. 1 mile from Ely.

Cradley,

Cradley, Herefords. between Acton Beauchamp and Cowley. *Cradley*, Shropsh. and partly in Worces. near Hales Owen.

Craghwell Bridge, in Galway, Connaught. *Craigbaily*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Craigtown*, in Tyrone, Ulster.

CRAIL, a town and parish in Fifeshire, 8 miles SE. of St. Andrew's.

CRAINBURG, a town and mountain of Carniola, situated on the Save.

Craister, Northumb. S. of Dunstaburgh Castle. *Crake*, Yorks. near Northallerton. *Crake Hall*, Yorks. near Bedal. *Crakemersh*, Staff. *Crakenthorp*, Westm. near Appleby. *Crakow*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Settle. *Craline*, Northumb. *Crambin*, between York and New Malton. *Crambourn*, Hants, near Sutton. *Cramlington*, Northumberland.

CRAMOND WATER, or the ALMOND, a river of Edinburghshire. It's fertile banks are adorned with villages and country seats.

Cramond is a parish in the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, with a very extensive iron manufacture.

Cranage, Cheshire, near Brereton.

* CRANBOURN, a town of Dorsetshire, well watered with streams. In the chase, which is so by prescription, having never been a forest, there are 6 lodges, and formerly were 8: it extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 94 SW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Cranbourn Lodge, a large, well-built house, with an extensive, beautiful prospect, 1 mile from Windsor.

* CRANBROOK, a large town in Kent, 13 miles SE. of Maidstone, and 50 SE. of London. Market on Saturdays.

Crandon Long, Bucks, on the Tame,

CRANENBURG, a town of Cleves.

Cranesford, Suff. near Framlingham. *Cranesley*, Northamp. SW. of Kettering. *Cranestreet*, Hunting. near Hitchinbrook. *Cranfield*, Bedf. 6 miles NW. of Ampthill. *Cranford*, Dorsets. between Winborn Minster and Blandford. *Cranford*, Northam, between Kettering and Thrapston. *Cranforth*, near Lancaster.

CRANGANORE, a town of Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, with an irregular fortress built by the Portuguese. It was lately subject to the Dutch, and is 24 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lat. 10. 23. N. lon. 75. 58. E.

Cranham, near Gloucester. *Cranham Hall*, Essex, near Hornchurch. *Cranhill*, Berks, near Chidley. *Cranley*, Surry, 8 miles from Dorking. *Crammer*, Somers. near Whatley.

Crannow, Leic. 2 miles NE. of Harborough. *Cranwick*, Norf. between Brandon Ferry and Swaffham. *Cranworth*, Norf. 2 miles W. of Hingham. *Crasthole*, or *Crastshole*, Cornwall, between Milbrooke and Lowe. *Craswell*, Herefordshire, near Hay.

Cratelow, in Clare, Munster.

Cratfield, Suffolk, near Halesworth. *Crathorn*, Yorkshire, near Yarum.

CRATO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, 10 miles W. of Portalegre.

Craven, Yorks. a stony tract about the source of the river Are. *Craven*, some hills in the N. of Staffordshire. *Craven Hill*, Middl. W. of Paddington. *Crawcrack*, Durh. between Bywell Castle and Newcastle. *Crawdundale Waith*, Westm. near Whelp Castle. *Crawhurst*, Sussex, NW. of Hastings. *Crawle*, Suff. W. of Penshurst. *Crawley*, Bedf. N. of Woburn. *Crawley*, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Crawley*, Sussex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horsham. *Crawley*, or *Craglow*, a river in Derbys. *Crawston*, Leic. W. of Hallaton. *Crawston*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Cray*, a river in Brecknocks. *Cray*, a river in Kent, which falls into the Darent below Dartford. *Crayford*, has a market on Tuesday; *Cray, Foots*; *Cray, St. Mary's*, has a market on Wednesday; *Cray, North*, and *Cray, Paul's*, Kent; places all on or near the river Cray, or Crouch. *Creack*, Yorks. N. Riding, in the Forest of Galtres *Creack*, *N.* and *S.* Norf. *Cream Hall*, Middl. near Islington. *Crecomb*, Devons. between Bampton and Chimleigh.

CRECY, or CRECY EN PONTHIEU, a village in the dept. of Somme, famous for a great victory obtained over the French, by Edward III. August, 26th, 1346, wherein the latter were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot being left dead in the field, besides the horse; among whom were the King of Bohemia, the Count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, with the Duke of Alençon, and other great men, the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in 3 lines; the first consisted of 800 men at arms, 4000 English archers, and 600 Welsh foot, commanded by Edward Prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick, Oxford, &c. The second line, composed of 800 men at arms, 4000 halberdiers, and 2400 archers, was led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton. The third line, or body of reserve, in which were 700 men at arms, 5300 bilmen, and 6000 archers, was ranged along the summit of a hill, and conducted by the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others. The army of the French consisted of more than 120,000 men. Crecy is about 10 miles N. of Abbeville.

CRECY, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, 8 miles S. of Meaux.

CRECY SUR SERRE, a town in the dept. of the Aisne, 8 miles N. of Laon.

Credal, Dorsetsh. near Aldershot.

CREDAN HEAD and BAY, at the mouth of Waterford harbour, Munster.

Credenhill, Heref. 1 mile from Kenchester.

ter. *Creddy*, a river in Devonshire, falling into the Ex, near Exeter

CREDITON, or KIRTON, a town in Devonshire, with a considerable manufacture of serges; formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter, in 1050. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, 200 feet in length, is still standing. It is seated between two hills, on the river Creddy, 9 miles NW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Creech, E. and *W. Grange*, and *Barrow*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck isle. *Creech, St. Michael's*, Somersets. NE. of Taunton. *Creed*, Cornwall, SW. of Grampound. *Creedy*, Devonshire, N. of Crediton.

Creely, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Creetown, a sea-port of Kirkcudbrightshire, on the E. side of Wigtown Bay.

Creggs, in Galway, Connaught. *Cregan*, in King's county, Leinster.

CREIFF, a town of Perthshire, seated on the river Earn, 20 miles W. of Perth. It's annual fair for cattle is one of the greatest in Scotland.

CREIL, a town in the dept. of Oise, seated on the river Oise, 6 miles NW. of Senlis; and a town in the dept. of La Vendee.

Creilege, Nott. near Rufford. *Creketway*, Dorsets. N. of Weymouth

CREMA, the capital of Cremasco a small, but fertile, territory of Venice, insulated in the Milanese. It is well-built, populous, and commercial. Lat. 45. 25. N. lon. 9. 50. E.

CREMIEU, a town in the dept. of Isere, 18 miles E. of Lyons, and 1 from the Rhone.

CREMNITZ, a town in Upper Hungary, famous for it's silver mines. It is 56 miles N. of Gran.

CREMONA, the capital of the Cremonese, a territory of Milan, having Mantua on the E. and the Bressan on the N. The principal streets are broad and straight, and there are some small squares. The country about it is fertile, producing wine, fruits, honey, flax, &c. Here is a university, of no great celebrity. It is seated on the Oglio, near the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma.

CREMPE, a town of Holstein, 4 miles N. of Gluckstadt.

CRESCENTINO, a town of the Vercelleis, Piedmont, situated on the Po. It is 20 miles NE. of Turin.

Cresden, Yorks. 11 miles from Doncaster.

CRESPY, a town in the dept of Oise, 12 miles S. of Compeigne

Cressall, Essex, 3 miles W. of Waldren. *Cressedge*, Shrops. SW. of Wrekin Hill, *Cressing*, Essex, near Braintree. *Cressingham*, Lanc. in Loynsdale. *Cressingham*, *Great* and *Little*, Norf. 3 miles from Watton. *Cressingham Temple*, Essex, near the White and Black Notleys. *Cresslow*, Bucks, in the Vale of Aylesbury. *Creswell*, Staffords. in Sandon manor.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a town in the dept. of Drome, situated on the river Drome, 15 miles SE. of Valence; also a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome.

Cresswell, Derbys. near Holbeck. *Cretingham*, Suffolk, SE. of Debenham. *Cretings*, Suffolk, SE. of Stow. *Cretingsbury*, Hunt. near Great and Little Stoughton. *Creton*, Lincolns. near Bitham. *Cretun*, 5 miles from Northampton.

CREVECOEUR, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambray; also a town in the dept. of Calvados; and a town and fortress of Holland, situated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuse.

CREUSE, a department of France, so named, from a river which rises about 8 miles S. of Felletin, crosses the depts. of Creuse and Indre, separates the depts. of Indre and Loire, and of Vienne, and falls into the river Vienne, about 5 miles E. of La Haye. Gueret is the capital.

CREUTZBERG, a town of Hesse Homberg, Upper Rhine; a town of Brieg, Silesia; a town of Natangen, Prussia; and a town of Eisenach, Upper Saxony.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Sponheim, in the palatinate, circle of Upper Rhine, situated on the Nahe. The ancient kings of the Franks had a palace here. It is 6 miles S. of Bingen, and 30 WNW. of Worms.

Crew, Cheshire, on the river Walwan. *Crew*, Chesh. on the Dee, NW. of Malpas. *Crewenhale*, Warw. near Henley.

* CREWKERNE, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 3000 inhabitants. Here are some manufactures of dowlas, sail cloth, gut web, and stockings. It is seated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, 132 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Crich, Derbysh between Alfreton and Wirksworth. *Crichill*, Somers. SW. of Frome Selwood. *Crichill More*, and *Crichill*, *Great*, Dorsetsh. near Wichampton. *Crichill*, *Long*, Dorsets. near Morechurch. *Crichill*, *Little*, Dorsets. near St. Giles's Winborn. *Crick*, Monm. SW. of Chepstow. *Crick*, Northamp. SE. of Daventry. *Cricket*, Shrops. SW. of Ellesmere. *Cricket Malherb*, Somers. near Ilminster. *Cricket Thomas*, Somers. E. of Chard.

CRICKHOWEL, a town of Brecknockshire, much resorted to by invalids, for the purpose of drinking goats milk and whey. Here are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been formerly a place of considerable strength. It is seated on the river Usk, 13 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Market on Thursday.

CRICKLADE, a town of Wilts, containing about 250 houses. It is seated on the Thames,

Thames, (and the Thames and Severn Canal now comes up to the town,) 25 miles SW. of Oxford, and 13 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Crickley, near Gloucester.

CRIGKLIETH, a decayed town of Carnarvonshire, 21 miles S. of Carnarvon. Near it are the remains of a very strong castle. Market on Wednesday.

Cricksey, Essex, near Walfleet. *Crigmere*, Cornw. NW. of Padstow. *Crimble Passage* is the ferry for man and horse, over the lower part of the Hamoaze, from Devonshire into Cornwall.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninsula of Asia, bounded on the N. by part of the district of Taurida, (a division of the Russian government of Ekaterinoslav,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is fit for pasturage only; in the S. part the valleys are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodosia to the E. extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartar inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. Achmetsted was made the capital in 1785. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. This country is in some maps called Taurica, from it's having been the ancient Taurica Chersonesus.

Crimplesham, Norf. E. of Downham. *Cringleford*, near Norwich. *Cripton*, Dorsets. near Came, E. of Monkton. *Crissleton*, and *Crisslton Row*, near Chester. *Crissingham Magna*, Norf. 5 miles S. of Swaffham. *Cri-hall*, Kent, near Wingham.

Croagh Burgess, in Limerick, Munster. *Croagh Patrick*, a high mountain in Mayo, Connaught.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary; on the E. and SE. by Hungary and Sclavonia; on the S. by Sclavonia and Bosnia, and on the W. by Morlachia. The Austrian Croatia is about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. Turkish Croatia is about 40 miles long and 20 wide. In the middle ages they had kings of their own; but in the 11th century Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary.

Crocadon, Cornw. N. of Trematon Castle. *Crock*, a river near Chester. *Crockern Tor*, Devons. a hill in Dartmore Forest, where is held a court of stanneries. *Crocker's Moor*, Dorset. in Corscomb parish. *Crockerton*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Crockham Bear*, Somers. near Curry Mallet. *Crockham Hill*, Somersets. on the Avon, below Bristol. *Crockham Studley*, Somersets. near Stokegomer. *Crockleford*, Essex, near Colchester. *Crocklow*, Northumberl. E. of Wolier. *Crockesdon Abbey*, Staff. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Crocksted*, Suss. near Waldern. *Crockway* Dorsets. in the parish of Maiden Newton. *Croft Castle*, Heref. NW. of Leominster. *Croft*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Crofton*, Cumb. S. of Orton. *Crofton*, Lancas. below Bispham. *Crofton*, Shrops. S. of Didlesbury. *Crofton*, Hants, SW. of Fareham. *Crofton*, Yorks. near Wakefield. *Crofton Hacket*, Worc. near King's Norton. *Crofton, St.* Suff. SE. of Flixton.

Croghan, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Croglin, Cumb. E. of Armanthwait.

CROJA, a town of Albania, anciently the capital and residence of the Albanian kings. It was used by the famous Scanderburg as a fortress and place of arms, from whence he continually harassed the Turks; but when the latter became masters of Albania, they destroyed the fortifications.

Croke, Westmorland, W. of Kendal. *Croke*, Yorkshire, near Richmond. *Croke Dale*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Croke Hall*, near Durham, on the Wear. *Crokerwell*, Devons. N. of Teignton. *Crockham*, Hants, NE. of Odiham.

CROMACK WATER, a romantic lake of Cumb. on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. It is 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in some places very deep, and contains 3 little islands, one of which is a rock.

Cromal Abbots, Glouc. near Acton. *Cromal Ligons*, Glouces. between Gloucester and Bristol.

CROMARTY, a tolerably fertile, and, of late years, well-cultivated country of Scotland, comprehending part of a peninsula, on the south coast of the Frith, to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Ross-shire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray. It is 12 miles long from E. to W. and about 3 miles in it's greatest breadth. It's capital,

CROMARTY, has a manufacture of hempen cloth, which employs about 200 persons, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. It is situated at or near the entrance of the Frith of Cromarty, the most safe, extensive, and commodious bay, or harbour, of Scotland, and one of the finest in Europe, or the world. This truly excellent, but much neglected harbour, the *Portus Salutis* of the Romans, is about 22 miles in length, and, in some parts, 4 in breadth: the entrance is narrow and bold, being formed by two huge, lofty rocks, which project into the sea till they approach within a mile of each other, and therefore, defend this fine bay completely from winds and storms. These rocky promontories, or islands, thus approaching each other, and having also a similar appearance, are called by the natives, *The Soeters of Cromarty*,

marty, which, in the Scottish language, means wooers, or lovers. Such, in fact, is the vast extent of sea-room in this bay, and such it's length, depth and breadth, that almost the whole British navy might ride with safety within it; and the state of the shore, or anchorage ground, on both sides, for several miles up, is so favourable and smooth, that were a vessel driven from her cables and cast ashore, there would be little or no damage incurred. In violent easterly winds, when no vessel can venture to look into any port of the E. coast of Scotland, from the Frith of Forth northwards, all vessels, thus situated, flock into this bay. It will appear of still greater importance, when it is known, that from Wick, in Caithness, to this frith, a distance of 60 miles, the shore is bold, rocky, and utterly inadmissible to sea-vessels of any size, the waters of Dornoch excepted; which, however, are of no great utility to navigation, by reason of shallows and quicksands.

Crome Abbitots, Crome Earls, and *Crome Hill*, between Worcester and Upton. *Cromer*, Herts, 3 miles W. of Buntingford.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, on the sea-coast, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It was once much larger, but a considerable part of it has been gradually swallowed up by the sea. Market on Saturday.

Cromford, 14 miles NNW. of Derby, on the Derwent; here is an extensive cotton manufactory, established by the late Sir R. Arkwright. *Cromhall*, Glouc. 7 miles from Berkeley. *Cromish Giffard*, Oxf. near Wallingford. *Cromish Butterley*, Oxf. NE. of Cromish Giffard.

Cromlin, 3 miles SW. of Dublin.

CRONACH, a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

CRONBORD, a fortress of Zealand, situated on a point of land, on the W. coast of the Sound, a little E. of Elsinore, and opposite to Helsingborg, in Sweden. The late unfortunate Queen Matilda was imprisoned here before she was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called Hamlet's Gardens, supposed to be the spot where the murder of that king was committed.

Cronebane, a rich copper mine, near Arklow, in Wicklow, Leinster.

CRONENBURG, a town of Blankenheim, Treves.

Crongston, Derbys. SW. of Bakewell. *Cronk Hill*, Shrops. NE. of Church Stretton. *Cronkley*, Northumb. near Ebchester.

Cronrow, in Wicklow, Leinster.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, situated on the Island of Retusari, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles W. of Petersburg. It's harbour is the station of the Russian fleet, having great magazines of naval stores, and numerous docks and yards for building and careening ships of the line. It was founded by Peter I. improved by his daughter Elizabeth, and completed by the late empress. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. Lat. 29. 58. N. lon. 29. 56. E.

CRONSTAT, or BRASSAU, a town of Transylvania, near the borders of Wallachia.

Crookham Hill, Yorks. near Doncaster.

CROOKHAVEN, a sea-port of Cork, Munster, 2 leagues NW. of Cape Clear.

Crookston, Higher and *Lower*, Dorsets. 1 mile S. of Maiden Norton.

Crook's Town, in Cork, Munster.

Croome, Yorks. between Kilham and New Malton. *Crophill*, or *Cropwell Bishop*, and *Cropwell Butler*, Nott. between Bingham and Stanton. *Cropredy*, Oxf. 3 miles N. of Banbury on the Cherwell. *Cropston*, Leices. SW. of Mountsorrel. *Cropthorn*, Worc. between Peshore and Evesham. *Cropton*, Yorks. N. Riding, NE. of Kirkby Moreside. *Crosby, Great* and *Little*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Crosby*, Cumb. between Workington and Solway Frith. *Crosby*, Cumb. SW. of Brampton. *Crosby*, Linc. SW. of Burton Stather. *Crosby Garret*, Westmorl. W. of Kirkby Steven. *Crosby Ravensworth*, Westm. SE. of Shap.

CROSCOMB, a town of Somersetshire, near Wells; some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is that of stockings. Market on Tuesday.

Croscrake, Westmorl. E. of Can river, below Kendal. *Crosenside*, Northumb. S. of Otterburn. *Croshall*, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *Crosland*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Aldmondsbury. *Crosmere*, Shrops. NW. of Wem.

Cross, in Armagh, Ulster. *Cross*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Cross, St. Hants, near Winchester, a rich hospital for decayed gentlemen.

Cross a Keel, in Meath, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin.

Cross Brook, Herts, near Waltham Cross.

Crossdony, in Cavan, Ulster.

Crosseley, Herts, near Cashiobury.

CROSSEN, a town and duchy of the New Marche, Brandenburg, situated on the Oder.

Cross Fells, a ridge of mountains in the E. of Cumberland.

Cross Ferry, in Derry, Ulster, 19 miles from Dublin. *Cross Haven*, a creek on the W. side of Cork Harbour. *Cross Island*, one of the Copland Isles. *Cross Keys*, in Kildare, Leinster, 10 miles from Dublin. *Cross Keys*, in Meath, Leinster, 37 miles from Dublin. *Crossmolyna*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Cross Roads*, in Carlow, Leinster. *Cross Roads*, in Cavan, Ulster, 50 miles from Dublin. *Cross Roads*, in Cavan, Ulster, near Florence-Court. *Cross-Roads*, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Cross Roads*, in Down, Ulster.

Crostermond, Westmorl. S. of Penrith, near

near Ulles Water. *Crosthwaite*, Westmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Crostwick*, Norf. E. of N. Walsham. *Crosthwaite*, Cumb. the parish wherein Keswick stands.

CROTONA, a town in Calabria Ultra.

CROTOY, LE, a decayed sea-port in the dept. of the Somme, seated on the river Somme, 10 miles NW. of Abbeville.

CROUCH BAY, Essex, near Walfleet, famous for it's oysters. It contains four little islands.

Croughton, Chesh. on the canal between the Dee and Mersey. *Croughton*, Northamp. NW. of Brackley. *Crowan*, Cornw. 3 miles N. of Helston. *Crowchfield*, Herts. N. of Hemel Hempsted. *Crowd Hill*, Hants, W. of Bishop's Waltham. *Crowdon*, Camb. E. of the Hatleys. *Crowell*, Oxf. 2 miles NW. of Stokenchurch. *Crowfield*, Suff. NW. of Ipswich. *Crowborough*, Sussex. *Crowcomb*, Somers. 8 miles N. of Taunton. *Crowherst*, Sussex, near Battel.

CROWLAND, a town of Lincolnshire, in the Fens, approachable only by narrow causeways. It has 3 streets, separated from each other by watercourses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marshes. It was formerly celebrated for it's abbey of black monks, a noble structure, founded by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, of which nothing now remains except the N. aisle, which is used as the parish church. It is seated in an island of the same name, (called Crowland, from it's soil, *cruda terra*, which signifies raw, or muddy, land) 11 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Crowle, Linc. in the Isle of Axholm. *Crowle*, 4 miles E. of Worcester. *Crowley*, Bucks, NE. of Newport. *Crown Key*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Crows Hall*, Suffolk, 1 mile SE. of Debenham. *Crows Nest*, near Worcester. *Crownthorpe*, Norf. near Wymondham. *Crowton*, Chesh. W. of Northwich. *Croxby*, Lincolns. near Thoncaster. *Croxdale*, Durh. on the Wear, opposite Branspeth. *Croxhall*, Derbys. 7 miles from Lichfield. *Croxton*, Hants, W. of Whitchurch. *Croxtath*, Lanc. N. of Liverpool. *Croxton*, Norf. near Thetford. *Croxton*, Norf. SE. of Walsingham. *Croxton*, Camb. 2 miles E. of St, Neot's. *Croxton*, Chesh. N. of Middlewich. *Croxton*, Linc. NE. of Glandford Bridge. *Croxton Abbey*, Staff. near Checkley. *Croxton Kirrel*, Leices. NE. of Saltby. *Croxton South*, Linc. SW. of Ashby Folville.

* CROYDON, a town in Surry, the manor of which has belonged, ever since the conquest, to the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, since the year 1278, alienated and sold by authority of parliament, in 1780; and now, or lately, employed for a cotton manufacture. A new one, also, is to be built, in a more healthy situation, at Park Hill Farm, about half a mile from Croydon. It is situated near the source of the Wandel, 9 miles S. of London. Market on Saturday, chiefly for corn, oats, and oatmeal. It's second fair, Sept. 21, is much frequented by young persons of both sexes from London, for walnuts.

CROYLAND. See CROWLAND.

Cruch End, Midd. between Highgate and Hornsey. *Cruckbarrow Hill*, a mile from Worcester. *Cruck Mele* and *Cruckton*, Shrops. SW. of Shrewsbury. *Crudwel*, Wilts, W. of Ckricklade.

Crumlin, in Antrim, Ulster.

Crumsall, Lanc. near Chetham. *Crumwell*, Nott. N. of Newark. *Crumwell*, Yorks. E. of Halifax. *Crumwell*, Devons. near Plymouth. *Crundel*, Kent, near Wye. *Crundel*, Hants, E. of Odiham.

Crusheen, in Clare, Munster.

Crutum, Northumb. in Woller lordship. *Cruwy's Morchard*, Devons. W. of Tiverton.

CRUXHAVEN. See CUXHAVEN.

Cryde, Devons. between St. Ann's Chapel and Ilfracomb. *Cryfield*, Warw. in Stonely parish.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town in Alentejo.

CUBA, a West India island, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 70 in it's mean breadth, subject to the Spaniards. Round the coast are many convenient harbours; and several sorts of mines among the mountains. Here are large forests abounding with game, and extensive pastures, which feed large flocks and herds of horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, originally brought from Europe, and which now run wild. The hills run through the island from E. to W. and from these fall many rivulets, which run to the N. and S. The land is generally level near the coast. The produce is that of sugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, excellent tobacco, called by the Spaniards, cigarros, aloes, mastic, cassia fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, and some coffee. Here are cedar trees so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men; also oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. Havannah is the capital, where the galleons rendezvous that return annually to Spain.

CUBACUA, a small island near the coast of Cumana, Terra Firma, between the Island of Margaritta and the continent.

CUBAN, a river of Russian Tartary, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and running NW. empties itself, by two mouths, into the Sea of Asoph and the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Asia, S. of the river Don, and E. of

of the Sea of Asoph, subject to the Russians. It is now part of the district of Taurida.

Cubberley, Glouc. 4 miles from Cheltenham. *Cubbington*, near Warwick. *Cubley*, Derbys. 6 miles S. of Ashburn. *Cubley*, Cornw. near Tregony. *Cubley*, Derbys. between Boylston and Rawston. *Cublington*, Bucks, near Whitchurch. *Cuckalmsley Hill*, Berks, SE. of Wantage. *Cuckerton*, Glouc. near Tetbury.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Sussex, 13 miles NW. of Lewes, and 40 S. of London. Market on Friday.

Cucklington, Somers. SE of Wincanton. *Cuckmere*, a river and haven of Sussex.

Cuckston, Kent, SW. of Rochester.

CUDDALORE, a town in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, 15 miles SSW. of Pondicherry. It is subject to the English.

CUDDAPA, a town and province of Hindoostan, surrounded by Golconda, the Carnatic, and Mysore, and ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. Lat. 14. N. lon. 78. 48. E.

Cuddenton, Bucks, S. of the Winchingtons. *Cuddeyston*, Yorks. near Barnard Castle. *Cuddesden*, 5 miles E. of Oxford. *Cudely*, 1 mile E of Worcester. *Cudworth*, Somers. near Crewkherne. *Cugley*, Glouc. 5 miles from Dean. *Cuholgate*, Herts, N. of Enfield Chace.

CUENZA, or CONCA, a town of New Castile, situated between two small streams, which form the Xucar; and a town and jurisdiction, containing 14 parishes, of Quito, in Terra Firma.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, on the Vistula. Waldislaw was the capital. It is now subject to Prussia.

Culbone, Somers. SW. of Porlock Bay. *Culbeth*, a river in Pembrokeshire.

CUL DE SAC, a bay on the W. coast of the Island of St. Lucia; and a bay on the SE. coast of the Island of Martinico.—It is also a general term for a bay in the West India islands.

CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, situated on the Leck, 16 miles N. of Bois le Duc.

Culford, Suff. N. of Bury. *Culgath*, Cumb. near Newbiggen.

CULIACAN, a town, river, and province of Mexico, SE. of the Gulf of California. The province of Culiacan is 200 miles long, and 90 broad. Lat. 24. 22. N. lon. 10. 8. W.

Culkerton, Glouc. in Rodmarton parish. *Cullacomb*, Devons. near Tavistock. *Cullam*, Oxf. near Abingdon. *Cullan, St. Parra*, Cornw. W. of Columb Magna.

CULLEN, a parish, rivulet, and royal burgh of Banffshire.

Cullenagh, in Queen's County; *Cullenwain*, in King's County; *Cullihill*, in Queen's County; and *Cullivere*, in Longford, all in Leinster.

Culliford, Devons. near Axmouth. *Culliford*, Dorsets. near Upway. *Cullinworth*, Yorks. NW. of Bradford. *Culliton Rawleigh*, Devons. W. of Sidmouth.

CULLITON, a town of Devonshire, 17 miles nearly E. of Exeter, and 159 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Culloden Muir, a wide heath, 3 miles E. of Inverness, where the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highland rebels, April 16, 1746.

Culloville, in Armagh, Ulster.

CULLUMPTON. See COLLUMPTON.

CULM, a town and palatinate of Polish Prussia, 18 miles NNW. of Thorn.

CULMBACH, the second town in the principality of Bayreuth, situated on the Main, 15 miles NNW. of Bayreuth.

Culme David, Devonshire, near Church Stempton.

CULMENSEE, or CHELMSA, a town of Culm.

Culmerton, Shrops. near Ludlow.

Culmore, on the coast of Loughfyle, 4 miles N. of Londonderry.

Culmstock, Devons. S. of Wellington.

Cu'mullin, in Meath, Leinster.

CULPEPPER, a county of Virginia.

Culpho, Suff. W. of Woodbridge.

CULROSS, a town of Perthshire, situated on the Forth.

Culworth, Northamp. 5 miles from Brackley.

CUMA, a small island in the bay of Naples.

CUMANA, formerly NEW CORDOVA, a town, with a deep, commodious road; and province of Terra Firma, situated between the provinces of Caraccas and Paria. Lat. 10. 12. N.

CUMBACH, a town of Boleslaw, Bohemia.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland; and on the SW. and S. by the sea and Lancashire. It is 58 miles in length from SW. to NE. and it's greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 45 miles. It contains 1 city, 15 market towns, and 58 parishes. The air is cool; the mountains are large and lofty, feeding numerous flocks of sheep; and the valleys and plains are well cultivated. From the coal pits on the coast, Ireland is principally supplied with fuel; this trade constantly requiring a great number of ships and mariners. The property here, both in lands and shipping, is more equally divided than in most other countries. Besides the coal mines, there are others of lead, copper, blue slates for covering the roofs of houses, lapis calaminaris, and of black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, and produced

produced here in quantities sufficient to supply all Europe. This county, and the adjoining one of Westmorland, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic scenery, which their banks, and the adjacent country, exhibit. They have often afforded subjects for the pen and pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour. See BORRODALE, BUTTERMERE, &c.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New Jersey; a town of Virginia; and a town of Rhode Island.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, about 20 miles in circumference, near the coast of Georgia. Lat. 31. N.

CUMBRAY, GREATER and LESS, islands in the mouth of the Clyde, E. of the Isle of Bute. On the latter is a lighthouse.

CUMMINGTON, a township of New Hampshire.

Cundall, Yorks. N. Riding, NW. of Easingwould. *Cundicot*, Glouces. N. of Stow in the Would. *Cundon*, Durham, E of Bishop Auckland. *Cune*, a river in Warwickshire. *Cunesby*, Linc. SE. of Tattershall. *Cunningarth*, Northumberl. N. of Bothnal Castle.

Cunningham, the N. division of Ayrsh.

Cunsall, Staff. E. of Bagna. *Cunscough*, Lanc. SE. of Ormskirk. *Cunsley*, Durh. W. of Darlington. *Cunvil*, a river in Merionethshire.

*CUPAR, the county town of Fifeshire, beautifully situated on the Eden. Here the *Thanes of Fife* held their courts from the earliest times. Also a town of Angus.

CURACOA, a W. India Island, subject to the Dutch, 25 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name, and has a good harbour. The principal articles of commerce are sugar, skins, and salt, and the inhabitants have long carried on a smuggling trade with the Spaniards. The island is barren, and dependent on the rains for water; yet the Dutch have built, on the southern coast, one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly town, called St. Barbara, in the W. Indies. The harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect. Lat. 12. 6. N. lon. 68. 20. W.

Curbeal, Cornw. near Plymouth Dock. *Curbear*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Curborow*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, partly lying in Armenia, and partly in Persia. The inhabitants are a mixture of Christians, Mahometans, and Idolaters; they offer cocks, &c. in sacrifice to the devil, and like the Arabs, partly live in towns and villages, and partly rove about with tents, subsisting chiefly by plunder. They are called Curds, and are not subject to either the Turks or Persians.

Curdley, Lancas. W. of Warrington. *Curdworth*, Warw. near Water Orton.

CURIA MARIA, an island on the SE. coast of Arabia, 40 miles long and 16 broad. Lat. 17. 20. N. lon. 55. 25. E.

Curidge, Berks, near Chevely.

CURISCH HAFF, or THE GULF OF COURLAND, a lake, or Gulf of Prussia, wide to the S. and narrow towards the N. It is separated from the Baltic by the CURISH NERUNG, a tongue of land, extending 50 or 60 miles, from Memel to Labiaw.

Curlew, mountains in the county of Sligo, in Connaught, 17 miles S. of Sligo. *Curragh*, an extensive common, of fine land, in Kildare, Leinster, about 30 miles from Dublin, celebrated for horse-races. *Curragha*, in Meath, Leinster. *Curraghbegland*, in Cork, Munster. *Curraghmore*, in Waterford, Munster, 4 miles SE. of Carrick. *Curraghroe*, mountains of Tyrone, in Ulster, 15 miles SW. of Strabane. *Curran*, in Derry, Ulster. *Currans*, in Kerry, Munster. *Curras and Maun*, in Cork, Munster.

Curriton, Devons. SE. of Lifton. *Curry*, Cornw. between Helston and the Lizard Point. *Curry, East*, Somers. 1 mile from Langport. *Curry, West*, Somersets. W. of Curry Revel.

Curryglass, in Cork, Munster.

Curry Mallet, Somers. N. of Abbot's Leigh. *Curry Revel*, Som. near Langport.

CURZOLA, CORZOLA, or CORSIOLA, a town and woody island, lately of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia; the latter is 30 miles long and 8 broad. Lat. 43. 17. N.

CURZOLARI, five small, rocky islands, about 12 miles E. of Cephalonia.

CUSCO, a large city of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is built in a square form, and in it's centre is the best market in all Spanish America. Four large streets, perfectly straight, meet in the square, and streams of water run thro' the town. The number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are of the original Americans. It is 290 miles SE. of Lima. Lat 13. 9. S. lon. 71. 0. W.

Cusher, a river of Down, Ulster.

Cusop, a river of Heref. *Custe Hall*, Essex, NW. of Heningham Sible.

CUSSOC, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne.

CUSSET, a town in the dept. of Allier, 25 miles nearly S. of Moulins.

Cusyington, Somers. NE. of Bridgewater. *Custock*, Somersets. on the coast, near Weston upon Moor.

CUSTRIN, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, situated on the Oder, 48 miles E. of Berlin.

Cusworth, Cornw. near Columb Magna.

CUTATIS, a town, the principal place of Imiretta.

CUTCH, a territory of Hindoostan, situated along the E. branch of the Indus, and the N. coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and bounded on the N. by Agimere. It is overrun with hills, woods, and sandy wilds, and is governed by a rajah of it's own. The chief town is Boodge Boodge.

Cutcomb, Somersets. between Dulverton and Minehead. *Cuthbert*, Cornw. SW. of Little Columb. *Cuttoyle*, Cornw. W. of Tavistock. *Cuttesdean*, or *Cutsdean*, Worces. surrounded by Glouces. *Cuttesden*, Glouces. between Morton in Marsh and Winchcomb. *Cuxham*, Oxf. E. of Dorchester.

CUXHAVEN, a sea-port of Bremen, situated on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser.

CUYOS, CUPLO, or CHIQUITO, a territory of Buenos Ayres, bounded by Tucumen on the N. and on the S. and W. by Chili.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Syria, and that of Caramania, subject to the Turks. The soil is fertile, but subject to long droughts, and there are numerous springs, but no rivers. The Cypriots are, in general, tall and well made; many of them live to a very advanced age: their women have fine eyes, but, in other respects, are far from being beautiful; they do not, however, degenerate from their ancestors, as votaries of that goddess, whose favourite habitation this isle was supposed to be. It abounds with game, and great numbers of ortolans, boiled and pickled in vinegar, are annually exported. The chief produce is cotton, silk, and wines: the annual amount of the former, is from 3 to 5000 bales, that of the silk is about 25,000; and the wines amount to near 40,000 gallons. The other exports are wool, nutmegs, turpentine, madder, kermes, opium, colequintida, salt, umber, green earth, and a small quantity of cochineal. Nicosia is the metropolis of the island.

CZALAU, a town and circle of Bohemia. In the church of the former is the tomb of Zisca, the celebrated general of the Hussites. It is 42 miles ESE. of Prague.

CZENSTOCAOW, in Cracovia, Poland.

CZERNICK, or CZIRNITZ, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. Here is a remarkable track of land, 15 miles in length and 5 in breadth, which, in summer, produces excellent grass and corn, but in winter is overflowed, yields fish, and is called the Czairnitzer Sea. It is 28 miles SE. of Laubach.

CZERSKO, a town of Massovia, Poland.

CZONGRODT, a town and territory of Hungary.

DABUL, a town and harbour of Hindoostan, trading in pepper and salt, situated on the coast of Concan, 75 miles nearly S. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 72. 42. E.

DACCA, a city of Bengal, once the capital, situated in the E. quarter, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels of that river, and the Burrampooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population, and the capital of a district. It has large manufactories of the finest muslins and silks, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca, lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not subject to such violent heats as Moorshedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 130 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 43. N. lon. 90. 30. E.

DACHAU, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, 10 miles NW. of Munich.

DACHSTEIN, a town in the dept of the Lower Rhine, 8 miles W. of Strasburg.

Dacor Castle, Cumb. at the confluence of the Dacor and the Eden, S. of Penrith. *Dacecombe*, Devons. near the Keswells. *Dadlington*, Leic. NW. of Hinckley.

DAFAR, or DALFAR, a sea-port of Hadramant, exporting chiefly olibanum; and a town of Yemen, 130 miles S. of Mecca.

Dagenham, Essex, on the Thames, 9 miles from London.

DAGHESTAN, a mountainous track of Asia, W. of the Caspian Sea, N. of Schirvau, and NE. of Georgia. It is inhabited by Tartars, subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus.

DAGHO, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, on the NW. coast of Livonia, about 20 miles in circumference.

Daglingworth, Glouc. 3 miles NW. of Cirencester.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, situated on the Drino.

Dagworth, Suff. NW. of Stow.

DAHL, a fine river of Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and empties itself into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 4 leagues ESE. of Geffle.

DAHOMY, a country of Guinea, E. of the Slave Coast, and about 70 miles from the

the sea, called also FOUIN, and supposed to reach from the sea-coast, 150 or 200 miles inland. The government is perfect despotism; yet, in the country, strangers, are the least exposed to insults, and reside there in security and tranquillity. The king of Dahomy maintains a considerable standing army, among whom are several hundreds of women, immured within his palace, that are trained to the use of arms, under a female general. The capital is Abomey, in lat. 9. 50. N. and lon. 3. 30. E.

Dailesford, Worces. N. of Adelsthorp, in Glouces. *Daile Town*, Yorks. SE. of Thirsk.

DALACA, or DAHHLAK, an Abyssinian island, in the Red Sea, in about the 16th deg. of N. lat.

Dala Castle, Northumb. near Whitchester. *Dalaly Castle*, Shrops. NE. of Wrekin Hill. *Dalbury*, W. of Derby. *Dalby*, Linc. N. of Spilsby. *Dalby*, Yorks. SW. of New Malton. *Dalby, Stacomb*, Leic. SW. of Melton Mowbray. *Dalby Parva*, Leic. near Stoppieford. *Dalby on the Woulds*, Leic. *Dalden*, Durh. near Easington. *Dale*, E. of Derby.

DALEBORG, a town, the capital of Dalia, situated on the W. side of Lake Wenner.

DALECARLIA, a river and province of Sweden, near Norway. The latter is about 80 leagues in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth; and is surrounded by Helsingland, Gestricia, Westmanland, Wermeland, and Norway. It is mountainous, yet has fertile pastures, and abounds in mines of copper, iron, and silver, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp.

Dale Main, Cumb. near Dacor Castle. *Dale Garth*, Cumb. near Eskdale.

DALEM, a town of Limburg, Westphalia, 15 miles NNW. of Juliers.

DALENBURG, a town of Lunenburg Zell, Lower Saxony.

Dalham, Suff. near Newmaket.

DALIA, a province of W. Gothland, between the Wenner Lake and the government of Bahus. It is about 28 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth.

Dalingho, Suff. near Wickham. *Dalin Grig*, Sussex, W. of Ashdown Forest. *Dalington*, Sussex, between it's Forest and Battel. *Dalington*, W. of Northampton.

DALKEITH, a parish and town in Mid Lothian, seated on the Esk, 6 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Dalkeith House, is the principal seat of the Duke of Bucclеugh. The present magnificent palace was built about the beginning of the 18th century, on the spot formerly occupied by Dalkeith Castle, built on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inaccessible on all sides except the E. where it was defended by a fosse.

Dalkey, a village on the S. side of Dublin Bay, about 7 miles from the city. Near it is Dalkey Island, a fertile spot, of 18 acres; in the channel, between which and the main land, ships of the greatest burthen may safely ride at anchor, in 8 fathoms water, at the lowest tides.

Dallington, Nott. near Normanton.

DALMATIA, written in old coins and inscriptions, DELMATIA, a province of Europe, bounded on the N. and NW. by Bosnia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia; and on the S. and W. by the Adriatic. Spalatro is the capital of the part lately held by the Venetians; Herzegovina, of that part by the Turks; and Ragusa is the capital of the republic of the same name. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. It's mountains contain valuable minerals, and it's rivers, which have no long course, are generally navigable. The language and customs are Sclavonian. The part held by the Venetians has been lately annexed to the dominions of the house of Austria.

Dalston, Cumb. S. of Carlisle.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, seated on the spring head of a river, in a champaign country, near the Dudden Sands. It is 16 miles NW. of Lancaster, and 273 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dalton, Yorks. near Barnard Castle. *Dalton*, Yorks. near Huthersfield. *Dalton*, Yorks. near Doncaster. *Dalton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Topcliff. *Dalton*, Dorsets. 8 miles from Pool. *Dalton, N. and S.* Yorks. near Pocklington. *Dalwood*, near Dorchester. *Dalwood*, Dorsets. 3 miles from Stockland. *Dalwood*, Devons. W. of Axminster.

Daly's Bridge, in Cavan, Ulster.

DAM, a town of Groningen, situated in the Ommelands, on the river Damster, 14 miles NE. of Groningen, and having communication with that city by a canal. It is the capital of a country called *Fivelinga*, which comprehends 45 villages.

DAM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with manufactures of steel, 5 miles E. of Stettin; also a town of Munster, Westphalia.

DAMAR, a town of Oman; and a town Yemen; both in Arabia.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong square. Streams of clear water run across the plain of Damascus, which fertilize the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The caravanseras have long galleries, supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large court. The private houses, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, inclosing a court, and presenting a dead wall to the streets, although often richly adorned with-in.

in. The castle is like a little town, having it's own streets and houses. The mosques are superb and numerous. The straight street, which runs across the city and suburbs, in a direct line, has shops on each side, where all sorts of merchandise are sold. The gardens and orchards extend several miles round, and are embellished with summer-houses, turrets, fountains, cascades, and streams of water. A manufactory of cutlery is carried on here. Damascus stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, extolled by the Arabs, who speak of it with enthusiasm, as the best watered, and the most delicious of all Syria, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Christians. It is 112 miles NNE. of Jerusalem. Lat. 33. 45. N. lon. 37. 0. E.

DAMAUN, a sea-port of the Paishwah, Hindoostan, subject to the Portuguese. It is situated at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, 50 miles S. of Surat.

DAMBEA, an extensive lake of Abyssinia, containing many fertile islands, and abundance of fish and river horses. It is 100 miles from the source of the Nile; the country of Dambea, on the N. of the lake, being flat, is subject to inundation.

Damerham, Wilts, on the borders of Dorsetshire.

DAMIETTA, a sea-port town of Egypt, situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, about 7½ miles from its mouth, in the most fruitful part of Egypt. The number of inhabitants is about 80,000; they manufacture fine linen of all colours; napkins fringed with silk, &c. &c. Multitudes of boats and small vessels fill the port or road, which, however, is very defective and disadvantageous to trade, being every where totally exposed. It is a place of great trade, and is 84 miles NNE. of Cairo.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Montserrat.

DAMME, a town of Flanders, situated on the canal between Bruges and Sluys.

DAMME. See DAM.

DAMMARTIN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne; and a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise.

DAMVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, 11 miles N. of Verdun.

DANBURY, a town of Connecticut.

DANCALL. See DONGALI.

Danbury, Essex, on a hill, 5 miles E. of Chelmsford. it's spire serves as a seamark. *Danby*, Yorks. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmore Forest. *Danby*, Yorks. N. Riding, NE. of Midlam. *Danby upon Whisk*, Yorkshire, near Northallerton. *Dancer's Hill*, Middlesex, W. of Enfield Chase. *Dane*, a river in Cheshire. *Dane Court*, Kent, in Chilham parish. *Dane End*, or *Dane Street End*, Herts, S. of the Waldens. *Dane Furlong*, Herts, near Hexton. *Dane Inch*, Chesh. SE. of Congleton. *Dane John*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Danes Bank*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Temple Brewer. *Danes Moor*, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Banbury.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three islands of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765. They are very populous, but surrounded with dangerous rocks. Lat. 10. 15. S. lon. 169. 28. W.

Dangon, in Cork, Munster.

Daniels, Herts, near Sandon. *Danish Camp*, a circular entrenched mount, about 4 miles NE. of Northampton.

DANNEBERG, a town and county of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, on the river Jetze, near the Elbe.

Danny, Suss. SW. of Dichling. *Dayson*, Kent, SE. of Welland. *Danthorp*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Dantish*, Dorsets. E. of the Vale of White Hart. *Dantrey*, Hunt. E. of Whittlesey Meer. *Dantsey*, Wilts, near Malmsbury.

DANTZICK, a large, rich, and commercial town, in Prussian Pomerania, with a fine harbour, and a university. The houses are 6 or 7 stories high, and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, to which the ships lie close, are still higher. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, having been annexed to his dominions in 1793. It is seated on the western bank of the Vistula, about 4 miles from the Baltic, 68 WSW. of Konigsburg, and 160 NW. by N. of Warsaw. Lat. 54. 22. N. lon. 18. 38. E.

DANUBE, towards the mouth called ISTER, by the ancients, a river of Europe, rising in, and running through, the circle of Suabia, passing by Ulm, then through Bavaria and Austria, passing by Ratisbon Passau, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, passing on to Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, falling into the Black Sea, by several channels, in the province of Bessarabia. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm; receives several large rivers as it passes along; is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and their enemies have had men of war on it; yet there are cataracts on it, both above and below Buda, which prevent it's being navigable either way in that part.

Danynn, in Roscommon, Connaught.

DARABGERD, a town of Farsistan, Persia, with a considerable manufacture of glass. Near it is found salt of various colours, red, white, black, and green. It is 116 miles ESE. of Schiras.

DARAH, or DRAS, a country of Africa, bounded on the E. and S. by Zahara, on the

the W. by Suz, and on the N. by Morocco, Gerula, and Tafilet. It takes it's name from the river Darah, which passes through it, rising in the Greater Atlas, and running into the Atlantic near Cape Non.

Darby West, Lanc. NE of Liverpool.

DARDA, a town of Lower Hungary.

DARDANELLES, two castles, (built by Mahomet IV. in 1658) one on each side of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently the Hellespont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The strait is 33 miles long, in the broadest part it is a mile and a half a cross, and in the narrowest half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the castle, it is about 2 miles over.

Dardistown Bridge, in Meath, Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin.

Darely, Chesh. near Olton.

DAREL HAMARA, a town of Fez.

Darent, Kent, on the river Darent, or Darwent, between the Crays and Gravesend. *Dares Hall*, Northumberl. SW. of Eland Hall. *Darfield*, Yorks. between Barnesley and Doncaster.

Dragle, a romantic vale, or glen, in the county of Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin. The lofty mountains on each side are clothed with trees down to the edge of the river, which noisily rumbles from rock to rock in the bottom, forming many cascades; and the views from the eminences are grand and beautiful.

DARIEN, an isthmus, or narrow country which joins N. and S. America, having the Atlantic on the NE. and the Pacific on the SW. It extends about 360 miles in length, and from 48 to 135 in breadth. It is generally considered as a province of Terra Firma, though it seems to be a part of N. America, and is of great importance to the Spaniards, as the wealth of Peru is brought annually to Panama and Porto Bello, and thence exported to Europe. Here are many high mountains, and the low grounds are frequently overflowed with the heavy rains. The natives build their houses with hurdles, plaistered over with earth, and have plantations along the banks of the rivers. The girls pick and spin cotton, and the women weave it; and the men fabricate very neat baskets with canes, reeds, or palmetto leaves, dyed of several colours. Polygamy is allowed among them.

DARIEN, a large river of the province of Darien, which empties itself into the Gulf of Darien, in the Spanish Main, in lat. 8. 40. N.

DARIEN, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Darien's Bridge, in Cavan, Ulster.

*DARKING, a town of Surry, noted for corn and fowls. The custom of borough English prevails in this manor. It is seated in a healthy air, on a soft, sandy rock, near the river Mole, 23 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday; and a large fair on May 23, for lambs.

Darlaston, Shrops. near Prees. *Darlaston*, Staff. near Stone. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Darlton*, Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Darley*, near Derby. *Darley*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Ripley. *Darley Abbey*, N. of Derby. *Darley Hall*, Derbys. SE. of Bakewell. *Darlston*, or *Dalston*, Middl. in Hackney.

*DARLINGTON, a neat, thriving town, in the county of Durham, noted for it's manufactures of huckabacks, 10 quarters wide, diapers, stuffs, &c. Some fine linens are also made here, the Skerne waters being famous for bleaching. It has a spacious market-place, and handsome church. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen yarn, have been invented and erected here. Darlington is seated on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees, 3 or 4 miles below the town, 18 miles S. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of Nondon. Market on Monday.

DARLINGTON, a county of S. Carolina.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It has a consistory, a criminal court, a college, a court of appeals, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 18 miles ESE. of Mentz.

Darnall, Cheshire, SW. of Middlewich. *Darnbroke*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Pennygent Hill. *Darnall*, a river in Radnors. which runs into the Wye above Rayader Gowy. *Darnford*, Wilts, N. of Old Sarum.

DAROCA, a town of Arragon, situated on the Xilico, 38 miles SW. of Saragossa.

Darrington, Yorks. W. Riding, near Wentbridge. *Darsham*, Suffolk, W. of Dunwich. *Dartington*, Devons. N. of Totness.

*DARTFORD, a town in Kent, seated on the river Darent, near it's influx into the Thames, which is a harbour for barges, 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. It is full of inns and public houses, from it's being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Canterbury. Market, chiefly for corn, on Saturday.

*DARTMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, with a safe haven, capable of sheltering 500 sail of ships. It is seated at the mouth of the Dart, which river rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, (an extensive moorish track, feeding great numbers of black cattle,) and after passing Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, 7 miles above it's fall into Dartmouth Haven. The town, which is about a mile long, stands on the sides of a craggy hill, with streets very irregular, sometimes two or three, one above another: yet the houses are generally very high. The harbour is defended by three castles, besides forts and block-houses; and here is a large quay, with a spacious street before it, inhabited by some considerable merchants. Dartmouth has a

considerable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It's pilchard and foreign fisheries employ near 3000 men. It is 30 miles nearly S. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday for corn and provisions; and one almost every day for fish.

Dartow, or *Yarrow*, a river in Lancas. which runs into the Dowlas, near Crafton. *Darton*, Yorks. near Barnesley. *Darvel*, Sussex, near Battell. *Darum Wood*, Snssex, NW. of Battel. *Darwen Cote*, Durham, in Chopwell manor. *Darwardes*, Essex, NW. of Braintree. *Darwen Chapel*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Darwen Chapel*, Lanc. SE. of Backburn.

DASSEN EYLAND, or DEER ISLAND, one of the three small islands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha Bay, so called from the great number of deer, which were first brought here in 1601. Here are also sheep, whose tails weigh 19 pounds apiece. Lat. 33. 25. S. lon. 17. 56. E.

Dasset Avon, or *Parva*; and *Dasset Burton*, or *Magna*, Warw. E. of Edge Hill. *Dastel*, or *Dosthill*, Warw. between Holt and the river Tame. *Datchet*, Bucks, near Windsor. *Datchworth*, Herts, between Ware and Stevenage. *Datford*, Bucks, in Stow parish. *Dauderby*, Linc. S. of Horncastle. *Davenham*, Chesh. 2 miles S. of Northwich. *Davenport*, Chesh. W. of Congleton.

*DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonshire, with many good inns, being a great thoroughfare, on the road from London to Chester. It's principal trade is making whips. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Dan Gledheu, or *Two Swords*, a river in Pembrokeshire, which rises S. of Fisgard, passes by Haverfordwest, &c. and falls into Milford Haven.

*DAVID'S, ST. anciently called MENEW, or MENEVIA, a town of Pembrokeshire, formerly the see of an archbishop, and metropolis of the British church. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is seated on a barren soil, on the river Ilen, 22 miles NW. of Pembroke, and 225 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

DAVID'S, ST. or TEGAPATNAM, an English settlement, on the Coast of Coromandel, 15 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 5. N. lon. 80 35. W.

Davidstow, Cornw. NE. of Camelford.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea, separating Greenland from Labradore, and other parts of N. America. It was discovered by Capt. Davis in 1585. Lat. 60. to 80. N.

Daulting, Somers. between Cranmer and Shipton Mallet. *Daulton*, Durh. SW. of Hartlepool.

DAUN, a town of Stiria.

DAUPHIN, a small island, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Mobiles. Lon. 88. 10. W.

DAUPHINY, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

Davington, Kent, 1 mile from Feversham. *Dawley*, Midd. near Drayton and Hounslow. *Dawley*, *Great* and *Little*, Shrops. SE. of Wrekin Hill. *Dawling Field*, Norf. S. of Cockthorp. *Dawling Wood*, Norf. NW. of Caston. *Dawlish*, Somers. SE. of Ilminster. *Dawlish*, Devons. between Torbay and Star Cross. *Dawlton*, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth. *Dawney Court*, Berks, near Eton Wich. *Daw's Green*, Surry, near Darking. *Dawton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Eriholm.

DAX. See ACQS.

Daye, *St.* Cornw. W. of Truro.

Dead, a river in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Aniser, or Neverne, near Neuport. *Deadman's Head*, a cape in Cornwall. between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTITES, in Palestine, abounding in bitumen; it contains no verdure on it's banks, nor fish in it's waters. The cause which deprives it of vegetable and animal life, is the extreme saltness of the water, which is infinitely stronger than that of the sea. It is not true, however, that it's exhalations destroy birds flying over it, as it is very common to see swallows skimming along it's surface. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen, and mines of fossil salt, are found in the mountains, which extends along the shore. The Jordan runs into it, without any visible discharge for it's waters.

*DEAL, a sea-port in Kent. Here are about 1000 houses, and 4500 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by the resort of mariners hither from the Downs. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 72 E. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

DEAN, GREAT DEAN, or MICHEL DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, in the Forest of Dean, 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 112 WSW. of London. The Forest comprehends that part of the country which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains 4 market towns and 23 parishes, is fertile in pasture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has rich mines of iron and coal. A few solitary deer still run wild in it's recesses. Market on Monday.

Dean, *Little*, Glouces. 3 miles SE. of Great Dean. *Dean*, a river of Leic. and Nott. running into the Trent at Newark. *Dean*, Cumberl. 3 miles SW. of Cockermouth. *Dean*, Hants, E. of Overton. *Dean*, Hants, at the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour. *Dean*, Kent, near Challock. *Dean*, Kent, near Wingham. *Dean*, Lanc. W. of Bolton. *Dean*, Middl. in Ryslip. *Dean*, Northamp. 3 miles from Rockingham. *Dean*, *East*, Hants. NW. of Rumsey. *Dean*,

East, Sussex, near Horsham. *Dean East*, Sussex, between Seaford and Pevensey Haven. *Dean Farm*, Oxf. near Euston. *Dean Hall*, Nott. in Caunton parish. *Dean Nether*, and *Dean, Over*, Huntingdons. *Dean Park*, Shrops. bordering on Worcestershire. *Dean Prior*, Devonsh. between Ashburton and Brent. *Dean's Court*, Dorsets. near Winbourn. *Dean's Court*, Kent, near Appledore. *Dean's Court*, Kent, in Westwell parish. *Dean Thorp*, Northamptons. near King's Cliff. *Dean, West*, Wilts, E. of Salisbury. *Dean, West*, Sussex, near Midhurst. *Dean, West*, Sussex, NW. of East Dean. *Debach*, Suffolk, between Debenham and Woodbridge. *Debden*, Essex, near Audley End. *Debdon*, Hants, in New Forest, near Southampton Bay. *Deben*, a river in Suffolk, flowing into a long narrow arm of the sea at Woodbridge.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, situated near the head of the river Deben, 24 miles E. of Bury, and 84 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

DEBRECZIN, a town of Hungary, 67 miles WNW. of Colosvar.

DECCAN, THE, an extensive track of country, in Hither India, which contains the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. Candeish, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatadad, are subject to the Mahrattas: the dominions of the Nizam Ally, Soubah of the Deccan, (without including the cessions of Tippoo Sultan in 1792, viz. Kopaul, Cuddapah, and Gangecotta, are supposed to be 430 miles long, from NW. to SE. and 300 broad. By the death of his brother, in 1780, he became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Rachore, and of the Guntoor Circar. His capital is Hydrabad.

DECIZE, an ancient town in the dept. of Nievre, seated on an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE. of Nevers.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, situated near the Danube, 28 miles NW. of Passau.

Decombs, St. Somersets. near Watchet.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordshire, seated on a rising ground, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dedingham, Northumb. near Woller.

DEDHAM, a town of Massachusets.

DEDHAM, a town of Essex, consisting of about 400 lofty houses. It is situated on the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk, 6 miles NNE. of Colchester, and 58 NE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

DEE, a river of N. Wales and Cheshire, which rises near Pimble Meer, in Merionethshire, crosses the county of Denbigh, separating it from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish Channel about 15 miles NW. of Chester, and to which city it is navigable, from near Ellesmere in Shropshire. At Chester the contiguity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which runs across the bed of the river, and causes a kind of cascade; from hence it flows to the sea, a broad, sandy estuary, dividing Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments, however, made here of late years, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester, half way to the sea.

Dee, a river of Aberdeenshire, which runs into the German Ocean, at Aberdeen.

Dee, a river of Kirkcudbrightshire, which runs into Solway Frith, 5 miles below Kirkcudbright.

Deepdale, Rutland, W. of Uppingham. *Deepden*, Surry, between Dorking and Beachworth, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, noted for a wild sort of cherries, which grow hereabouts in great plenty.

DEEPING, MARKET, an old, ill-built, dirty town, of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Welland, in a deep, marshy country, 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Deeping, E. and W. Linc. near Deeping.

DEERFIELD, a town and river of Massachusets, which last runs into the Connecticut.

DEERHAM. See DEREHAM.

Deerhurst, Gloucestersh. 3 miles S. of Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. *Defford*, Worces. near Pershore. *Deinton*, Glouces. 8 miles from Bristol and 7 from Bath.

DEINSE, a town in the ci-devant country of Flanders, situated on the river Lys, 9 miles SW. of Ghent.

Delacres, or *Delvecross Abbey*, Staffords. NE. of Leek. *Delaly*, Northumb. in Tindale. *Delaley Castle*, Shrops. near Wrekin Hill. *Delamere Forest*, NE. of Chester.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; on the E. by Delaware River and Bay; and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It is about 90 miles long, and 20 broad; and, in 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 59,094. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to intermittent fevers. It is divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex.

DELAWARE, a river of N. America, which rises near the Katskill Mountains, in the State of New York, and in its course separates the state of Pensylvania from those of New York and New Jersey, and a few miles below Philadelphia, separates the state of Delaware from Jersey, till it loses itself in Delaware Bay. From the mouth of the Bay to Philadelphia, course of 118 miles, it is navigable all the way for large vessels.

DELAWARE, a bay of N. America which is 60 miles long, from Cape Hen

lopen

lopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook. It is so wide in some parts, that a ship in the middle of it can scarcely be seen from the shore, and the Capes Henlopen and May are 18 miles apart.

Delas, or *Dulas*, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Irwen, or Yron, below Longmarsh. *Delbridge*, Devonsh. SE. of Chimleigh.

DELFT, a well-built town of Holland, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is defended against inundations by 3 dykes. Vast quantities of fine glazed earthern-ware are made here, known by the name of Delft wares. It is seated on a canal called the Schie, 8 miles NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 SSW. of Amsterdam.

DELFZUYL, a sea-port of Groningen, situated in the Ommelands, at the mouth of the river Damster, 15 miles NE. of Groningen.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, anciently Acheron, feigned by the poets to be a river of hell.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Moultan: on the NW. by Lahore; on the E. by the countries of Thibet and Oude: and on the S. by Agra and Agimere. The natural fertility of the soil of this province, and the mildness of it's climate, are such as to favour the most numerous population; yet, having been the seat of continual wars for more than 70 years past, it is almost depopulated; the lands lie waste, and the inhabitants provide only the bare means of subsistence lest they should attract the notice of those whose trade is pillage. It is about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth.

DELHI, the capital of the province of Delhi, was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire. But, in 1739, when Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan, invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and calamities that followed: 200,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword: and plunder, to the amount of 60,000,000l. sterling, was collected and carried away. They endured similar disasters on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Condahar; so that, since the decline and downfal of the Mogul empire, the population is extremely low. The late residence of the Mogul is a magnificent palace, built of red stone, about 1000 ells in length and 602 in breadth, and which cost 10,5000,000 rupees. Lat. 28. 37. N. lon. 77. 40. E.

DELMENHORST, a town in Westphalia, containing 1 church, about 237 houses, and 1400 inhabitants, capital of a small county, subject to the kings of Denmark. It is situated on the river Delme, 7 miles SW. of Bremen.

DELMONT, or TALSPERG, a town in the bishoprick of Basil, circle of Upper Rhine.

DELOS, or DILI, an island in the Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained in it, but now covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Lat. 37. 22. N. lon. 25. 28. E.

DELPHOS, a town or rather villag , of Livadia, occupying part of the site of the ancient Delphi.

DELTA, the name of a fertile track of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, between the branches of the Nile, from it's supposed resemblance to the Greek letter so called. It is also applied to the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, and other rivers.

Delves, Staffordshire, near Uttoxeter. *Dembleby*, Linc. NW. of Folkingham.

DEMER, a river which rises in the bishoprick of Liege, and runs into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermond.

DEMERARY, a river and settlement in Surinam, lately subject to the Dutch. The former is navigable for merchant vessels 30 miles up the country. The settlement is formed on the banks of the river, where the inhabitants cultivate sugar, cotton, and coffee. Demerary forms one government with Issequibo. The two districts contain about 3000 whites and 40,000 slaves. This settlement was taken by the British troops, under General Abercrombie, May 2, 1796. Lat. 6. 40. N. lon. 37. 45. W.

Demiston Castle, Berks, NW. of Newbury.

DEMMIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, situated on the Pene, 26 miles S. of Stralsund.

DENAIN, a town in the dept. of the North, 5 miles SW. of Valenciennes.

Denberry, Devonsh. SW. of Newton Bushel. *Denbighs*, Surry, one mile from Dorking.

* DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighshire, well-built and populous, situated on the summit of a rock, sloping on every side but one, on a branch of the river Clwyd. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 208 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the W. by Carnarvonshire, from which it is for the most part separated by the river Conway; on the N. and NE. by the Irish sea and Flintshire; on the E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; and on the S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. It extends from NW. to SE. 39 miles, and from N. to S. in it's broadest part, it is 17 miles; but in general

ral it is much less. It is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns and 57 parishes. The soil is various, the Vale of Clwyd being remarkably pleasant and fertile, which is not the case with the E. part of the county, and the W. is, in a manner, barren. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products of this county are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. Among the hills are found small pillars, with inscriptions which no one hitherto has been able to read; as also stones, called Druid stones.

Denby, Derbys. SW. of Codnor Castle. *Denby*, Yorks. SW. of Doncaster. *Denby Grange*, Yorks. W. Riding, in Kirkheaton parish. *Denchworth*, N. and S. Berks, between the Vale of White Horse and Abingdon.

DENDERMOND, or TERMOND, a strong town of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water. It is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt, 14 miles E. of Ghent, and 16 W. of Mechlin.

Deneven Castle, Carmarthenshire, near Llandilovawr. *Denford*, Northamp. near Thrapston.

DENGY, the chief town of Dengy hundred, Essex, between Osith Island and the sea.

Dengy Marsh, Kent, between Lyd and Dengyness. *Dengyness*, or *Dungyness*, Kent, a promontory between the harbours of Romney and Rye. *Denham*, Bucks, near Uxbridge. *Denham*, Suff. between Newmarket and Bury. *Denham Hill*, Suff. near Eye. *Denhill*, Kent, between Barham Downs and Wingham. *Denholm*, Lanc. SW. of Manchester. *Denholm Park*, Yorks. N. of Halifax. *Denington*, Suffolk, 3 miles and a half from Framlingham.

DENIA, a maritime town of Valencia, trading in raisins and almonds. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. Lat. 38. 50. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the N. and E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. The country is generally flat, and the air is rendered foggy by the seas and lakes; but, the weather being changeable, it is purified by frequent breezes. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the Islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst, in Germany, besides Iceland, and the other Danish settlements abroad. The revenues are computed at 1,400,000l. a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties, and the tolls paid by vessels passing between the Baltic and German Ocean. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the sea, by which it is intersected. In the summer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues 7 or 8 months. The commodities are corn, pulse, horses, and large beeves, together with the produce of their manufactures. The exports exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denmead, Hants, SE. of Bush Waltham. *Denner Bridge*, Cornw. NW. of Bodmin. *Dennis, St.* Cornwall, 5 miles NW. of Lestwithiel.

DENNY, a town and parish of Stirlingshire.

Denny Abbey, Camb. NE. of Cottenham. *Denny Lodge*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Denny Island*, Monm in the Severn, opposite to Gold Cliff. *Denshanger*, Northamp. near Passenham. *Denston*, Staff. near Crocksdon. *Denston*, Suffolk, between Barnardiston and Debden. *Dent*, a river of Westmorland, which runs into the Lune. *Dent*, Yorks. N. Riding, in Craven. In 1664, two inhabitants of this place, father and son, were witnesses on a trial at York assizes, the son being 100 years of age, and the father nearly 140. *Dentdelion*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. *Dent Hill*, Cumb. W. of Copeland Forest. *Denton*, Cumb. NE. of Brampton. *Denton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Denton*, Huntingdons. S. of Stilton. *Denton*, Kent, NE. of Elham. *Denton*, Kent, SE. of Gravesend. *Denton*, Lanc. 3 miles from Stockport. *Denton*, Linc. S. of Grantham. *Denton*, Norf. between Harleston and Bungay. *Denton*, Northamp. between Guilsey and Northampton. *Denton*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Denton*, Oxf. in Cuddesdon parish. *Denton*, Suss. near Newhaven, *Denton Hall*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Otley. *Denver*, Norfolk, near Downham. *Dewrike*, Northumb. near Alnwick.

DENY'S, ST. a town in the dept. of Paris, famous for it's ci-devant Benedictine abbey, and for it's magnificent church, built by King Dagobert, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings, of the Constable Guesclin, and of Marshal Turenne. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris. Also a town in the respective departments of the Aude, of Loiret, of the Channel, and two in the dept. of the Mayenne.

Depden, Suffolk, SW. of Bury. *Depedale*, Westmorland *Depedale*, Yorks. in W. Riding, N. of the river Wharf. *Depeham*, Norf. SW. of Windham.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, anciently called WEST GREENWICH, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is chiefly remarkable for it's noble dock-yard, which includes a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with extensive storehouses.

storehouses, and immense quantities of timber, &c. for the use of the navy. It is seated on the Thames, about 3½ miles from London.

Deptford, Wilts, near Warminster.

DERBENT, a city of Schirivan, in Persia, with a harbour, situated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, in lat. 42. 8. N. It is the residence of a khan.

Derbeck, a river in Nottinghamshire.

* DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, is large and well-built, with a spacious market-place and handsome town-house. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the first of it's kind erected in England; and it's operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Here are also manufactories of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, and of elegant porcelain, which last is in high estimation. Derbyshire and foreign marbles are wrought here in vases, urns, columns, and other ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellery branches are executed with great neatness. The malting business, and a pottery of queen's earthenware are also carried on here. The number of inhabitants in it's five parishes is estimated at 8593. It is seated on the river Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent, 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 120 NW. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and NW. by Cheshire and Staffordshire; on the N. by Yorkshire; on the E. by Nottinghamshire; and on the S. and SE. by Leicestershire and a point of Warwickshire. It extends nearly 56 miles in length from N. to S. and 34 from E. to W. where broadest; but in the S. part it is not above six. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are 13 market-towns, and 106 parishes. The N. and W. parts are mountainous and stony, and subject to frequent rains, and the air is sharp and cold. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The bleak mountains in the Peak abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

Dereford Forest, Heref. near Wigmore.

Deregreth, in Waterford, Munster.

* DEREHAM EAST, or MARKET DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, 11 miles NW. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London. It's market, which is noted for woollen yarn, is on Friday.

Dereham, West, Norfolk, E. of Downham. *Dereham*, Cumberl. on the river Elme, near it's mouth.

Derg, a river of Donegal, Ulster.

Derg Bridge. See *Castle Derg*.

Derham, Glouces. E. of Pucklechurch.

Derikelagh, a small lake in Down, Ulster.

Deritin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Dermisden, Suffolk, SE. of Needham.

Dernthorp, Nottinghams. a hamlet of Collingham.

DEROTE, a town of Egypt, situated in an island formed by the canal between Cairo and Rosetta. Lat. 30. 40. N.

DERPT, DORPAT, or DORPT, a town of Livonia, 116 miles NNE. of Riga.

Derrilin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Derrington, W. of Stafford. *Derrington*, Norfolk, near Castle Acre.

DERRY, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donegal: on the N. by Lough Foyle and the Ocean; on the E. and SE. by Antrim and Lough Neagh; and on the S. and SW. by Tyrone. It contains 31 parishes, in which are about 25,000 houses and 125,000 inhabitants, and is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes in every part of the country, it's yearly trade being averaged at 116,720l.

* DERRY, or LONDONDERRY, the capital of the county of Derry, is a modern city, built principally by a company of London adventurers, in the reign of James I. It consists chiefly of two streets, which cross one another; an exchange is built in the centre; here is a fine market-place, and the harbour is bordered with a quay. It is surrounded with a strong wall, and has four castles by the side of the river. It is seated on the river Mourn, near it's mouth, over which there is a wooden bridge, upwards of 1000 feet in length, 5 miles S. of the Lake or Bay of Lough Foyle, and 104 NW. of Dublin.

Derrybryan, in Galway, Connaught, nearly 89 miles from Dublin. *Derrygonelly*, in Waterford, Munster. *Derrock*, in Antrim, Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and passing through the county, falls into the Trent 8 miles ESE. from Derby.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the N. Riding, and running S. falls into the Ouse, 5 miles SE. of Selby.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, flowing through a romantic track of country, and falling into the Tyne a little above Newcastle; near which, on it's banks, are some capital iron works.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing through Derwent Water and Bassinsthwaite Water, passes by Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish Sea at Cockermouth.

Dery, or *Defry*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Avon, near Kensmire Abbey.

Desart, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Desart Church*, in Derry, Ulster. *Desart Martin*, in Derry, Ulster.

Desborough, Northamp. between Kettering and Harborough.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, on the SW. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52. 52. S. lon. 76. 45. W.

DESEADA, or DESIDERATA, one of the Caribbee Islands, about 10 miles long and 4 broad, 4 leagues E. of Guadaloupe. It is subject to the French. Lat. 16. 33. N. lon. 61. 15. W.

Desert, in Waterford, Munster,

Desford, NW. of Leicester Forest.

DUSEAU, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau. It is situated on the Muldau, near it's union with the Elbe, 28 miles SE. of Magdeburg.

Desunny, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish Channel near Sarraburgh Point. *Detchin*, Northum. SW. of Holy Island. *Ditchick*, or *Deddick Hall*, Derbys. NE. of Wirksworth.

DETHMOLD, a town of Lippe, Westphalia.

Detling, Kent, near Maidstone.

DEROIT, a town of N. America, on the W. side of the strait or river, between Lake St. Clare and Lake Erie. Lat. 42. 22. N. lon. 83. 22. W.

DETTINGEN, a village of Hanau, on the E. side of the Maine, circle of the Lower Rhine, where the Earl of Stair gained a victory over the French, in 1743. George II. who was present in the action, displayed great personal courage, exposing himself to a severe fire of cannon as well as musquetry, and encouraging the troops by his presence and example. It is 9 miles S. of Hanau.

Dettor, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tivy at Llandissil.

DEVA, a sea-port of Guipuscoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 15 miles W. of St. Sebastian.

DEVELTO. See ZAGORIA.

DEVENTER, a large and populous seaport, the capital of Overyssel, situated in the district called Zallant, on the river Issel, 46 miles E. of Amsterdam.

Deverel Brixton, *Deverel Hill*, *Deverel Kingston*, *Deverel Longbridge*, and *Deverel Monkston*, Wilts, all S. and SE. of Longleat, on a rill called Dever, that runs under ground, like the Mole, in Surry. *Devereux*, 7 miles S. of Hereford. *Devington, Little*, or *Devington Court*, Kent, near Feversham.

* DEVIZES, a large, ancient, and populous town of Wilts, with very considerable manufactures, particularly of serges, kerseymeres, druggets, and broad cloth; the malting and brewing business is carried on pretty extensively, and the market is abundantly supplied with corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, which rises near the castle, (once one of the strongest in England) and runs into the Avon near Bromham, 24 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Market on Monday and Thursday. Fairs on Feb 13, Holy Thursday, June 13, July 5, and Oct. 20, which last holds six days.

Devizes Wick, Wilts, near Devizes.

Devnish Island, in Lough Erne, 3 miles from Enniskillin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Devon, a turbulent river in the counties of Perth and Clackmannan, which rises in the Ochil Hills, passes through the Vale of Glendovan to the Rumbling Bridge, &c. where it forms a scenery, wild, tremendous, and romantic, beyond description, and falls into the Forth, 4 miles W. of Clackmannan.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Cornwall; on the N. by the Bristol Channel; on the E. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the English Channel. In extent it is the second county in England, being 69 miles long from N. to S. and 60 broad from E. to W. It is divided into 33 hundreds, containing 40 market towns, 394 parishes, and about 340,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil remarkably fertile, except on the mountains and moors. On the coast is found a peculiarly rich sand, of singular service to the husbandman, as it renders the most barren parts fertile, and, as it were, impregnates the glebe. Fruit trees abound here, particularly apples, of which great quantities of cyder are made, and taken to sea, being found very serviceable in hot climates. In the SW. parts are greater quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high roads. The sea-coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, Tourbridge, and Dart.

DEUX PONTS, or ZWEYBRUCKEN, a district and it's capital, circle of Lower Rhine, surrounded by Alsace, Lorrain, Treves, and the Lower Palatinate. The town of Deux Ponts is situated on the Ealbach, 46 miles W. of Manheim,

Dewchurch, Great, and *Little*, Heref. SW. of Aconbury. *Deaces*, Essex, near Chigwell. *Deulas*, Heref. between Golden Vale and Monm. *Dewlish*, or *Develish*, Dorsets on a river of the same name, near Sturminster. *Dewloe*, Cornw. near E. and W. Loe. *Dewsbury*, Yorks. at the foot of a hill, W. of Wakefield. *Dewston*, Monm. between Llanvair and Caldicot. *Dewswell*, S. of Hereford. *Dexboro*, Devons. N. of Houlsworthy.

DIARBECK, DIARBEKIR, or KARA AMID, part of the ancient Mesopotamia, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. In it's capital, Diarbekir, a large town on the W. bank of the Tigris, the Christians are above 20,000 in number. Here is a considerable manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and

and red cotton cloths. It is 150 miles NE. of Aleppo. Lat. 37. 18. N. lon. 39. 40. E.

Dibden; see *Deepden*. *Dichborn*, Northumb. W. of the Carletons. *Dichbridge*, Wilts, between Chippenham and Bath. *Dich End*, Northumb. in Woller lordship. *Diche Marsh*, Yorks. W. Riding, between the rivers Don and Aire. *Dich Hampton*, Wilts, between Wilton and Byrcomb. *Dichiat*, Somers. W. of Bruton. *Dichley*, Oxf. 4 miles NW. of Woodstock. *Dichling*, Sussex, 6 miles NW. of Lewes.

DICK, a town of S. Carolina.

Dickleborough, Norf. near Diss. *Dickleston*, Glouc. in Alderton parish.

DICKSON, a town of N. Carolina.

Didbrook, Glouc. 3 miles from Winchcombe. *Diddesbury*, Lancas. near Manchester. *Diddington*, Hunt. near Bugden. *Diddington*, Warwicks. a hamlet of Hampton in Arden. *Didlithorp*, Linc. N. of Butterwick. *Didlesbury*, Shrops. S. of Munslow. *Diddleston Chap*, Shrops. between Ellesmere and Denbighshire. *Didley*, Herefords. near Dewchurch. *Didling*, Sussex, S. of Midhurst. *Diddlington*, Dorsets. a tything to Chalbury. *Didlington*, Norf. S. of Swaffham. *Didlington*, Norf. near Walcot. *Didmerton*, Glouc. 6 miles from Tetbury.

DIE, a town in the depart. of Drome, seated on the river Drome, 24 miles SE. of Valence.

DIEPHOLT, a town and county of Westphalia, bounded by the county of Hoys on the N. by Munster on the W. and by Osnaburg on the S. about 8 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth. The country is full of briers, small underwood, and morasses, and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by breeding cattle. The town of Diepholt is 30 miles SSW. of Bremen.

DIEPPE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, with a tolerable harbour, formed by the river Bethune, an old castle, and two piers. Packet boats pass between this place and Brighthelmstone, in time of peace. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory, toys, and laces. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by an English squadron, under Commodore Benbow, and the greater part of it burnt down. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 132 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55. N. long. 1. 9. E.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a town of Zurich.

DIEST, a town in the late Austrian Brabant, with manufactures of cloth and stockings. It is situated on the river Demer, 12 miles NE. of Louvain.

DIETZ, NASSAU, a town and country in the circle of Upper Rhine, situated on the Lahn, 25 miles N. of Mentz.

DIEUSE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, remarkable for it's salt water wells. It is seated on the river Seille, 20 miles NE. of Nanci.

DIEZ, ST. a town in the department of Vosges, seated on the Meurthe, 31 miles SE. of Luneville.

Digby, Lincolns. W. of Witham Ferry. *Diggesworth*, Northumb. in Bothnal lordship. *Dighton*, Yorks. E. Riding, N. of Skipwith. *Dighton*, Yorks. N. of Northallerton. *Dighton*, N. and S. Yorks. N. of Wetherby.

DIGHTON, a town of Massachusets.

DIGNANT, a town of Venetian Istria.

DIGNE, a town in the depart. of the Lower Alps, noted for it's hot baths. It is seated on the river Bleone, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun.

Digswell, Herts, near Welling. *Digswell*, Herts, in Ashwell parish.

DIJON, a large city in the dept. of Cote d'Or, capital of the ci-devant Burgundy, containing 25,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, well paved, and straight, and the squares and public structures elegant. It was formerly the capital of the Dijonois, and is seated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine, 138 miles SE. of Paris.

Dike, Linc. near Bourn. *Dickenston*, Glouces. NW. of Winchcombe. *Diham*, Norfolk, near Wursted. *Dilhorn*, Staff. W. of Cheadle.

DILLA, MOUNT, a promontory on the coast of Malabar, 24 miles NNW. of Tellichery.

DILLENBURG, NASSAU, a town and country of Westphalia, situated on the Dille.

DILLENGEN, a town of Augsburgh, Suabia, situated near the Danube, 24 miles NE. of Ulm.

Dilington, Somers. near Ilminster. *Dilington*, Norf. 1 mile from Market Dereham. *Dilston*, Northumb. 2 miles from Hexham. *Dilston*, Cumb. the bottom of the Cross Fells. *Dilton Marsh*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of Warminster. *Dilwin*, *Great* and *Little*, Heref. near Pemridge. *Dilworth*, Lanc. in Rochester parish. *Dimmilton*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Dimmock*, Glouces. 11 miles from Mitchel Dean.

DEMOTUC, or DEMOTICA, a town in Romania, situated near the Maritch, 12 miles S. of Adrianople.

Dimsdale, Staffords. near Newcastle.

DINANT, a town in the dept. of the North Coast. The inhabitants are about 4000, who have manufactures of linen and thread. It is 17 miles SW. of St. Maloes.

DINANT, a town of Liege, situated near the Meuse, 12 miles S. of Namur.

DINASMOUTHY, a town of Merionethshire, 18 miles S. of Bala, and 196 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Dinchurch, Kent, in Romney Marsh. *Dinder*, 1 mile from Hereford. *Dinder*, Somersets. near Wells. *Dingestow*, SW. of Monmouth.

DINGELFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Isler, 40 miles W. of Pasau.

DINGLE, a sea-port of Kerry, in Munster. Several of the houses are built in the

Spanish

Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows, this place having been formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fish on the coast, and traded with the inhabitants. It is situated on a bay of the same name, 79 miles SW. of Limerick, and 166 of Dublin.

Dingley, Northamptonsh. 2 miles from Market Harborough.

DINGWALL, a town of Ross-shire, much enlarged and improved of late years. It is seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 14 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Some linen is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood.

Dinham, Monm. SW. of Chepstow.

Dinish Island, in Kerry, Munster, in the river Kenmare.

DINKELSBUHL, a free and imperial town of Suabia, situated near the river Wernitz, 37 miles SW. of Nuremburg. Here is a manufactory of cloth and reaping hooks.

Dinsdale, Upper and *Lower*, SW. of Yarum, on each side of the Tees. *Dinthill*, Shrops. SW. of Shrewsbury. *Dinting*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Dinton*, Wilts, W. of Wilton. *Dines, St.* Hants, between Redbridge and Bishop Waltham. *Dipford*, Devons. S. of Brent. *Dipford*, Devonshire, NE. of Bampton. *Dipnall*, Hants, near Farnham. *Dirtley*, Yorks. near Whitby. *Dirtpeth*, Durham, at the bottom of Langden Forest.

Desert, in Queen's County, Leinster.

Disforth, Yorks. NE. of Rippon. *Dishley Thorp*, Leices. near Loughborough. *Disles*, Chesh. 5 miles from Stockport.

* DISS, a town of Norfolk, containing about 600 good houses. It is a neat, flourishing town, the streets are well paved, wide, and clean; and at the W. end of it is a large muddy mere, or lake, where eels are caught. Here are manufactories of yarn, sail-cloth, stockings, stays, and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Waveney, 13 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Dissington, Cumb. 4 miles E. of Whitehaven. *Dissington, N.* and *S.* Northumb. near Ponteland. *Ditchford*, Worces. near Campden. *Ditteshum*, Devonshire, N. of Dartmouth. *Ditton*, Lanc. between Liverpool and Warrington. *Ditton*, Kent, E. of Malling. *Ditton* and it's *Park*, Bucks, 2 miles from Windsor. *Ditton*, Wilts, W. of Wilton. *Ditton, Thames*, Surry, nearly opposite to Hampton Court. *Ditton, Long*, Surry, SE. of Thames Ditton, 2 miles from Kingston. *Ditton, Fen*, on the Cam, 3 miles N. of Cambridge. *Ditton Wood*, Camb. SE. of Newmarket Heath.

DIU, an island at the W. of the Gulf of Cambay, on the S. coast of Guzaret, subject to the Portuguese. On it is a large town of the same name, built chiefly of freestone and marble. It's trade, once considerable, is now almost entirely removed to Surat. The island is 3 miles long and 1 broad, with a good harbour at Diu. It is 180 miles W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. by N. of Bombay. The most western part of Diu, or Dius head, is in lat. 20. 43. N. lon. 69. 52. E.

Diver, a river in Wiltshire, which runs into the Nadir at Bishopstraw.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, built on the top of a conical hill, round which the road winds spirally, till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants are Moors and Christians, whose chief trade is selling children for slaves. Lat. 14. 57. N. lon. 40. 7. E.

DIXMUDE, a town in the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, celebrated for it's excellent butter. It is situated on the river Yperlee, 14 miles N. of Ypres.

Dixton, NE. of Monmouth, on the Wye.

Dixton, Glouces. near Tewkesbury.

DIZIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, 15 miles SE. of Vitri le Francois. The road between these two towns, levelled and planted with trees, forms one of the pleasantest walks in France.

DNIEPER, anciently BORISTHENES, a large river of Europe, rising in the government of Tyer, or Tweer, and falling into the Black Sea, about 10 miles below Ockzakow. It flows entirely through the Russian dominions, through it's whole course of above 800 miles; during which it's navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are passed however, in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIESTER, a fine river of Europe, which rises in Red Russia, or Galicia, and passing by Chozim, Bender, &c. falls into the Black Sea at Akerman, between the mouths of the Danube and Dnieper.

Doagh, in Antrim, Ulster.

Dobham, Yorksh. N. Riding, at the mouth of the Tees.

DOBLEN, a town of Courland, 6 miles NE. of Mittau.

DOBREIN, a town and district of Great Poland, situated on the Vistula.

Docker, Lanc. in Loynsdale. *Docking*, Norf. NE of Sharnburn. *Docklow*, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominster.

DOCKUM, a town of W. Friesland, situated in the county of Ostergoo, on the river Ee, with a good harbour, 10 miles NE. of Leewarden.

DODBROOK, a town of Devonshire, 15 miles SW. of Dartmouth, and 219 WSW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Dodcot, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Dodderhall*, Bucks, in Quainton parish. *Dodderscomb Leigh*, Devons. SW. of Exeter.

Doddinghurst,

Doddinghurst, Essex, between Burntwood and Billericay. *Doddington*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Doddington*, Chesh. 3 miles from Namptwich. *Doddington*, Glouces. near Pucklechurch. *Doddington*, Kent, between Lenham and Feversham. *Doddington*, SW. of Lincoln. *Doddington*, Shrops. in N. Bradford hundred. *Doddington*, Shropshire, near Longnor, S. of Shrewsbury. *Doddington*, Somers. between Bridgewater and Quantock. *Dodenhale*, Warw. near Polesworth. *Doderhill*, Worc. N. of Droitwich. *Dodford*, Northamp. SE. of Daventry. *Dodford*, Worc. 2 miles from Bromsgrove. *Dodingham*, Worc. near Knightwick. *Dodington*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Dodington*, Northumberl. in Glendale Ward. *Dodleston*, SW. of Chester. *Dodsley*, Staff. W. of Uttoxeter. *Dodwel*, Warw in Drayton parish. *Dodworth*, Yorks. SW. of Barnesley.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, opposite Fort Lillo.

DOESBURG, a rich, populous town, of Zutphen, situated between the river Yssel and a morass, 10 miles SSW. of Zutphen.

DOGADO, a territory of the ci-devant Venice, on the sea-coast of Italy; including the lagunes, or islands, in which the city of Venice lies, with the canals of Venice and Marano.

Dogdyke Ferry, Linc. over the Witham, near Tattershall. *Dogs, Isle of*, Midd. opposite Greenwich. *Dogshead*, Herts, W. of the Pelhams. *Dogmeals, St.* Pembrokes. 6 miles NE. of Newport. *Dogmersfield*, Hants, near Odiham.

Dog's Noise Point, in Cork Harbour.

Doier, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Munnow below Elston bridge. *Dointon*; see *Deinton*. *Dokynton*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas.

DOL, a town in the dept. of Ille and Villaine, containing about 1200 houses, 18 miles SE. of St. Maloes.

Dolbarden, Carnarv. near Snowden.

DOLCE AQUA, a town of Nice.

DOLCIGNO, a sea-port of Albania, situated at the mouth of the Drin.

DOLE, a large and populous town in the depart. of Jura, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles WSW. of Besancon.

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, seated in a vale, on the river Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Cader Idris. It has a manufacture of cottons, and coarse, undyed woollen cloths, for exportation. It is 31 miles NW. of Montgomery, and 205 NW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

DOLLART BAY, a gulf or bay in the German Ocean, which separates E. Friesland from Groningen.

Dolton, Devons. 6 miles SE. of Torrington. *Dolwyddelen*, Carnarvons. near Bangor.

DOMALIZE, a town of Pilsen, Bohemia, seated on the rivulet Cadburz.

Dome, Moss, Isle of Wight.

DOMFRONT, a town in the dept. of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, divided by a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flow the little river Varenne, 31 miles WNW. of Alencon.

DOMINGO, or HISPANIOLA, the richest of the Caribbee Islands in the W. Indies. It is 350 miles in length and 110 in breadth; and the climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. The country is uncommonly fruitful, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, woods and rivers; it is also well stocked with fruit trees, and produces coffee, sugar, indigo, tobacco, salt, cotton, ginger, gums, wax, honey, and drugs. It's coasts and rivers are well supplied with fish and turtles; and the animals brought here from Europe have multiplied prodigiously, supplying provisions, hides, and tallow. There are also mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards have held the eastern part of this island, including about two thirds of the cultivable soil, upwards of three centuries; yet, from the indolence of the people, they had only 14,000 blacks, or mulattoes, of which 7 or 8000 are slaves, and no plantation of consequence, the colony even costing their government 250,000 dollars annually, while the exports from the French or western part, prior to the present war, exceeded in value those of all the British Islands in the West Indies, taken together. In 1788, the population, &c. of the French part of this invaluable island stood thus: 30,826 white inhabitants, besides troops, 24,848 mulattoes and free negroes, 434,429 slaves, 793 sugar estates, 3150 indigo ditto, 789 cotton plantations, 3117 coffee estates, 54 cocoa ditto, 520 water-mills, 1639 cattle-mills, 46,823 mules, 36,782 horses, 243,682 head of cattle, &c. and all this within the space of 70 years, as it could only be said to be a colony since 1718, when the throne of Spain was secured to the Duke of Anjou. The whole of the island, by the treaty of 1795, has been ceded to the French. It lies between Jamaica and Porto Rico.

DOMINGO, ST. a large city, capital of the late Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo. The streets are spacious, and straight as a line. Ten of these run from N. to S. and 10 others from E. to W. The greatest part of the houses first built, are of a sort of marble found in the neighbourhood, and in the style of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy. It is seated on a navigable river, and has an excellent port, or harbour, magnificent in every respect, being a real, natural bason, with a great number of careenings for the vessels that can get at them. There is a rock, however,

ever, at the entrance, which will only admit vessels drawing 18 or 20 feet water. This rock, it is said, might be easily removed. Lat. 18. 20. N. lon. 70. 10. W.

Dominic, St. Cornw. N. of Saltash.

DOMINICA, an English West-India island, about 29 miles in length and 16 in breadth. It yields coffee, indigo, ginger, and other articles of West-Indian produce, but the soil, being thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. In the woods are innumerable swarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water. It is divided into ten parishes. The only towns of note are Charlotte Town, or Rosseau, on the SW. side of the island, and Portsmouth, at the head of Prince Rupert's Bay. From January 5, 1787, to January 5, 1788, the exports amounted to the value of 302,987l. 15s. There is no considerable bay or harbour, but the anchorage round the coast is commodious and safe, and ships find shelter under it's capes. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico. Lat. 15. 32. N. lon. 61. 23. W.

DOMINICA, one of the Mendoza, or Marqueras Islands.

DOMITZ, a town and fortress of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa at Bois le Duc, and afterwards forms, with the rivers Meuse and Wahal, the island of Bommel.

DOMO D'OSCELLE, or DOSSOTA, a town of Piedmont, in the Valley of Ossola.

DOMREMY LA PUCELZE, a village in the dept. of Meuse, 9 miles E. of Bar-le Duc, It was the birth-place of Joan d'Arc, the celebrated Maid of Orleans.

Don, a river of Yorkshire, which rises near Barnesley, and passing by Sheffield, Rotheram, Doncaster, and Thorne, falls into the Aire near Snaith.

Don, a river of Aberdeenshire, which rises about 4 miles N. of Castle Braemar, and falls into the German Ocean at New Aberdeen.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it partially from Asia. It rises near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and falls by 3 streams into the Sea of Asoph. It has so many windings and shoals, that it is scarcely navigable.

* DONAGHADEE, a sea-port of Down, in Ulster, about 7 leagues W. of Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places four elegant packet-boats now regularly carry the mails and passengers. It is 15 miles E. of Belfast, and 94 NE. of Dublin.

Donaghcloney, in Down, Ulster. *Donaghcloney*, in Armagh, Ulster. *Danaghady Church*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Donaghmore*, in Cork, Munster. *Donaghmore*, in Queen's County, Leinster. *Donaghmore*, in Down, Ulster. *Donaghmore*, in Waterford, Munster. *Donaghmore*, in Tyrone, Ulster, near Dungannon. *Donaghmore*, in Armagh, Ulster. *Donaghmore*, in Meath, Leinster, with a river of the same name. *Donaghy*, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Donasse*, in Clare, Munster. *Donard*, in Wicklow, Leinster.

DONAT, ST. a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

DONAWERT, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Wernitz, near it's junction with the Danube, 18 miles N. of Augsburg.

* DONCASTER, a spacious, populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Don, in the great road between London and York. It is a considerable wool-market, and here are manufactures of stocking, petticoats, knit waistcoats, gloves, and leather caps. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

DONCHERY, a town in the dept. of Ardennes, seated on the river Meusa, 3 miles W. of Sedan.

DONEGAL, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 68 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth, bounded on the W. and N. by the ocean; on the E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It contains 42 parishes, 23,531 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. The country is hilly and boggy, with rich valleys between the mountains, and has several excellent harbours. The linen trade carried on here is pretty extensive. It's capital,

DONEGAL, is situated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Esk, 9 miles NNE. of Ballyshannon, and 111 NW. of Dublin.

DONEGAL, 3 towns of Pennsylvania.

* DONERAILLE, a town of Cork, seated on the river Awbeg. Near it are quarries of beautiful, variegated marble. It is 19 miles NW. of Cork, and 113 SW. of Dublin.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, where the Prince of Furstenburg has a palace, in the court yard of which is a spring, said to be the source of the river Danube. It is 13 miles NNW. of Schaffhausen.

Donet, Upper and *Lower*, Wilts, S. of Wardour Castle.

DONGALI, a country of Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red Sea. It's chief productions are salt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or Emperor of Abyssinia. Baglar is the principal town.

Don Hill, in Waterford, Munster.

Doniert of Abdick, Sormersets. W. of Ilminster.

DONKALI. See DONGALI.

Donkeswick,

Donkeswick, Yorks. near Doncaster.

Donmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Donnington, Somersets. near Crewkern. *Donnington*, Glouces. in Stow parish. *Donnington*, Northumb. in Eland manor.

Donybrook, SE. and *Donnycarney*, NE. both within 2 miles of Dublin. *Donore*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Donough*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Donyford, Somers. near Cuantock. *Donyland*, Essex, near Colchester. *Donzate*, or *Donyat*, Somersets. near S. Petherton.

DONZY, a town in the dept. of Nievre, 22 miles N. of Nevers; and a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire.

DOOAB, or DOABAH, a fertile track of land, in Hindoostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, mostly subject to the Nabob of Oude.

Doolally, in Cavan, Ulster.

Doon, a river which issues from Loch Doon, a lake in Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

DORAT, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 25 miles N. of Limoges.

* DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire, is an ancient, neat, and remarkably well-built, well-paved town, with some manufactures of broad cloth and serges; but chiefly noted for it's excellent strong beer, which forms a very considerable branch of trade, both here and at Cerne; as also for the numerous sheep in it's vicinity. It is nearly surrounded by fine terrace walks, planted with rows of lymes and sycamores, and is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Dorchester, Oxf. 10 miles SE. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London.

DORDOGNE, a department in France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the NE. by the dept. of Upper Vienne, and on the S. by the dept. of Lot and Garonne. It receives it's name from a river which rises in the dept. of Puy de Dome, and falls into the Garonne between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

Dordon, Warw. near Polesworth. *Dore*, Derbys. in Dronsfield parish. *Dorman's Well*, Middl. W. of Hanwell. *Dormeston*, Worces. SW. of Inkbarrow. *Dormington*, Herefords. near Lugwardine. *Dorne*, Worcesters. in Blockley parish. *Dorney*, Bucks, on the Thames, W. of Eaton. *Dorgford*, Huntingdons. near Chesterton, was once a city.

DORNOCK, the county town of Sutherland, situated at the entrance of a fine frith, of the same name. It is a small place, mostly in ruins. About 9 miles above Dornock Ferry, at Invershin, is a waterfall and salmon leap, where the fish that fail in the leap are caught in baskets on their fall. Dornock is about 24 miles nearly N. of Inverness.

DORPT. See DERPT.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Devons. and Somersets.; on the N. and NW. by Wilts and Somersets.; on the E. by Hants and a part of the English Channel; and on the S. by the English Channel. It extends 54 miles in length from E. to W. and 36 in breadth from N. to S. where broadest. It is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns and 248 parishes, and the inhabitants are estimated at 89,000. The air is sharp on the hills, but mild and pleasant in the valleys and near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile, but from the Hampshire border to Blandford, there is an extensive, heathy common. The northern part of the county, anciently overspread with forests, affords excellent pasture for black cattle; while the southern downs divided from it by a ridge of chalk hills, feed vast numbers of sheep, highly esteemed for their wool and flesh, and game also abound here. It is noted for its woollen, thread, and netting manufactures, and it's fine ale and beer. It's other commodities, besides corn, cattle, wool, fish, and best hemp in the British dominions, are Portland stone, pipe clay, and a sort of marble, or Purbeck stone. It's principal rivers are the Stour, Frome, and Piddle.

Dorsington, Glouc. 4 miles from Stratford. *Dorsington, Little*, Glouc. in Welford parish; and *Darsington*, in Warw. though belonging to the same parish. *Dorston Castle*, Heref.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a town of Holland, situated on an island formed by the rivers Meuse, Merwe, Rhine, and Linge. In 1421, an inundation of the sea swallowed up 70 villages and 100,000 people. They spin fine linen thread here; it is noted for it's salmon fishery, and for Rhenish wine, and the floats of timber brought here from Germany down the Rhine. It is 10 miles SE. of Rotterdam, and 37 SW. of Amsterdam.

DORTMUND, a small imperial town of Mark in Westphalia, situated on the river Embs, 25 miles SSW. of Munster.

Dosmerry Pool, Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Leskard. It is on the top of a hill, about a mile in circuit, is fed by no visible means, is no where above a fathom and a half deep, and breeds no fish but eels. *Dothill*, Shrops. in S. Bradford hundred. *Dotton*, Bucks, near Ashenden.

DOUAY, a considerable city in the dept. of the North, long celebrated for it's English college, to which the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally sent for education. It's principal trade consists in making and vending of worsted camlets. In the centre of the city is a spacious

square

square. It was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1710, after a siege which lasted from the 5th of May to the 26th of June. It is seated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW. of Cambray.

DOUBS, a department of France, bounded on the E. by Switzerland, and on the SW. by the dept. of the Jura; it is so named from a river which passes through it, rising at the foot of Mount Jura, and washing St. Hypolite, Besancon, Dale, &c. loses itself in the Soane, near Verdun.

Dove Dale, a romantic spot, in Derbys. in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove, which rises in the Peak, and falls into the Trent near Burton, runs into a chasm between precipitous rocks.

DOUE, a small town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, with a manufacture of druggets and tammies. Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock; by some supposed to be Roman, and by others, the remains of a palace of the ancient kings of Aquitaine.

Doveburn, Linc. W. of Spalding.

* DOVER, a sea-port of Kent, situated in a valley, between high cliffs, near the Straits of Dover, which is 20 miles across. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass to and from Calais. Hence, in clear weather, is a prospect of Calais and the coast of France. The harbour is apt to be choaked up with sands, but it is cleared by letting off the river upon it, through sluices at low water. Dover is 15 miles SE. of Canterbury, and 72 of London. Lat. 51. 8. N lon. 1. 23. E. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N. America, the seat of government, trading chiefly in corn, with Philadelphia. It is situated on John's Creek, a few miles from the Delaware, 56 miles S. of Philadelphia. Also a town of Stafford county, New Hampshire; and a town in York county, Pennsylvania.

Dovercourt, Essex, the mother church of Harwich. *Doverdale*, Worces. NW. of Droitwich. *Doveridge*, Derbys. on the Dove, 2 miles from Uttoxeter. *Dovers*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate.

* DOUGLAS, a town and parish of Lanerkshire, seated on a river of the same name, that falls into the Clyde. Near it is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the dukes of Hamilton. The ancient castle was burnt about 40 years ago, but an elegant, new seat is built on it's scite. It is 8 miles S. of Lanerk.

DOUGLAS, a sea-port of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores. It is the best harbour in the island; and there is a large export of herrings. It's trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increased within the last 50 years. Lat. 54. 12. N. lon. 4. 20. W.

DOUGLAS, a town of Connecticut.

Douglas, in Cork, Munster. Here is a manufacture of sail cloth; it is 126 miles from Dublin. *Douglas Bridge*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Doulough's, St.* 4 miles from Dublin.

Doulton, Devons. between the Towridge and King's Ashe. *Dounley*, Sussex, N. of Chichester. *Dovole*, a river in Northumb. running into the Tyne by Dilston.

DOURAK, a town of Chusistan, Persia, seated near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for growing reeds, of which pens are made.

DOURDAN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Orge, 25 miles SW. of Paris.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of the margraviate of Baden Dourlach. It is seated on the Gressen, 12 miles S. of Philipsburg.

DOURLENS, or DOULENS, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Authie, 15 miles N. of Amiens.

DOURO, or DUERO, a river which rises near Agreda, in Old Castile, and passing through Leon and Portugal, falls into the ocean at Oporto.

Douthwaite, Cumb. between Keswick and the Ulleswater. *Dovy*, or *Tavy*, a river in Merioneths. Montgomerys. and Cardigans. dividing N. from S. Wales, and running into the Irish Channel at Aberdawy. *Dow*, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Hodgebrook, near Edston. *Doward-Hill*, Heref. in Whitechurch parish. *Dowbridge*, Northamp. where the Avon enters Warwickshire. *Dowdswell*, Glouc. at the source of the Chilt, 9 miles NE. of Glocester. *Dowdswell, Upper*, Glouc. on the edge of the Coteswold Hills, 12 miles from Gloucester. *Dowerfield*, Dorsets. between E. Baglake and Longbridge. *Dowes Amney*, Glouc. 2 miles from Cricklade. *Dowesby*, Linc. NE. of Fokingham. *Dowesdale*, Linc. between Croyland and Wisbeach. *Douglas*, Lanc. NW. of Wigan, on a river of the same name which runs into the Ribble.

Dowlass Head, a promontory on the coast of Kerry, Munster. Near it are several large caves, one of which has it's entrance so low as hardly to admit of a boat with a man standing up in it; but, further in, the roof is as high as that of a Gothic cathedral; and, when a person speaks in it, the voice is so reverberated from the sides and top as to make a very loud noise.

DOWLATABAD, a town and fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, fifteen miles from Aurungabad, which is the capital of the province of Dowlatabad, or Amednagur. Near it are the pagodas of

Ellora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. For 2 leagues together little is to be seen but pagodas; in which are thousands of figures, which appear, from their sculpture, to be of early Hindoo origin. Lat. 19. 55. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Dowles, Shrops NW. of Bewdley.

DOWN, a large, rich, and populous county of Ulster, in Ireland, about 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, containing 72 parishes. It is bounded on the W. by Armagh; on the NW. by Antrim; on the S. by Carlingford Bay and Louth: it's other borders are bounded by the Bay of Carrickfergus and the Irish Channel. The number of houses computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants at 204,500. It is a fertile country, though partly encumbred by bogs. It abounds in bleach greens. and is full of neat habitations, with an orchard to almost every cottage. In the rougher parts of the country, they breed a great number of horses. There is a canal from Newry to the South Bann, and so into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut, at the expence of the marquis of Belfast; and the river Lagan, which separates Down from Antrim, is also made navigable. It's trade, in the linen manufacture, is averaged at 151,960l. annually. It's chief town is Downpatrick, a small town, with a linen manufacture, near which are the remains of an old cathedral, remarkable for the tomb of St. Patrick, the founder. It is seated on the SE. corner of Lough Coin, on the river Newry, 7 miles W. of Strangford Bay, and 74 NE. of Dublin.

Down, a village in Perthshire.

Downderry, in Cork, Munster. *Downneen*, in Cork, Munster; here and at Tralong, about a mile W. of Rosscarberry, are two remarkable apertures in the ground, 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, in both which the sea flows by subterraneous passages. These cavities are called E. and W. Pooladuff.

Downe, Kent, between Westerham and Bromley. *Downe*, Essex, between Harlow and Hatfield Broad Oak. *Down End*, Somersetshire, NE. of Bridgewater. *Down End*, Glouces. in Forthampton parish. *Down End*, Glouces. in Mangotsfield parish. *Down Small*, Kent, N. of Sandown Castle. *Downe, St. Mary*, Devons. near Exeter.

Downgate Rock, in Tyrone, Ulster, 108 miles from Dublin. *Downhills*, in Armagh, Ulster, 117 miles from Dublin.

*DOWNHAM MARKET, a town of Norfolk, noted for the great quantities of butter that are brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is seated on the river Ouse, 11 miles nearly S. of Lynn, and 86 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Downham, Camb. near Ely. *Downham*, Essex, NE. of Billericay. *Downham*, Lancas. S. of Gisborn. *Downham*, Suff. NE. of Brandon. *Downham*, Yorks. N. Riding, SE. of Richmond. *Downham*, Northumb. S. of Warkcastle. *Downsay*, Shrops. between Purslow and Bishop's Castle. *Down Hatherley*, 4 miles from Gloucester. *Down Husband*, Hants, 2 miles from Andover. *Downland*, Devons. between Hatherley and King's Ashe.

DOWNPATRICK. See DOWN.

Downs, in Wicklow, Leinster.

DOWNS, THE, a road on the coast of Kent, about 60 miles long, between the N. and S. Foreland, where fleets frequently rendezvous. See GOODWIN SANDS.

Downs Hay, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, near Worth and Afflington.

DOWNTON, a town of Wilts, with a trade in malting, paper-making, tanning, and lace-making. It is seated on the river Avon, 6 miles SE. of Salisbury; and 84 WSW. of London. Market on Friday.

Downton, Herefordsh. W. of Ringwood Chase. *Downton*, Shrops. E. of Shrewsbury. *Downton*, Suss. between Wollavington and Barlavington. *Dowre*, Heref. on the river Droyer. *Dowrish*, Devonsh. N. of Crediton. *Doxford*, Northumb. near Dunstaburgh Castle. *Doynton*, Glouc. W. of Marshfield. *Dracot*, Staff. between Cheadle and Uttoxeter. *Dracot*, Oxfords. between Tame and Oxford. *Dragon Hill*, Berks, near Ashbury Park.

DRAGONERA, a town of Capitanata, Naples; and a small, uncultivated island, near the W. coast of Majorca.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town in the dept. of Var, containing about 9000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles nearly N. of Frejus.

Drakelow, Derb. on the Trent, near Burton. *Drakenedge*, Warw. in Nether Whitacre.

DRAS. See DARAH.

Draton, Shrops. E. of Priors Leigh. *Draton*, Shrops. N. of Acton Burnel.

DRAVE, a considerable river which rises in the Tyrol, on the confines of Saltzburg, and crossing Carinthia, and separating Hungary from Croatia, and the NW. part of Sclavonia, falls into the Danube, about 16 miles below Esseck.

Draughton, North. W. of Kettering. *Draughton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Skipton upon Craven. *Drawdykes*, Cumb. between Stanwyke and Rawcliff. *Draix*, Yorks. W. Riding, SE. of Barnesley. *Drax*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Draycot*, Wilts, between Pewsey and Martensall Hill. *Draycot*, Wilts, N. of Chippenham. *Draycot*, Worces. near Campden.

*DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, seated on

on the river Tern, a part of which serves as a boundary between this county and Staffordshire, 17 miles NE. of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Drayton, Leic. SE. of Hallaton. *Drayton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Drayton*, Warwicks. W. of Stratford upon Avon. *Drayton*, Norf. NW. of Norwich. *Drayton*, Northamptons. NW. of Thrapston. *Drayton*, Oxf. NW. of Banbury. *Drayton*, Oxf. N. of Dorchester. *Drayton*, Midd. between Castlebear and Hanwell. *Drayton*, Hants, near Portsmouth. *Drayton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Drayton Basset*, Staffords. near Tamworth *Drayton Beaucamp*, Bucks, near Tring. *Drayton, Dry*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Drayton, East*, Midd. near Hanwell. *Drayton, East*, Nott. between Tuxford and Triswell. *Drayton Fenny*, Camb. SE. of St. Ives. *Drayton Parslow*, Bucks, between Winslow and Woburn. *Drayton, West*, Midd. near Cowley. *Drayton, West*, Nott. NW. of Tuxford. *Drenford*, Hants, near Bishop's Waltham.

DRESDEN, capital of the electorate of Saxony, and one of the handsomest cities in Germany. It is situated at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Weseritz, and divided into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge, 685 paces long, and Frederickstadt. Old Dresden, or Neustadt, owes it's origin to a chateau built by Charlemagne, in 808. The houses are built of freestone, and generally of the same height; the streets are broad and well paved, the squares spacious, and the palaces and public buildings elegant and numerous. Here are extensive barracks, the menagerie, china manufacture, &c. The library, cabinets, gardens, &c. of the elector are extensive and curious. Here is also a college, or university. Lat. 51. 10. N. lon. 13. 50. E.

DREUX, a town in the depart of Eure and Loir, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, 48 miles WSW. of Paris.

Dribeck, Westmorland, S. of Appleby. *Driby*, Linc. near Wainfleet. *Driffew*, Cornw. SW. of Penzance.

DRIESSEN, or DRESNO, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Marche, seated on the Warta, 20 miles NNE. of Schwerin.

Driffield, Great and *Little*, Yorks. E. Riding, 6 miles from Kilham, in the road from Beverley. *Driffields*, Glouc. 4 miles SE. of Cirencester. *Drigg*, Cumb. NW. of Ravenglass. *Drighlington*, Yorks. 4 miles from Leeds.

Drimber, in Antrim, Ulster. *Drimaleague*, in Cork, Munster.

DRIN, a river which rises in the SW. part of Servia, and running from S. to N. discharges itself in the Save, 32 miles W. of Sabatz.

Dringhouse, in the suburbs of York. *Dringo*, Yorks. near Ouram, in Holderness. *Dringston*, Suffolk, near Wulpet. *Drington*, Dorsets. in Broad Windsor.

DRINO, BIANCA, or WHITE, and DRINO, NERO, or BLACK, two rivers of European Turkey, which rise on the borders of Dalmatia, and uniting their streams, fall into the Adriatic at the Gulf of Drino, about 8 miles SW. of Alessio.

* DROGHEDA, a large, populous, well-built, and increasing town of Louth, in Leinster. It has an excellent harbour, and trades in English coals, corn, and other heavy goods. It is seated on the Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 23 N. of London.

DROITWICH, a town of Worcestershire, seated on the river Salwary, is of great note for it's salt-pits, from which they obtain about 700,000 bushels of salt annually. A canal from hence to the Severn, about 3 miles from Worcester, was finished in 1771. It is 6 miles ENE. of Worcester, and 118 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Dromagh, and *Dromalegue*, in Cork, Munster. *Dromaragh*, in Down, Ulster. *Dromcashel*, in Louth, Leinster.

DROME, a dept. of France, situated on the E. side of the Rhone; it is so called from a river of the same name, which crosses it, and falls into the Rhone 11 miles S. of Valence, the capital.

Dromilly, in Armagh, Ulster. *Dromkeen*, in Kerry, Munster. *Dromon*, in Limerick, Munster.

Dromonby, Yorks. N. Riding, S. of Stokesley.

* DROMORE, a town of Down, in Ulster, standing on both sides of the river Lagan, over which there is a bridge. It is 66 miles from Dublin.

Dromore, in Clare, Munster. *Dromore*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Dromore*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Dromy*, in Cork, Munster.

DRONERO, a town of Saluzzo, Piedmont, seated on the Maira, over which it has a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, situated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in a fine healthy air, 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 155 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

DRONTHEIM, a considerable town of Norway, formerly it's capital, and the usual residence of it's kings. It is now capital of a government of the same name, has a good harbour, well frequented, but not capable of receiving large vessels, on account of rocks at the entrance, and carries on a great trade. It is almost surrounded by the sea and lofty mountains, and is situated on a bay, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder, 270 miles NW. of Stockholm. Lat 63. 26. N. lon. 10. 38 E.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, N. of Bergen, extending nearly 500 miles in length,

length, along the coast of the North Sea, and parted by mountains from Sweden.

Drumalagree, in Cork, Munster.

DROWNED LANDS, a tract of country in the state of New York, W. of Hudson's River, in Orange County, on the borders of Jersey. They contain 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged from the river into which they run, cover these meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants to intermittents. The river Walkill, which passes through this tract, and falls into Hudson River, is, in the spring, plentifully stored with large eels.

Droxford, Hants, near Bishop's Waltham. *Droylsden*, Lanc. near Manchester.

Drum, in Monaghan, Ulster, between 2 small loughs. *Drumadoon*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Drumaycre*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drumana*, in Waterford, Munster. *Drumanagillibeg*, in Cork, Munster. *Drumnasnave*, in Leitrim, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. *Drumbane*, in Down, Ulster. *Drumboe*, a hill in Down, Ulster.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Monaghan, in Ulster, about 10 miles W. of Dundalk.

Drumbridge, in Meath, Leinster. *Drumcallagher*, in Cork, Munster. *Drumcannon*, in Waterford, Munster. *Drumcondra*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Drumcondra*, within 2 miles NE. of Dublin. *Drumcong*, in Galway, Connaught. *Drumcullacher*, in Limerick, Munster. *Drumdeer*, in Cork, Munster, near Doneraile; here is a red and grey marble quarry. *Drumglass*, in Tyrone, Ulster, near Dungannon. *Drumgoolan*, in Down, Ulster. *Drumirork*, in Kerry, Munster. *Drumlaghded Hill*, in Donegal, Ulster.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Dumfries shire, in the district of Nithsdale, remarkable for a wood of oak, 6 miles in length. In the Duke of Queensberry's park there yet remains a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. They are milk white, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. Their form is elegant, they have a spirited wildness in their looks, and when they run, instead of going in the clumsy cow-gallop, they bound like deer. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 11 miles N. of Dumfries.

Drumlish, in Longford, Leinster. *Drumloch*, near Dromore, in Down, Ulster.

Drummond, a river of Ross-shire.

Drummore Church, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Drummote*, and *Drumod*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drumquin*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Drumshanbo* and *Drumsna*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drungand Hills*; see *Chirconaway*.

Drumrick, Suff. 5 miles SW. of Horsham. *Drariche*, Northumb. E. of Witherington Castle. *Druryd*, a river in Merionethshire.

DRUSENHEIM, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, seated on the river Moter, near it's influx into the Rhine, 5 miles SE. of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibianus, governed by particular princes called Emirs. They are very friendly to Europeans, worship the images of saints like Roman Catholics, yet observe the fast of Rammedan, and offer their devotions both in Mahometan mosques and Christian churches. Some of them admit circumcision, but others reject it. They are a strong and robust people, of an active, enterprising character, and accustomed, from their infancy, to fatigues and hardships. Their language is pure Arabic.

Drustlwyn, Carmarthens. *Druxton*, Heref. between Morehampton and Aconbury.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, is a large, handsome, and populous city, seated on the river Liffey or Anna Liffey. The appearance of this metropolis, the Bay of Dublin, and the surrounding country, on approaching them from the sea, is grand and beautiful; after passing the Isle of Lambay, and that of Ireland's Eye, which is small, being a lofty and grotesque-looking rock, and the craggy mountain of Howth, in coming from the north; or, after passing the rocky cliffs of Bray, in approaching them from the south, the extensive Bay of Dublin opens on the view; on the left are seen the hills and mountains of Wicklow; on the right, the gently rising shores of Clontarf; the city, on a rising ground, at the extremity of the bay, and at several miles distance, with domes and spires, terminates the view. The Cassoon, a beautiful pharos, or light-house, 4 or 5 miles from the city, seems, like another Eddystone light-house, to rise out of the sea; from this, however, there is a broad and firm wall, or pier, nearly completed, reaching to Ringsend, to which the city is now nearly extended. On the N. side of the wall is the harbour, where vessels lie safe at anchor with an open sea to the N. On the S. side of the wall, near the town, are wharfs principally used for bathing; and between these and the opposite shore is an extensive and smooth strand, which is dry at low water; there is a wharf also on the N. side of the river, for the purpose of bathing, and elegant baths on both sides of the water. From Ringsend upwards, through the whole city, the river is embanked with quays on both sides; as these are open nearly through their whole extent, they form beautiful walks of very extensive range. The docks laid out on each side of the river, are sufficiently capacious to hold several thousands of vessels. The streets of Dublin are pretty regular, and well paved, the squares spacious and elegant, and the public buildings are superb. The town is supplied with water by means of pipes. A circular road, about ten

or 12 miles in length, encompasses the city, and the country around it is pleasant. There is not yet in Ireland, as in England, a parochial provision for the poor; but there are, throughout the country, institutions for their relief, supported by voluntary contributions. Of this sort is the House of Industry in Dublin. The trade of Dublin is extensive, and since the emancipation of the country from the dominion of Great Britain, it has increased surprisingly, and is still improving; but the bar at the entrance of the harbour renders the approach of large vessels difficult and dangerous. Some improvements, however, are projecting to remedy this great defect. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 6. 17. W.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wicklow, and on the W. by Meath and Kildare. The soil is rich and fertile in corn and pasture. It contains 107 parishes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin, 4 market towns, and about 26,000 houses.

Dublin, a town of N. Carolina.

Dubmill, Cumb. between Newton in Ardale and the sea.

Duck Creek, a town in the state of Delaware, which carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. It is 12 miles NW. of Dover.

Duckenfield, Chesh. near Ashton under Line. *Ducklington*, Oxf. SE. of Witney. *Duckmanton*, Derbys. E. of Chesterfield. *Duckpool*, Cornw. in the NW. *Ducoats*, Midd. W. of Tottenham High Cross. *Dudbridge*, Glouc. in Stanley King's parish. *Dudcot*, Berks, NW. of Wallingford. *Dudden*, Chesh. SE. of Tarven. *Dudden*, a river of Lanc. running into the sea below Doulten, at Dudden Sands, NW. of the county. *Duddleswell*, Sussex, between Cuckfield and Ashdown Forest.

Dudley, a town of Worcestershire, insulated in Staffordshire, containing about 2000 families, most of whom are employed in the manufacture of nails and other iron wares. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, 16 E. of Bridgenorth, and 120 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dudman Point, Cornw. between Porthilly and Portluny. *Dudmaston*, Shrops. S. of Bridgenorth. *Dudston*, Warw. near Birmingham. *Dudswell*, Herts, E. of Tring.

Duerstede Wyck, a town of Utrecht.

Duffield, or *Dunfield*, on the Derwent, N. of Derby. *Duffrin*, Glamorganshire. *Duffrile*, Shrops. near Mashbrook the Lower. *Dufton*, Westm. N. of Appleby. *Dufton*, or *Doughton*, Glouces. near Tetbury. *Dugdale*, Warw. near Nuneaton. *Duggleby*, Yorks. SE. of New Malton.

Duisburg, a town of Cleves, Westphalia, with manufactures of iron and cloth. It is situated near the E. bank of the Rhine, 14 miles N. of Dusseldorp.

Duke of York's Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, WNW. of the Isles of Danger, E. of New Guinea, and N. of the Friendly Isles, was discovered by Commodore Byron, in 1765. It is uninhabited: except by land-crabs and sea-fowl, which last were so unacquainted with man, as not to fear any mischief from him, permitting the seamen to come so near them as to knock them down. Lat. 8. 0. S. lon. 172. 30. W.

Duke of York's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, between Lord Howe's Group, and the SE. point of New Ireland, is about 10 miles long, of moderate height, and flat, and so fertile as to represent a perfect garden. The huts of the natives are made of bamboo, with fences before them, within which the ground is well cleared and trodden. In the inclosures, the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated: beside these, the island produces beetle-nuts, mangoes, bread-fruit, guavas, and some nutmeg-trees. The animals are dogs, hogs, and poultry. The natives are stout, of a light copper colour, and go without clothes: none are seen with their hair of it's natural colour; they dress it with grease and powder. They chew the beetle, and use it with a chenan, and a leaf, as practised in the E. Indies, by which their mouths appear red, and their teeth, in time, become black. The only musical instrument among them is composed of several hollow reeds, of different lengths, fastened together, like the syrinx of the ancients. Their canoes are neatly made, and have an outrigger. Lat. 4. 7. S. lon. 152. 42. E.

Dukepull, Northumb. SW. of Hexham. *Dukes*, Essex, NE. of Great Braxted. *Dulas*, on the NE. side of the Isle of Anglesey, on a bay and river of the same name, is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade. Near it is a red, ochery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead ochre, and upon all the coast they make fern ashes. *Dulas*, the name of several rivers in Wales; two of Carmarthenshire; one of Brecknocks. one of Radnors. two of Montgomerys. and one of the Isle of Anglesey.

Dulderstadt, a town of Brunswick, seated on the Wipper, 15 miles E of Gottingen. It is subject to the elector of Mentz.

Duleek, a town of Meath, in Leinster, about 4 miles S. of Drogheda, and 20 from Dublin.

Dullingham, 13 miles from Cambridge, SE. of Newmarket Heath.

Dulmen, a town in Munster, Westphalia.

Dulo, Cornw. N. of East Looe. *Dulcarne* Staff. NW. of Cheadle.

Dulverton, a town of Somersetshire,

with a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and blankets. It is seated on the Dunsbrook, near it's fall into the Exe, 24 miles SE. of Barnstaple, and 164 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dulwich, Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, 5 miles S. of London. Here is a college endowed for a master and warden, 4 fellows, 6 poor men, 6 poor women, and 12 poor boys. It was founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian in Elizabeth's reign, in fulfilment, as it is said, of a vow he had made on receiving a fright in personating one of Shakespeare's devils.

DUMBARNY, a parish of Perthshire.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently LENNOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Argyleshire and Loch Loung; on the N. by Argyleshire and Perthshire: on the E. by Perthshire and Stirlingshire; and on the S. by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew. It's greatest length is 45 miles, it's breadth from 6 to 15. The W. part of this county abounds with morasses: in other parts it is fertile in corn and pastures; but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about it's coasts. The principal of these is Lochlomond. It's capital,

* DUMBARTON, is a large, ancient town, containing about 2000 inhabitants. It's principal manufacture is crown and bottle glass, but many of the young women are employed in the neighbouring print fields, on the banks of the Leven. Close to the river, is a castle built on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable. This town was erected into a royal burgh by king Alexander II. in 1221. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which has a harbour for large brigs, secure in all weathers. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles NW. of Glasgow.

DUMBARTON, a town of New Hampshire.

DUMBLAIN, a town and parish of Perthshire, 4 miles N. of Stirling.

Dumbleton, Glouc. near Bekeford.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; on the N. by the shires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the NE. and E. by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh: and on the S. by Solway Firth and a part of Cumberland. It is about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 broad. It comprehends the districts of Annandale, Nithsdale, and Eskdale. The capital of the county is

* DUMFRIES, a well-built town, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of a few miles, by a continued chain of hills, forming, altogether, one of the grandest natural amphitheatres in Britain. The number of inhabitants, at an enumeration lately taken, was 5600. They have 8 or 10 coasting vessels, and 2 or 3 employed in the Baltic and wine trades. It is seated on the river Nith, 8 miles N. of Solway Frith, and 58 SSW. of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, a town of Prince William County, Virginia.

Dun, a lake of Ayrshire, and a parish in Angus-shire.

Dunacombe, Cornw. NE. of Dockpool.

Dunald Mill Hole, a curious, subterranean passage, 5 miles from Lancaster, through which a large brook passes for about 2 miles, and appears again at Carnford.

Dunaghy, in Tyrone, Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin: here is a celebrated spa.

Dunamese, a large and lofty rock, on the plain of Maryborough, affording pasture to sheep. *Dunamona*, in Mayo, Connaught.

* DUNBAR, a well built town of Haddingtonshire, with a good harbour, and about 18 vessels employed in the coasting and carrying trade, besides 12 fishing boats. This town trades largely in malt and grain. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a castle, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and here are vast basaltic columns of red grit stone. It is 23 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Dunbeath, a river in Caithness.

Dunboyne, in Meath, Leinster.

DUNCANNON, a town and fort of Wexford, in Leinster, on the E. coast of Waterford Harbour, 6 miles ESE. of Waterford.

Dunchidiock, Devons. near Duddlescomb Leigh. *Dunchurch*, Warw. 3 miles from Hillmorton. *Dunclent*, Worc. near Kidderminster.

Duncormack, in Wexford, Leinster.

* DUNDALK, a sea-port and assize-town of Louth, in Leinster. It consists of a wide street, nearly a mile long, and some cross lanes; has a good market-house, and carries on a manufacture of muslins, linens, and cambrics. It is most advantageously situated for an extensive inland trade, and the port is very safe for shipping. The bay, also, has good moorings, and abounds with fish. Dundalk is 18 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 of Dublin.

* DUNDEE, a large and flourishing town in the shire of Angus, with manufactures of glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, and tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and here is also a sugar-house. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high; and the principal streets, with a number of lesser ones, are all paved in the best manner. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour, which is safe, commodious, and of easy access, with broad, extensive piers, well adapted for the purposes of loading and discharging vessels; and there is good room on the quay for shipbuilding, which is carried on here to a large extent. In the year 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men; of these, 34 were employed in the

the foreign, and 78 in the coasting trade, with 4 in the whale fishery. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Dundee is situated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles NW. of St. Andrew's, and 40 N. of Edinburgh.

Dundel, Herts, near Tring. *Dundone*, Somers. near Sedgemoor.

Dunderow, in Cork, Munster.

DUNDONALD, a parish in Ayrshire.

Dundrum, and it's *Bay*, in Down, Ulster. *Dundrum*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Dundrum*, 3 miles SE. of Dublin.

Dundry, Somers. SW. of Bristol.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, seated on the Dwina, 90 miles SE. of Riga.

Dunegal, a fruitful island in the Bay of Baltimore, in Cork, Munster. *Dunelong*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Dunfanaghy*, in Donegal, Ulster.

Dunce, Northumb. near Berwick.

*DUNFERMLINE, a town and parish of Fifeshire, with a manufacture of linen, particularly diapers. Here are the remains of a magnificent abbey and palace, in which Charles I. king of England, and the Princess Elizabeth, his sister, mother of the Princess Sophia, were born. The church was the burial-place of several Scottish monarchs. It is seated on a hill, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect of a part of fourteen different counties, 15 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

Dunfield, N. of Derby, on the Derwent. *Dunford*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Yorks. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Dunford*, 8 miles from Cambridge.

*DUNGANNON, an ancient town of Tyrone, in Ulster, near which are coal mines. It is seated on a hill, 11 miles N. of Armagh, and 72 NW. of Dublin.

*DUNGARVON, a tolerably well-built town in Waterford, Munster. It has a good market and session house, and an aqueduct has been constructed here, by parliamentary encouragement, for supplying the town with fresh water, which is brought from the river Phynisk, at the distance of some miles. It supplies Dublin with fish and great quantities of potatoes. It is seated on Dungarvon Bay, with a commodious harbour, 21 miles WSW. of Waterford.

DUNGENESS, a promontory of Kent, 8 miles S. by W. of Romney. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 1. 4. E.

Dungivin, in Derry, Ulster.

Dungledy, or *Dowgleedy*, a river in Pembrokeshire.

Dunglo, in Donegal, Ulster.

Dungum, a river in Montgomeryshire. *Dunham*, Nott. on the Trent, near Normanton. *Dunham*, *Great* and *Little*, Norf. NE. of Swaffham. *Dunham on the Hill*, Chesh. W. of Delamere Forest. *Dunham Massey*, Chesh. on the Mersey, 3 miles from Warrington. *Dunhead*, Wilts, near Shafton. *Dunholm*, Nott. 6 miles from Tuxford. *Dunholm*, between Lincoln and Market Raisin. *Duniet*, Somers. SW. of Nony Castle. *Dunington*, Berks, N. of Spinham Land, on the rivulet Lambourn. *Dunnington*, Northumb. E. of Eland Hall.

Dunipace, a picturesque spot on the river Carron, in Scotland.

Dunkanally, in Donegal, Ulster.

*DUNKELD, a town of Perthshire, situated amid romantic rocks and woods, under which rolls the majestic Tay, 10 miles nearly N. of Perth. It is much resorted to in the summer months, for the benefit of goats' whey. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a beautiful modern seat here.

Dunkeyrin, in King's County, Leinster.

Dunkerron, in Kerry, Munster.

Dunkerton, Somers. near Bath. *Dunkeswell*, Devons. S. of Columbstock. *Dunkfield*, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Dunkinhaigh*, Lanc. NE. of Blackburn. *Dunkirk*, Herts, W. of St. Alban's.

DUNKIRK, a considerable and important maritime town of France, in the district of Bergues, and dept. of the North, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the bason within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It is 22 miles SW. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Dunklyn, Worc. E. of Kidderminster.

DUNLAVIN, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, which has an elegant market-house and stores. It is 20 miles W. of Wicklow, and 22 from Dublin.

*DUNLEARY, a sea-port on the S. side of the Bay of Dublin, 5 miles from the city.

Dunleckney, in Carlow, Leinster.

*DUNLEER, a town of Louth, in Leinster, 6 miles N. of Drogheda, and 30 from Dublin.

DUN LE ROI, a small town in the dept. of Cher, seated on the Auron, 17 miles SSE. of Bourges.

Dunleshire, Northumb. near Selkirk.

Dunlop, a village and parish of Ayrshire, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

Dunlow, in Galway, Connaught. *Dunluce*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Dunmacreen*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Dunmanway*, a village, in Cork, Munster, 12 miles W. of Bandon, where the linen manufacture is carried on.

DUNMANUS, a large, deep bay, on the SW. coast of Ireland, separated from that of Bantry by a narrow point of land. It is very easy to enter, and very safe when entered, yet there are no inhabitants near it to give it importance. It's mouth, or entrance, lies in lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 9. 42. W.

Dunmore, in Galway, Connaught. *Dunmore Head*, in Kerry, Munster, the most

wester

western point of Europe. *Dunmore Cave*, in Kilkenny, Leinster, contains a number of figures of a crystalline substance scarcely less curious than those of Antiparos.

*DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex, with a manufacture of baize. In the reign of Henry III. the Lord Fitzwalter instituted a custom here, which is still the tenure of the manor, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day afterwards, should go to the priory, and receive from the lord a gammon, or flitch of bacon, provided he swore to the truth of it. Some old records here, mention several that have claimed and received this reward: and it has been received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshall. It has been *demanded* more recently, but the demand is now evaded, from the ceremony being attended with considerable expence to the lord of the manor. It is situated on the Chelmer, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dunmow, Little, E. of Great Dunmow.

Dunnemanagh, in Tyrone, Ulster.

DUNNET, a town of Caithness.

Dunningley, Yorks. NW. of Wakefield.

DUNNINGTON, a dirty, ill-built town of Lincolnshire, noted for a large trade in hemp and hempseed, it is also a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boston and the Washes. It is 11 miles WSW. of Boston, and 111 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dunnington, Castle and *Park*, Leic. by the Trent, in the most northern borders of the county, and 7 miles from Derby. *Dunnington*, Heref. S. of Ledbury. *Dunnington*, Shrops. W. of Wrekin Hill. *Dunnington*, Shrops. E. of Broseley. *Dunnington*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Dunnington*, Suss. 4 miles from Chichester. *Dunnington upon Bane*, Linc. between Wragby and Louth. *Dunningworth*, Suff. SW. of Saxmundham. *Dunny*, Glouc. in Ministerworth parish.

DUNNOSE, a cape on the SE. part of the Isle of Wight. Lat. 50. 33. N. lon. 1. 11. W.

Dunnoter, or *Dunotyr*, a village of Kincardineshire, near which are the remains of a castle, situated on a perpendicular rock, near the sea, level on the top, and several acres in extent, and almost separated from the land by a very deep chasm. By this romantic situation, it forms one of the most majestic ruins in the kingdom.

Dunraven House, Glamorgans. stands on a high rocky headland, projecting a considerable distance into the sea, many parts of which have the appearance of religious antiquity rather than of a castle. It is 9 miles SE. of Cowbridge.

Dunrobin Castle, in Sutherland, the seat of the countess of Sutherland, on an eminence near the sea, 15 miles nearly N. of Cromarty.

Dunsborn Abbots, Glouces. N. of Cirencester. *Dunsborn Rouse*, Glouc. S. of Cirencester. *Dunsbrook*, a river in Devons. *Dunsby*, Linc. SE. of Folkingham. *Dunsby Hall*, Linc. 3 miles NW. of Sleaford; here are chalybeate springs. *Dunsden*, Oxf. a hamlet of Binfield.

*DUNSE, a town in Berwickshire, with a good market, and 4 considerable fairs for horses, sheep, and black cattle, in March, June, August, and November. It is situated between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed.

Dunsfold, Surry, E. of Haslemère. *Dunsford*, Devons. between Bishop's Cheriton and Doddescomb Leigh. *Dunsford, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorks. W. Riding, SE. of Boroughbridge.

*DURSHAGLIN, a town in Meath, Leinster, 14 miles from Dublin.

Dunsink, 2½ miles W. of Dublin. On a rising ground here, is an astronomical observatory pertaining to the college of Dublin.

Dunsmore, a river of Staff. running into the Churnet at Leek. *Dunsland*, Devons. W. of Black Torrington. *Dunsley*, Yorks. near Whitby. *Dunsley*, Herts, near Berkhamsted. *Dunsley Nether*, Durh. SE. of Darlington, and W. of the Tees, opposite to *Dunsley Over*, Yorks. which is E. of the Tees. *Dunsmore Heath*, Warw. between Coventry and Daventry.

*DUNSTABLE, a populous town of Bedfordshire, with several good inns, as it is a great thoroughfare, standing on the great road between London and the N. and NW. counties. It is noted for elegant baskets, hats, &c. made of straw, which are considerable, and even articles of exportation. The larks taken hereabouts, are said to be the largest and best in the kingdom. It is seated on a dry, chalky eminence, near the Chiltern Hills, 17 miles nearly S. of Bedford, and 34 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Dunstable, Staff. W. of Burton upon Trent.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, consisting of about 400 houses, with a manufacture of kerseys. It stands on a low ground, 20 miles NW. of Taunton, and 158 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Dunston, Staff. N. of Penkridge. *Dunston*, Derbys. NW. of Chesterfield. *Dunston*, SE. of Lincoln. *Dunston*, S. of Norwich. *Dunston*, Northumb. on the Tyne, in Embleton parish. *Dunston*, Northumb. near Dunstaburgh Castle. *Dunston*, Staff. between Checkley and Ellaston. *Dunston*, Westmorl. N. of Appleby. *Dunsterley*, Northumb. S. of the Tyne, near Lee Hall. *Dunterton*, Devons. between Milton Abbey and Launceston. *Duntesbourn Abbots*,

Duntesbourn

Duntesbourn Rous, and *Duntesbourn Lyre*, 3 adjacent parishes, about 12 miles from Gloucester. *Duntishe*, Dorsets. 1 mile N. of Buckland Abbas. *Dunton*, Bedf. SE. of Biggleswade. *Dunton*, Bucks, SE. of Winslow. *Dunton*, Essex, NW. of Hornden. *Dunton*, Warwicks. N. of Coleshill. *Dunton*, Norf. NW. of Fakenham. *Dunton Basset*, Leic near Lutterworth. *Dunum*, Northumb. in Wark barony. *Dunville*, Glouc. in Kempford parish.

Dunich, an ancient town of Suffolk, seated on the top of a loose cliff. It was once large and populous, and an episcopal see, but here are now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. The principal business here is fishing for herrings, mackarel, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Durance, a river of France, which rises on the borders of Piedmont, passes by or near Embrun, Pertuis, Cavaillon, &c. and falls into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

Durance, Middl. between Enfield and Waltham Chase.

Durango, a town of Biscay, about 12 miles E. of Bilboa; and a town of New Biscay, in Mexico.

Durazzo, anciently Dyrrachium, a sea-port town, the capital of Albania, strong and populous, with a good harbour. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Durbuy, a town and county of Luxemburg, on the river Ourte.

Durckeim, a town in Linange, circle of the Upper Rhine, 14 miles W. of Manheim.

Durdans, Surry, 1 mile from Epsom. *Durdham Downs*, Glouc. adjoining Clifton and Bristol Hot-wells; remarkable for the salubrity of their air, and for beautiful prospects.

Dupree, a town of Juliers, Westphalia, with a manufacture of cloth.

Durford, Sussex, W. of Midhurst.

Durham, a county palatine of England, bounded on the W. by Cumberland and Westmorland; on the N. by Northumberland; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by Yorkshire. It is divided into 4 wards, which contain 1 city, 3 market towns, 113 parishes, and about 100,000 inhabitants. It is 21 miles in length, from E. to W. and 32 in breadth from N. to S. The bishop is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadberg in this county, and sheriff paramount, as also perpetual justice of peace within his territories. He sits as chief in the courts of judicature, those of assize not excepted; and even when judgment of blood is given. The western side of the county is mountainous, while the eastern and southern are fruitful in corn and pasture, and enjoy a milder air. Here are manufactories of tammies, carpets, sail-cloths, steel, glass, paper, iron, founderies, and immense mines of coal, lead, grind-stones, and iron. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

*Durham, the capital of the county of Durham, is an ancient city, founded on 7 hills, and surrounded by others more lofty, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear. Here are pleasant walks along the banks of the river, which are covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Durham is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Durham, a town of Connecticut; and 2 towns of New Hampshire.

Durham, or *Dyrham*, Glouces. 5 miles from Chipping Sudbury. *Durhams*, Middl. 2 miles N. of Chipping Barnet. *Durlag*, Somersets. SW. of Bridgewater. *Durley*, Hants. SW. of Bishop's Waltham. *Durstand Bay*, Dorsets. on the SE. coast of Purbeck Isle. *Durnford*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Durnford*, Wilts, S. of Amesbury. *Durnhall*, Chesh. near Middlewich. *Durpit Chapel*, Durh. between Newbiggen and Teesdale Forest. *Durrington*, Wilts, 2 miles from Amesbury. *Durrington*, Linc. near Bloxham.

Durrow, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Dursey Island*, off the coast of Cork, Munster.

Dursley, a town of Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of broad cloth. The manufacture of cards for clothiers has been long settled here. It is seated on a branch of the Severn, 13 miles SW. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Durston, Somersets. NE. of Taunton. *Durtreburn*, Northumb. N. of Otterburn. *Durweston*, Dorsets. 3 miles N. of Blandford.

Dusseldorf, a city of Berg, Westphalia, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Dussel, at it's confluence with the Rhine, 10 miles NNW. of Cologn.

Duston, W. of Northampton. *Dunston*, Westm. NE. of Appleby.

Dutlingen, a town of Suabia.

Dutton, Chesh. on the Weever, NW. of Northwich. *Dutton Duxbury*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Dutton Hall*, Essex, near Dunmow.

Duyveland, an island of Zealand, in the united Provinces.

Dwina, a river of the Russian empire which rises in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea at Archangel, which town is the capital of the province of Dwina.

Dwina, or Duna, a river which rises in the province of Pskov, Russia, and falls into the Baltic below Riga. In 1773, it was the boundary between Russia and Poland.

Dyko,

Dyke, Sussex, W. of Haylsham. *Dymmock*, Glouces. NW. of Newent. *Dynchill*, N. of Hereford. *Dynchop Chapel*, Shrops. SE. of Acton Scot. *Dyne's Hall*, Essex, near the Walthams. *Dynton*, Bucks, 3 miles from Thame and Aylesbury.

Dyon, in Tyrone Ulster.

*DYSART, a town of Fifeshire, with a very ancient church, said to have been built by the Picts. This town employs 23 square rigged vessels and 2 sloops, in carrying coals, and importing wood, to and from Dantzick, Denmark, Rotterdam, &c. It is situated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Dyseworth, Leic. SE. of Dunnington. *Dytton, Priors*, Shrops. N. of Brown Clee Hill. *Dyzard*, Cornw. NE. of Bottreaux Castle.

EAGLE, SW. of Lincoln. *Eaglesfield*, Cumb. 2 miles S of Cockermouth.

Eagle's Nest, a romantic spot between the upper and middle Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry, Munster.

Eaglewood, Cumberl. between Penrith and Carlisle. *Eaglewood*, Surry, a pond of 25 acres, in the parish of Newdigate. *Ealand*, Lincolns. in the Isle of Axholm. *Eardington*, Shropshire, S. of Bridgenorth. *Eardisland*, Herefords. 3 miles from Leominster. *Eardisley*, Heref. near Huntington Castle. *Eareby*, Lincolns. between Thongaster and Grimsby. *Earesby Place*, Lincolns. near Spilsby. *Earith*, Huntingd. *Earl's Colne*, Essex, 2 miles SE. of Halstead. *Earl's Court*, Midd. between Kensington and Chelsea. *Earl's Dyke*, Yorks. the N. boundary of Holderness. *Earleshaw*, Nott. in Cannton parish. *Earl's Hide*, Staff. 2 miles from Stone. *Earl's Soham*, Suff. near Framlingham. *Earlston*, Hants, NW. of King's Clere.

EARLSTON, or ERSILTON, a town of Berwickshire. Near it is the House of Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls may be seen the remains of it's broom, so celebrated in Scottish ditty.

Earlstonham, Suffolk, N. of Needham. *Earn*, a lake and river of Perthshire. *Earsham*, Norfolk, near Bungay. *Earsewell*, Suff. NE. of Milden Hall. *Earth*, Cornw. W. of Trematon Castle. *Eartham*, Cornw. NE. of Market Jew. *Earton*, Lancash. near Liverpool. *Easbach*, Heref. near Bishops and Castle Frome. *Easby*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Easby*, Yorks. N. Riding, E. of Stokesley. *Easington*, Bucks, 2 miles from Tame. *Easington*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Easington*, Yorks. NW. of Whitby. *Easington*, Gloucesters. on the Severn, 6 miles from Stroud.

EASINGWOLD, a town of Yorkshire, trading in bacon and butter. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London.

East Almer, Dorsets. near Sturminster.

EASTBOURN, a town of Sussex, noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called wheat ears; and lately become a well-frequented place for sea bathing. It is near Beachy Head, 15 miles ESE. of Lewes, and 65 SSE. of London.

East Brent, Somersets. 4 miles N. of Huntspil. *Eastbridge*, Suff. on the coast, near Sisewel. *Eastbridge*, Kent, N. of Romney Marsh. *Eastbury*, Dorsets. 4 miles from Blandford. *Eastbury*, Essex, near Barking. *Eastchurch*, Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy. *Eastcot*, Cornw. near the source of the Tamar. *East Creech*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, a mile NW. of Knolle. *East Dean*, Sussex, 5 miles N. of Chichester. *East Down*, Devons. S. of Comb Martin. *East End*, Midd. between Finchley and Whetstone. *Easterford*, Essex, S. of Coggleshal. *Eastergate*, Sussex, SW. of Arundel. *Easter, Good* and *High*, Essex, both between Hatfield Broad Oak and Chelmsford.

EASTER ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 12 leagues in circumference. The hills are high, and the country naturally barren. It neither yields good anchorage, wood, nor water. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and here are but few birds. The natives have an odd taste for long ears, which are stretched beyond the usual proportion. Lat. 27. 5. S. lon. 109. 46. W.

Easterleake, Nott. N. Stanford. *Eastermear*, Hants, SW. of Petersfield. *East Field*, Northamp. near the Cam Water, NE. of Peterborough. *East, Great*, Camb. near Wimpley.

EASTHAM, a town of Massachusets.

Eastham, Chesh. near the middle sand of the Mersey. *Eastham*, Somers. near Hinton St. George. *Eastham*, Essex, 7 miles from London. *Eastham*, Worcester, near Tenbury. *East Holme*, Dorsets. 2 miles W. of Wareham. *Easthop*, Linc. between Spalding and Boston. *Easthop*, Shrops. between Layton and Wenlock. *Easthop*, Essex, near Colchester. *Easthorp*, Yorks. E. Riding, between Burnholm and Hunsley. *Easthorp*, Nott. in Southwell parish. *Easthorp*, Wilts, near Highworth. *Eassington*, Glouces. in Northleach parish. The canal from Stroud falls here into the Severn.

EAST ISLEY, a town of Bucks, 17 miles from

from Oxford, and 60 from London. Market on Wednesday.

East Land, Yorks. between Huthersfield and Halifax. *East Leach Martin*, and *East Leach Turville*, Glouc. on opposite sides of the river Loch, about 3 miles from Leachlade. *Eastleton*, Glouc. SE. of Northleach. *Eastling*, Kent, W. of Badlesmere. *Eastlington*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, 1 mile E. of Worth. *Eastman-street*, Wilts. near Calne. *East Morden*, Dorsets. near Charborough. *East Ness*, Suffolk, NE. of Southwold Bay. *East Ness*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Rydal. *East Newton*, Yorks. in Holderness.

EASTON, a town of Pennsylvania, situated at the conflux of the Leigh and the Delaware.

Easton, Suff. 6 miles from Woodbridge. *Easton*, Glouces. near Bristol. *Easton*, Hunt. S. of Spaldwick. *Easton*, Leices. in the SE. of the county. *Easton*, Linc. between Stamford and Grantham. *Easton*, Norf. SW. of Hingham. *Easton*, NW. of Norwich. *Easton*, Devons. in Moreland parish. *Easton*, Somersets. near Wells. *Easton*, Somers. between Bath and Keynsham. *Easton*, Hants, near Winchester. *Easton*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Easton*, Suff. NW. of Wickham. *Easton*, Sussex, near Selsey Island. *Easton*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Easton*, Wilts, 2 miles from Chippenham. *Easton*, Yorks. E. Riding, N. of Fordingham. *Easton, Bravant*, Suff. N. of Southwold. *Easton Ferme*, Hants, near Portsmouth. *Easton Gasbeck*, Suff. NE. of Needham. *Easton Gray*, Wilts, near Tetbury and Sopworth. *Easton, Great* and *Little*, Essex, on the opposite sides of the Chelmer, 6 miles from Dunmow. *Easton Mauduit*, Northamp. 4 miles from Wellingborough. *Eastonness*, a cape on the coast of Suffolk, near Southwold. *Easton Piers*, Wilts, near Bragton St. Michael. *East Orchard*, Dors. 2 miles from Margaret Marsh. *Eastour*, Dorsets. 2 miles S. of Gillingham. *Eastrow*, Yorks. near Whitby. *Eastrington*, Yorks. near Howden. *Eastry*, Kent, SW. of Sandwich. *Eastwall*, Shrops. E. of Church Stretton. *Eastway*, Cornw. W. of Stratton. *Eastwell*, Leices. SW. of Belvoir Castle. *Eastwell*, Kent, near Ashford. *Eastwick*, Heref. 1 mile from Boldesten. *Eastwinch*, Norfolk, 4 miles from Lynn Regis. *East Woodgate*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Pentridge. *East Wolban*, or *Worlham*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Eastwood*, Essex, near Prittlewell. *East Yate*, Durham, in Weardale. *Eatington, Upper*, and *Lower*, Warw. between Banbury and Stratford upon Avon.

EATON, a town of N. Carolina.

Eaton, 3 miles from Chester. *Eaton*, Heref. near Leominster. *Eaton*, Shrops. NE. of Bishop's Castle. *Eaton*, Leic. N. of Waltham on the Would. *Eaton*, Northampton, between Wellingborough and Northampton. *Eaton*, Shrops NW. of Bolas. *Eaton*, Somers. between Kingswood and the Bristol Channel. *Eaton*, Bucks, in Bleachley Park. *Eaton*, Nott. on the river Idle, on the S. side of E. Retford. *Eaton*, Shrops. near Pitchford. *Eaton Boat*, on the Dee, 5 miles from Chester. *Eaton Bray*, Bedf. W. of Dunstable. *Eaton Bishops*, or *Eaton Hall*, 2 miles SW. of Hereford. *Eaton Church*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Eaton Church*, Yorks. E. Riding, W. of Penkridge. *Eaton Cold*, Derb. NW. of Wirksworth. *Eaton Constantine*, Shrops. SW. of Wrekin Hall. *Eaton Dovedale*, Derb. N. of Uttoxeter. *Eaton Ford*, or *Socon*, Bedf. SW. of St. Neet's. *Eaton Gildables*, Bucks, near Eaton college. *Eaton, Long*, Derb. in Swaley parish. *Eaton Mascot*, Shrops. near Condover. *Eaton Water*, Staff. between Brewood and Penkridge. *Eaton Wood*, Staff. W. of Eaton Church.

EAUSE, an ancient town in the dept. of Gers, 17 miles WSW. of Condom.

Eawden, Northumb. between Ainham and Branton. *Eawood*, Suff. N. of Hadlesham. *Ebberton*, or *Ebrington*, Glouc. 2 miles from Campden. *Ebbord*, Devons. in Woodbury parish. *Ebchester*, Durh. near Darwentcote. *Ebdown*, Wilts, in W. Kington parish.

EBENEZER, a town of Georgia, 26 miles N. of Savannah.

Ebeny, Kent, in the Isle of Oxney.

EBERBACH, a town of Mentz, on the Neckar. and EBERBERG, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Creutznach.

EBERNDORF, a town of Carinthia.

EBERSDORF, a town of Stiria a town of Erzgerbarg, Upper Saxony; and a town of Austria, 6 miles ESE. of Vienna.

EBERSTEIN, a small principality of Suabia, between the territories of Baden and Wirtemburg.

EBERSTHAL, a town of Mentz.

Eberston, Yorks. between Pickering and Scarborough. *Eberton*; see *Ibberton.*

EBERVIL, or EBREUIL, a town in the dept. of Allier, seated on the river Scioule.

EBHER, a town of Irac, Persia, 40 miles W. of Casbin.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Old Castile, in the mountains of Asturia, and passing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa.

Ebsoborn Wake, Wilts, SE. of Wardour-Castle. *Ebral*, Shrops. 2 miles from Oswestry. *Ebsfleet*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. *Ebuith*, a river in Monm. running into the Usk, at Newport Haven. *Ebworth*, Glouces. in Painswick parish.

ECATERRINENSLAF. See CATHARINENSLAF.

Eccheles, Ches. on the Mersey, W. of Cheadle.

Cheadle. *Ecclesburn*, a river in Derbys. running into the Derwent, at Duntfield. *Ecclesfield*, Yorks. near Sheffield.

ECCLESHALL, a town of Staffordshire, noted for trading in pedlar's wares. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, 6 miles NW. of Stafford, and 143 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Eccleston, on the river Dee, S. of Chester.

ECCLESTON, a town 24 miles S. of Lancaster, communicating with all the late inland navigations.

Eccleston, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Eccleston, Great* and *Little*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Eccleswall*, Heref. 1 mile from Ross.

ECHELLES, LES, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberry.

ECIJA, or EXIJA, a city of Seville, situated on the Xenil.

ECKEREN, a village of Brabant. 5 miles N. of Antwerp.

Eckles, Lanc. W. of Manchester. *Eckles*, Norfolk, on the coast, NE. of Hickling. *Eckles*, Norf. N. of Harling. *Eckington*, Worc. a parish between Tewkesbury and Pershore.

ECKTERNAC, a town of Luxemburg, situated on the Sour.

Eckton, between Northampton and Wellingborough.

ECYA. See ECIJA.

Edol, Derbys. in the High Peak.

EDAM, a town of N. Holland, noted for it's cheeses, seated on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amsterdam.

Edburton, Bucks, in the Chiltern Hills. *Edburton*, Sussex, between Steyning and Lewes. *Eddertakers*, Durham, near Little Eden and Castle Eden. *Edderston*, Northumb. on the Warne, NE. of Hebborn. *Eddesley*, Shrops. near Whitchurch. *Eddington*, Wilts, near Wesbury. *Eddington*, Berks, near Hungerford. *Eddlethorp*, Yorks. South of New Malton.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, in the English Channel, so called from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current which prevail near them. They are situated nearly SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, distant from the port about 14 miles, and from Ram Head 12 and a half. As they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they were very dangerous, and ships were sometimes wrecked on them, before the light-house was established here. They are so exposed to the swells of the ocean, from all the south-western points of the compass, that the heavy seas break on them with inconceivable fury. Sometimes, after a storm, when the sea is to all appearance perfectly smooth, the under current meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a terrific and magnificent manner, and even rises above the light-house, overtopping it, for the instant, with a canopy of frothy wave. The present light-house is nearly 80 feet high, and has withstood the most violent storms, without sustaining the smallest injury. It was begun by the late Mr. John Smeaton, August 2, 1757, and finished August 24, 1759.

Ede, Devons. 2 miles SW. of Exeter. *Edeford*, Devons. NW. of Teignmouth. *Eden*, a river which rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith, 7 miles W. of that city. *Eden*, and *Edenbridge*, Kent, W. of Penshurst, on the borders of Surry. *Eden Castle*, Durham, near the coast, NW. of Hartlepool.

* EDENDERRY, a town of King's County, in Leinster, 29 miles from Dublin.

Edenhall, or *Ednall*, Cumb. on the Eden, NE. of Penrith. *Edenham*, Linc. near Grimsthorp. *Eden, Little*, Durham, N. of Eden Castle, and nearer the sea. *Edensor*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Edenstow*, Nottinghams. in Sherwood Forest.

EDENTON, a small town of N. Carolina, well situated for trade, on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. It is the county-town of Chowan County, and is 72 miles nearly S. of Williamsburg.

Ederney Bridge, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

EDESSA, or MOGLENA, a town of Macedonia.

Edgcomb, Mount, Devons. though on the Cornish side of the Tamar, near Saltash, has a seat, with a charming view of Plymouth, the winding harbour and sea below it, as well as of great part of the adjacent country. *Edgcot*, Bucks, SW. of E. and Middle Claydon. *Edge*, Chesh. N. of Malpas. *Edge*, Glouces. in Painswick parish. *Edge*, Shrops. between Ashton Piggot and Shrewsbury. *Edge*, Shropsh. between Ashbaston and Wem. *Edgbaston*, Warw. on the Rhea, near Birmingham. *Edgecot*, Northamp. near Banbury. *Edge End*, Lanc. near Colne. *Edgefield*, Norfolk, on the S. side of the Holt. *Edgehill*, Warw. near Kinetan, between which places, on the descent of the hill, a battle was fought, October 22, 1642, between the armies of King Charles I. and the Parliament. *Edgeton*, Rutl. SE. of Okeham.

* EDGEWARE, a town of Middlesex, 8 miles NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Edgeworth, Glouc. 3 miles from Bisley, and 6 from Cirencester.

*EDGEWORTH'S TOWN, in Longford, Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin.

Edgmond, Shrops. 2 miles from Newport. *Edgton*, Shrops. SE. of Bishop's Castle. *Edial*, Staff. W. of Lichfield. *Edicliff*, Shrops. SE. of Shadwell.

* EDINBURGH,

* EDINBURGH, a city, the capital of Scotland, situated, in the county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The situation of the Old Town is singular and striking: it stands on the middle ridge, or hill, which is narrow and steep, and terminated abruptly on the W. by the castle, a very ancient building, accessible only by a draw-bridge, and erected on a lofty precipitous rock. The High Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the castle to Holyrood House. On each side of this steep hill the houses form narrow lanes, which are called closes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty, but so piled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is situated on the N. side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of uniform streets and squares, including several public buildings, the whole built entirely of stone, with considerable taste and elegance. The buildings on the S. side of the Old Town, though inferior to those on the N. are extensive and stately. The most striking object here is the New College, building by public subscription, on the scite of the old one, on a large and magnificent plan. The number of students in the university, is estimated at 1000, of whom 400 study medicine. The city is governed by a lord provost, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having it's deacon or warden. The principal public buildings are the palace of Holyrood House, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Register Office, the Physicians' Hall, Heriot's Hospital, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson's Hospital, for the sons of decayed merchants, an hospital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736. Edinburgh, with it's dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and is supplied with water, conveyed in cast-iron pipes from Commiston, 4 miles to the W. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, which is it's port, 54 WNW. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 389 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55. 58. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID LOTHIAN, a populous, well cultivated, fertile, and pleasant county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, but in some places not above 6. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which separates it from Fifeshire; on the E. by the shores of Haddington and Berwick; on the S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk; and on the W. by the shire of Linlithgow.

Edingley, Nott. near Southwell. *Edingthorp*, Norf. between N. Walsham and the sea. *Edington*, Somersets. in Morlinch parish. *Edington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Edisbury Hall*, Chesh. in Delamere Forest. *Edith Chapel*, Cornw. E. of Padstow Haven. *Edweston*, Notting. 6 miles from Mansfield. *Ediaston*, Derbys. near the Dove, S. of Ashborn. *Eidinghall*, or *Eadinghall*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield. *Edlingham Castle*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Edington*, Lincolns. NW. of Horncastle. *Edlington*, York. W. Riding, near Tickhill. *Edisborough*, Bucks, near Ivinge. *Edmarsh Chapel*, Lanc. near Lowland Forest. *Edmiston*, Devons. near Modbury. *Edmondbiers*, Durh. bordering on Northumberland,

EDMONDSBURY, ST. See BURY.

Edmond's, St. Chapel and *Cape*. Norf. in the NW. angle of the county. *Edmonsham*, Dorsets. near Cranborne. *Edmonston*, Wilts, 5 miles from Sarum. *Edmondthorp*, Leic. near Postwitham. *Edmonton*, Middlesex, in the Ware road, 7 miles from London. *Edmonton Street*, Middlesex, between Tottenham Highcross and Ponder's End.

Ednam, in Roxburghshire, near Kelso.

Ednop, Shrops. W. of Bishop's Castle. *Edson*, or *Edston*, Warw. SE. of Henley. *Edston*, Yorks. NE. of Helmsley. *Edwin Lock*, Worc. N. of Bromyard. *Edsworth*, Hants, towards Chichester. *Edwalton*, Nott. near Plumtree. *Edward's Hall*, Essex, near Great Baddow. *Edwardston*, Suffolk, N. of Nayland. *Edway*, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Wye, 4 miles SE. of Builth. *Edwith*, a river of Monmouths. which joins the Usk at it's mouth. *Edworth*, Bedf. SE. of Biggleswade. *Edynsar*, Derb. in the High Peak.

EFFERDING, a town of Austria, 10 miles W. of Lintz.

Effingham, Surry, in the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. *Efford*, Cornw. near Bude, or Bead's Haven. *Efford*, or *Ebbingford*. Devons. NE. of Plymouth. *Egarton*, Kent, in Charing parish. *Egborough*, Yorks. W. of Snaith. *Egbuckland* Devonshire, W. of Plympton. *Egbury*, Devonsh. near Hartland Point. *Egbury*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Egdean*, Sussex.

EGER, or AGRIA, a fortified town of Upper Hungary, situated on the Eger, 47 miles NE. of Buda.

Egerley, or *Edgley*, Shrops. SE. of Masbrook. *Egerton*, Ches. near Malpas. *Egerton*, Kent, in Godmersham parish. *Egg*, Devons. in Branscomb parish.

EGG, an island, about 10 miles in circumference, S. of the Isle of Skye.

Eggcliff, or *Egglescliff*, Durham, on the Tees, opposite to Yarum. *Eggerdon*, N. and S. Dorsets. near Askerswell; Eggerdon Hill affords an extensive prospect. *Eggington*, Bedf. near Leighton Buzzard.

Eggington, Derbys. near the conflux of the Dove and Trent. *Egghsford Park*, Devons. near Torrington. *Eggleston*, N. and S. Dorsets. in W. Tineham parish. *Eggleton*, Durham, on the Tees, opposite to Rumbaldkirk. *Eggoats*, Worces. in Inkborough Parish. *Egham*, Surry, on the Thames, opposite to Staines, 3 miles from Windsor. *Egham Hostars*, Surry, 1 mile S. of Egham. *Eglsford*. Devonshire, near Chumleigh. *Egglesthorn*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Eglieton*, Dorsets. near the coast, between Weymouth and Pool. *Egleston*, Lanc. NE. of West Darby. *Egleston*, or *Eggleton*, Yorks. on the Tees, near Barnard Castle. *Eglithorp*, Linc. near Grimsthorp. *Egleton*, Rutl. in Okeham parish. *Eglingham*, Northumb, between Alnwick and Woller.

Eglish, in King's County, Leinster, 60 miles from Dublin. *Eglish*, in Tyrone, Ulster, nearly 70 miles from Dublin.

EGLISAU, a town and bailiwick of Zurich, on the Thur.

Egloruse, Cornw. near Port Wrincle. *Egleshale*, Cornw. 2 miles from Padstow. *Egloskerry*, or *Eglesk*, Cornw. near Launceston. *Eglwisgach*, Denbighs. *Eglwisurew*, Pembrokes. *Egmanton*, Nottingh. S. of Tuxford. *Egmer*, Norf. NW. of Walsingham.

EGMONT ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. The land is low and full of trees. Lat. 19. 20. N. lon. 138. 30. W.

EGMONT, a town of Holland, situated on the sea coast, 3 miles SW. of Alkmaer.

Egmont, in Cork, Munster, 6 miles from the city of Cork.

EGRA, or CHEBBE, a town of Saatz, in Bohemia, noted for it's mineral waters. It is seated on the river Eger, 76 miles W. of Prague, Lat. 50. 9. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

EGRA, or EGER, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Culmbach, and runs into the Elbe near Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, seated on a little river that falls into the sea near the promontory of St. Bees, 6 miles S. of Whitehaven, and 297 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Egton, Lancas. in Loynsdale. *Egton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Gisborough.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, about 500 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Nubia, on the W. by the Deserts of Barca, Fezzan, &c. on the N. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. This country, so famous in history, seems not to have an extent proportionable to the pompous description which the ancients have given of it's having contained 20,000 towns, or cities, and several millions of inhabitants, and of it's ancient kings keeping armies of 300,000 men, and executing those prodigious works, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the Lake Mœris, and the vast canals, &c. but when we consider the amazing fertility of the soil, enriched, as it has always been, by the overflowing of the Nile, and it's high state of cultivation, these accounts seem more probable. Egypt has been ever noted for it's plenty of corn; and when the dearth was in all lands in the days of Jacob, in the land of Egypt there was bread; and all countries sent thither to buy corn. Except in our winter months, the heat is oppressive to all who are not accustomed to it, and they are generally visited by the plague about once in seven years. The winds are sometimes of such extreme heat and aridity, that their influence proves mortal. During the time they last, the streets are deserted, and the inhabitants are almost blinded by drifts of sand, which are so subtle, that they insinuate themselves into the closets and cabinets. No country in the world is better furnished with corn, rice, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and vegetables than Egypt. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which produces oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The animals found in Egypt are tygers, hyenas, antelopes, apes with the head like a dogs: camels, black cattle, fine horses, and large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, or river horse, the cameleon, the ichneumon: ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water-fowl of various kinds, with the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of it's destroying serpents and noxious insects. They have a serpent here, called the cerastes, or horned viper, the bite of which is mortal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. The practice of charming, alluded to in Psal. lviii. 4. 5. Eccles. x. 11, and Jerem. viii. 7, appears to prevail here till this day; for some of the natives can play with the cerstes, which to them is perfectly harmless, but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it bites and instantly kills it. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him are inferior governors in the several parts of the country. Those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signior, and make presents to the bashaw, governing despotically, and making war with each other: besides these there are shieks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different

races

races of people; the Turks; the Arabs; the Cophts, who are descended from the first Egyptians, which became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian and Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. The governors of the country are Mahometans, but the Cophts, and Greeks, and Latins, are Christians of different sects; and in the great towns there are numbers of Jews. A considerable trade was carried on here in E. India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way to Asia round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts, the natives get elephants' teeth, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo in caravans, over immense deserts. The commodities which the merchants purchase here, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, salt-petre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandalwood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The largest of the pyramids takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the others, built upon a rock. The external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet: within these, and in their vicinity, are catacombs, wherein are mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are three or four thousand years old. The complexion of the Egytians is tawny, and the farther S. the darker, insomuch that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are mostly an indolent people, especially the richer sort, who spend much of the day in drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and sleeping; and these are said to be ignorant, proud, and ridiculously vain. The principal city is Cairo.

EGYPTEN, a town of Courland.

Eham, Derbys. on the N. Peak.

EHINGEN, a town of Austrian Suabia, 12 miles SW. of Ulm; and

EHINGEN, or EDINGEN, a town of Wurtemburg, 36 miles S. of Stutgard.

Eie, a river in Leicesters. which runs into the Wrekin, near Brenin Bridge.

EIDER, a river of Denmark, which, in a great part of it's course, divides the duchy of Sleswick from Holstein, and falls into the German Ocean, about 12 miles WSW. of Lunden.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Mentz.

Eight Mile Bridge, in Down, Ulster, 55 miles from Dublin.

Eiken, Suffolk, W. of Aldborough. *Eiketleby*, Leices. near Telton Mowbray.

EIMBECK, a town of Grubenhagen, in Lower Saxony, situated on the Ilmen. It is the chief place for manufactures in the whole principality.

EIMEO, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 4 leagues W. from the NW. part of Otaheite. It is almost wholly surrounded with rocks, and it's steep, rugged hills, are covered with trees almost to their tops.

EISFELD, a country in the electorate of Mentz, divided, by mountains, into Upper and Lower; the Upper part is cold and mountainous; the latter, flat, warm, and fertile. The principal towns are Heilegenstadt, Duderstadt, and Stadtworbis.

EISLEBEN, a town, formerly capital of a county of the same name, in Mansfeld, Upper Saxony. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town.

EISENACH, a town and mountainous district of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, with a celebrated college, a seminary for divinity, and an orphan house. It is situated on the Nesse, 26 miles WSW. of Erfurt.

EITDEVET, an ancient town of Morocco, noted for it's schools.

Eithan, or *Ythan*, a river of Aberdeenshire, which falls into the German Ocean, about 22 miles NE. of Aberdeen.

EKATERINGBURG, a town, capital of a province of Russia, 143 miles SE. of Perm.

EKATERINGBURG, a province of Russia, in the government of Perm, about 360 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad.

EKERFORD, or ECKELNFOHREDE, a town of Sleswick.

Ekington, Derb. NE. of Dronfield, near Crawloe. *Ekington*, Worc. near Pershore. *Eland*, a river in Radnors. which runs into the Clarwen, on the borders of Cardiganshire. *Eland Hall*, Yorksh. 2 miles from Halifax, has a bridge over the Calder. *Eland Hall*, Northumb. near Pont Eland. *Elaston*, or *Glasston*, Staff. on the Dove, near Cheadle. *Elay*, a river of Glamorgans. which runs into the Bristol Channel near Penrith Point.

ELBA, an island on the coast of Tuscany, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It contains mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble, and is subject to the Grand Duke.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turkish Albania, 45 miles SE. of Durazzo.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the SE. part of Jauer, in Silesia, takes a southerly course through part of Bohemia, and turning NW. it enters Saxony and Brandenburg, passing by Pirna, Dresden, Magdeburg, &c. and divides Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and Bremen from Holstein. It then passes on to Hamburg and Gluckstadt, and falls into the German Ocean, in about lat. 54. 3. N.

ELBERTON, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Elberton, Glouc. 11 miles from Bristol.

ELBEUF, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine. It has a manufacture of cloth, and

and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen.

ELBING, or ELBLANG, a populous sea-port town of W. Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It is a place of considerable trade, and is situated on a river of the same name, near the Frishe Haffe, 30 miles SE. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 19. 35. E.

ELBOGEN, a circle of Bohemia, with it's capital on the river Eger.

ELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, situated on the E. coast of Zuyder Zee, 34 miles NNE. of Utrecht.

Elburg, Glouc. in Brookworth parish.

ELCATIF, a sea port of Arabia, situated on the W. coast of the Gulf of Persia, 300 miles S. of Bussorah.

ELCHE, a town of Valencia, supposed, from it's magnificent ruins, to be the ancient ILICI; and a town of New Castile.

Elden, Norfolk, near Thetford. *Elden Hole*, Derbys. one of the wonders of the Peak; endeavours have been long made to obtain the bottom, but in vain. *Eldernal*, Camb. near Thorney Isle. *Eldes*, Northumb between Kirk Haugh and Fetherston Haugh. *Elden*, Durh. SE. of Bishop Aukland. *Elderfield*, Worces. a parish about 10 miles in circuit, between Ridmerley and Tewkesbury. *Elemere*, Yorks. N. Riding, near the Swale, and nearly opposite to Cundall.

Elenborough, in Down, Ulster, at the mouth of the river Elen.

Elenhall, Staffords. near Eccleshall.

ELEPHANTA, or GALI POURI, a small island on the W. coast of Hindoostan, about 5 miles from Bombay, and inhabited by about 100 poor Indian families. It contains one of the most stupendous antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in black stone, appears in an open plain, near the landing place, from which an easy slope leads to a subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, about ten feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, and at the farther end of it are three gigantic figures, mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Mr. Grose judges this immense excavation to be a bolder work than that of the pyramids of Egypt: and Major Rennel thinks this, and a subterranean temple in the adjacent isle of Salsette, to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. This Island has been ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Elford, Oxf. NE. of Brampton. *Elford*, Northumb. S. of Bamburgh Castle. *Elford*, Hants, near Lymington. *Elford*, Staffords. on the Tame, 3 miles from Lichfield.

*ELGIN, the county town of Elgin, or Murrayshire, in Scotland. Here are many large, old buildings, erected over piazzas, and the ruins of it's old cathedral shew it to have been once a magnificent structure. It is situated near the river Lossie, 5 miles from the mouth of Murray Firth, and 30 NNE. of Inverness.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

ELHAM, a small town in Kent, situated on the Lesser Stour, nearly between Wye and Hythe, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 67 ESE. of London. Market on Monday.

Elling, Lancash. between Garstang and Lancaster. *Eling*, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton Bay. *Eling, Great* and *Little*, Middl. near Brentford; in great Eling are many handsome villas. *Elingdon*, or *Wroughton*, Wilts, SE. of Wooton Basset. *Elinworth Chapel*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax. *Elis*, Northumb. NW. of Dala Castle.

ELIZABETH, a town of Pennsylvania, one of the oldest towns in the state of New Jersey; and a county of Virginia.

ELIZABETH'S ISLANDS, small islands on the S. coast of Massachuset's Bay, between Martha's vineyard and the continent.

Elishaw, Northumb. near Skirnwood. *Elksley*, or *Elsley*, Nottinghams. SE. of Worksop.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port town of Blekingen, in Sweden, seated on the Baltic, 8 miles W. of Carlescroon.

Elkington, N. and S. Linc. near Louth. *Elkstone* 10 miles E. from Gloucester.

ELKTON, a town of Maryland, well situated for trade, on a small river of the same name, near the head of Chesapeak Bay, 37 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

ELLEN, a town of Juliers.

Ellen, a river in Cumberland. *Ellenborough*, Cumberl. near Maryport: it was formerly a Roman station. *Ellenhall*, Staffordsh. near Eccleshall. *Ellenfoot*; see *Maryport*.

Ellen Money, in Down, Ulster, a spring or bog, on the summit level of the canal, between Newry and Lough Neagh.

Ellerbeck, Yorksh. near Northallerton. *Ellerborn*, Yorksh. N. Riding, NE. of Pickering. *Ellerbye*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Moulgrave Castle.

ELLERENA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, belonging to the Knights of St Jago, by whom it was founded; and a town of Mexico.

Ellerker, Yorks. between North Cave and the Humber. *Ellerton*, Shrops. between Egbaston and Eaton. *Ellerton*, Yorks. E. Riding, 4 miles from Pocklington. *Ellerton*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of the Swale, near Catterick Bridge. *Ellesborough*, Bucks, near Monk's and Prince's Risborough.

ELLESDON, a small town of Northumberland, 28 miles NW. of Newcastle. Market neglected.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, seated on a large mere, famous for fish, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles NNW. of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ELLICHPOUR,

Ellichpour, a city and circar in the W. part of Berar, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is 140 miles NE. of Aurungabad. Lat. 21. 12. N. long. 78. 8. E.

Ellingburgh, Lancas. between Leigh and Bury. *Ellingham*, Hants, N. of Ringwood. *Ellingham*, Northumb. SW. of Sunderland. *Ellingham*, Norf. W. of Beccles, in Suffolk. *Ellingham*, Norfolk, SW. of Attleborough. *Ellingham*, Norf. SW. of Hingham. *Ellingstring Moor*, Yorks. N. Riding, in the manor of Masham. *Ellington*, Yorks. N. Riding, NW. of Masham. *Ellington*, Hunting. near Silthorp. *Ellington*, Norf. SW. of Buckenham. *Ellisley*, or *Elsley*, Camb. near St. Neot's. *Elloughton*, Yorks. near Ferriby. *Ellow*, Suffolk, S. of Beccles. *Elmbridge*, Worcest. SW. of Bromsgrove. *Elme*, Camb. SE. of Wisbeach. *Elme*, Somersets. NW. of Frome.

Elme, St. a formidable castle of the Isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of and between two excellent harbours.

Elmedon, Durh. near Butterwick. *Elmedon*, Essex, W. of Walden. *Elmedon*, Warw. between Solihull and Coleshill. *Elmeley*, Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey. *Elmeley*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Huthersfield. *Elmer Valwer*, Monm. near Usk. *Elmersham*, Bedfords. near the Ouse, opposite to Sharnbrook. *Elmerton*, Norf. SW. of Cromer. *Elmeshall*, *N.* and *S.* Yorksh. W. Riding, NE. of Barnesley. *Elmeset*, Suff. N. of Hadley. *Elmestead*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Elmestead*, Kent, W. of Eltham. *Elmesthorp*. Leicestersh. NE. of Hinckley. *Elmeston*, Glouc. between Cheltenham and Tewkesbury. *Elmeston*, Kent, SW. of Thanet Isle. *Elmeswell*, Suff. NE. of Wulpet. *Elmesworth*, in W. Medina, Isle of Wight. *Elmeton*, Derb. NE. of Belsover. *Elmham, North*, Norf. SW. of Repeham. *Elmham, South*, Suffolk, SW. of Bungay. *Elmhurst*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Elminton*, Glouc. in Henbury parish. *Elmley Castle*, and *Elmley Lovel*, Worces. the one on Bredon Hills, the other between them and Evesham. *Elmore*, on the Severn, 4 miles SW. of Gloucester. *Elmsted*, Essex, E. of Colchester. *Elmston*, Glouc. 4 miles NW. of Cheltenham. *Elmstree*, Glouces. near Tetbury.

Elora. See Dowlatabad.

*Elphin, a town of Roscommon, in Connaught, only noted for the bishop's palace, which is near the town. It is 75 miles NW. of Dublin.

Elsborough, Bucks, near Wendover. *Elsenham*, Essex, near Broxted. *Elsfield*, NE. of Oxford. *Elshaw*, Linc. NE. of Glandford Bridge.

Elsingburg, a sea-port town of Schonen, in Sweden, with some manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry, across the Sound, to Denmark. It is situated on the coast of the Sound, 7 miles E. of, and opposite Elsinore. Lat. 56. 6. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Elsing, Norf. NE. of Dereham.

Elsinore, a sea-port town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the Island of Zealand. Many foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations which trade to the Baltic, reside here. Vessels, passing through the Sound, pay a toll to the king of Denmark, which, with those of the two belts, supply an annual revenue of above 100,000l.; and, in return, he takes the charge of constructing light-houses, and erecting signals, to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 56. 2. N. lon. 12. 37. E.

Elstake, Yorksh. W. Riding, SW. of Skipton. *Elstead*, Surry, W. of Godalmin. *Elsted*, Sussex, SW. of Midhurst. *Elstob*, Durham, SW. of Sedgfield. *Elston*, Nott. between Bingham and Newark. *Elston*, Glouc. between Granham and Chedworth. *Elston*, Wilts, NW. of Stonehenge. *Elston*, near Leicester. *Elston*, Lancas. in Amounderness. *Elston*, Shrops. W. of Ellesmere. *Elston's Bridge*, Heref. near the conflux of the Dover and Munnow. *Elstow*, near Bedford. *Elstree*, Herts, 1 mile from Stanmore. *Elswick*, Northumb. opposite to Farne Island. *Elswick*, Northumb. W. of Newcastle. *Elswick*, Lanc. N. of Kirkham. *Elsworth*, Camb. near Papworth. *Eltham*, Kent, 8 miles ESE. of London, between Brouchy and the Thames. Here was formerly a royal palace, built by King Edward I. where Edward II. chiefly resided, and where John of Eltham his son was born. It's stately hall, the scene of many a festival, celebrated here with great pomp, is still in tolerable preservation, but has long been converted into a barn.

Eltman, a town of Wurtsburg, in Franconia.

Elton, Huntingd. with it's *Hall*, *Mill*, and *Park*, NE. of the Nen, near Fotheringhay Castle. *Elton*, Glouces. in Westbury parish. *Elton*, Nott. E. of Bingham. *Elton*. Cheshire, between Delamere Forest and the Mersey. *Elton*, Derb. N. of Aldwark. *Elton*, Durh. SW. of Stockton. *Elton*, Herts, between Wigmore and Richard's Castles. *Elton*, Hunt. near Stilton.

Eltor, or Tor, a town of Arabia, situated on the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai.

Eltringham, Northumb. near Pruddo.

Eltz, a town of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony.

Elvas, a city of Alentejo. containing, besides the cathedral, 3 parish churches, 2 hospitals, and 7 convents, with an academy, founded in 1733. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough to supply the town for six months. It is

brought by an acqueduct three miles in length. Elvas is seated near the river Guadiana, 47 miles NE. of Evora, and 104 E. of Lisbon.

Elraston, Derbys. near the fall of the Derwent into the Trent. *Elredon*, Suff. W. of Thetford. *Elvetham*, Hants, near Hartford Bridge. *Elrington*, SE. of York.

ELWANGEN, a town and district of Suabia, bordering on the duchy of Wurtemburg. The former is seated on the river Jaxt, 32 miles N. of Ulm.

Elwell, Dorsets. N. of Upway. *Elwick*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Elworth*, E. and *W.* near Abbotsbury. *Elworthy*, Somersets. SW. of Stokegomer. *Elway*, Northumb. in Woller Lordship. *Elwy*, see *Elay*. *Elwy*, or *Elny*, a river of Denb. which runs into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

*ELY, an ancient city of Cambridgeshire, neither populous (the inhabitants being about 2500) nor beautiful, and chiefly noted for it's minster, or cathedral, which has a stately lanthorn, seen at a vast distance, but which seems to totter with every blast of wind. It has but one good street, well paved, the rest being unpaved, and miserably dirty. The bishops have all the rights of Counts Palatine, which also they had through the whole Isle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Ely is completely subordinate to the bishop in it's civil government, and is the only city in England unrepresented in parliament. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse, and other streams, the former of which is navigable to Lynn, and by which it carries on a pretty good trade, in a soil particularly famous for producing large quantities of strawberries, greens, and other garden stuff; 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

ELY, ISLE OF. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Ely, Glamorganshire.

EMBDEN, a large, strong, commercial town, of Prussian Westphalia, with a good harbour; capital of the county of E. Friesland. It is divided into three parts, the Old and New Town, and the two suburbs. Embden is seated near the mouth of the river Embs, 23 miles NE. of Groningen, Lat. 53. 26. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

Ember Court, Surry, by Thames Ditton. *Embhams*, Surry, near Whitley Park and Shottover Hill. *Embleton*, or *Embhams*, Cumb. SE. of Cockermouth.

Embo, a village near Brora, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire.

EMBOLY, a decayed town of Romania.

EMBRUN, a city in the dept. of the Upper Alps, containing 5 parishes, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated on a craggy hill, near the river Durance, 17 miles E. of Gap.

EMBS, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Paderborn, passes through Munster and E. Friesland, and falls into the German Ocean a little below Embden.

EMESSA, a town in the pachalic of Damascus.

Emildon, Northumb. near Bamborough Castle. *Emington*, Oxf. SE. of Thame. *Emley*, Sussex, near the Isle of Selsey.

Emley, in Tipperary, Munster, 14 miles W. of Cashel.

Emmergreen, Dorsetshire.

EMMERICK, a town in the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves.

Emmerton, Bucks, between Newport and Oulney. *Emmet*, Lanc. near Townley. *Emmothill*, Northumb. SE. of Norham Castle. *Emmothough*, Northumb. near the crags, in Tinedale. *Emmotland*, Yorks. on the river Hull. *Emneth*, Norfolk, between Downham and Wisbeach.

*Emo, in Queen's County, Leinster, beween Monastereven and Mountmellick, 34 miles from Dublin.

Emphingham, Rutland. between Burleigh on the Hill and Thickencote.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany.

Empor, in West Meath, Leinster.

Empshot, Hants, near the road from Alton to Petersfield. *Emsaugh*, Cumb. on the S. Tyne, near Gargill. *Emscot*, NE. of Warwick. *Emsey*, or *Emshaw*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Skipton. *Emstree*, Shrops. SE. of Shrewsbury. *Emswell*, Yorkshire, E. Riding, SW. of Kilham.

Emsworth, Sussex, near Eastbourn.

Emy Vale, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Enagh*, in Clare, Munster.

Enborough, Somersets. near Mendip and Benager. *Embourn*, E. and *W.* Berks. near Newbury, are famous to all ages for the whimsical custom of the manor. On the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to enjoy her free bench, in all his copyhold lands, *dum sola & casta fuerit*; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her widow's estate; yet, after this, if she will come into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and repeat the following formula, the steward is bound, by the custom, to admit her to her free bench.

'Here I am.
'Riding upon a black ram,
'Like a Whore as I am;
'And for my crincum crancum,
'Have lost my bincum bancum;
'And for my tail's game,
'Have done this worldly shame;
'Wherefore, I pray you Mr. Steward,
let me have my lands again.'

Enbychworth, Yorks. W. Riding, SW. of Barnesley.

ENCHUYSEN, a sea-port of Holland, with a good trade, particularly in salt fish. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Zuyder Zee, 25 miles NE. of Amsterdam.

The

The harbour was formerly considerable, but now it is too much obstructed with sand, to permit very large vessels to enter it.

Encomb, Dorsets. near Corfe Castle.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER, a river on the NE. coast of New Holland, with a bar at it's mouth, and not depth of water enough for vessels to sail more than a mile above the bar. Lat. 15. 26. S. lon. 145. 12. E.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT. See GUINEA, NEW.

Endellion, Cornw. E. of Padstow Harbour.

Ender, a river of Perthshire, (formed by the union of several small streams) which runs into the Garry, 7 miles W. of Blair Athol.

Enderbey, 4 miles W. of Leicester. *Enderbey, Bagge*, Linc. NW. of Spilsby. *Enderby Malvish*, Linc. SW. of Spilsby. *Endersbury*, Dorsets. near Longham and Canford.

ENDKIOPING, a town of Upland, in Sweden, chiefly consisting of wooden houses, painted, for the most part, red. It is situated on an inlet of the Lake Meler, on it's northern coast, 20 miles SW. of Upsal.

ENDINGEN, a town of Austrian Suabia.

Enedon, Cornwall, NE. of St. Michael.

Enewood, or *Erenwood*, Durham, at the head of the river Gauntless. *Enewood, West*, Durh. SW. of Bishop Aukland.

ENFIELD, (called in old records, ENFEN, or INFEN, from some part of it's parish being fenny, till drained) a town of Middlesex, formerly noted for the tanning of hides, 10 miles N. of London. It's once royal chase was disforested by an act of parliament in 1779. Market on Saturday.

ENFIELD, a town of Massachusets.

Enfield, Hants, between Rumsey and Winchester. *Enfield*, Surry, SW. of Egham. *Enford*, Wilts, W. of Everley harewarren.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, which extends along the banks of the river Inn, from it's source to the Tyrolese. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper, on account of its elevation, produces pasture, but not sufficient corn. The Lower is much more fertile.

Engarsby, Leicestershire, NW. of Blisdon. *Engaynes*, Essex, between Great and Little Claxton.

ENGER, a town of Ravensburg, in Westphalia.

ENGER SEA, a lake of Carinthia.

Engham, Berks, near Swinford, has a valuable ferry over the Isis.

ENGHIEN, a town of Hainault, 8 miles ENE. of Aeth.

ENGIA, anciently EGINA, OENONE, and MYRMIDONIA, a town, island, and gulf of Turkey, between Livadia and the Morea. The island is about 30 miles in circumference.

ENGLAND, the southern, and most considerable part of the Island of Great Britain is bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the E. and NE. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the W. by the principality of Wales, and the Irish Channel. It lies between 2 degrees E. and 6 W. longitude, and between 49 and 56 N. latitude. It is of a triangular form. From the Land's End in Cornwall, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, it is about 425 miles; from Berwick to the S. Foreland in Kent, it's length is about 345 miles, and thence to the Land's End, it's greatest breadth is 340. The country exhibits a variety of prospects, varying from the extensive plain, and gently-rising uplands, with the intervening vales, and gently-flowing rivers, to the lofty mountains, craggy hills, deep dells, and tumbling torrents. Though in some parts there are large barren moors, and wide, uncultivated heaths; on the whole, few countries have a larger proportion of land capable of culture, and there is none where agriculture is better attended to, or, indeed, where it is more necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. All the valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported at different periods from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Overrun with woods, like the wilds of America, nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, form the only vegetable food, which this country formerly afforded. The bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated, roamed at large in the forests, large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls ranged in the marshy pastures. By degrees, the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation, the marshes were drained, and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds, such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the martin, and others of the weasel kind, the otter, the hedge hog, the hare and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, the various kinds of domestic animals imported from abroad, have been reared to the greatest perfection, and the improvements in the vegetable products of this island have been no less considerable. The rigours of winter, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent, as the breezes from the sea temper the severities of the opposite seasons; but the changes of weather are generally more frequent and sudden, while few countries are clothed

with so beautiful and lasting a verdure. It's situation, however, so far north, is less favourable to the ripening than to the growth of vegetable productions. The harvests, especially in the northern parts, often suffer from the rains, and the fruits fall short of perfect maturity. The richest parts of the land are, in general, the middle and southern: extensive tracts in the northern parts are rather steril, and on the eastern coasts, in many parts, the ground is sandy or marshy. In the north the country is mountainous, and Cornwall and the adjacent counties contain many rough hilly tracts, but, in these parts, a variety of rich and valuable minerals and metals are found. Considered as a *corn country*, the E. coast, from it's superior dryness, is favourable to the growth of grain; and the W. coast, from the wetness of the climate, is better calculated for pasturage. The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the NW. counties: and those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of romantic, picturesque, and grand scenery. The river-fish, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fishers, are, in many parts, much diminished; but the sea is an inexhaustible source of wealth, and the coasts are enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are prodigious, and absorb almost the whole attention of many classes of people. The government is a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; the legislative power residing in the king, the house of lords, and the house of commons, but the executive power is vested solely in the king, who appoints the great officers of state, the judges, and many of even the inferior gradations of magistracy. The national church establishment is episcopal; 39 articles are interpreted by the clergy, in general, according to the liberal principles of Arminius, although the 17th article strongly savours of the Calvinistic creed. The dissenters are numerous, and of different descriptions, but most of the rigorous penal laws, which were long in force against them, have been repealed.

England, New, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by New York; on the N. by Canada; on the E. by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. by the same ocean and Long Island Sound. It is in many parts hilly; but the country is, notwithstanding, fertile, well cultivated, and populous. It was first settled by the Puritans, who were driven from England, at different times, by persecution. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and garden vegetables. The exports are fish, timber, horses, mules, pot-ash, pearl-ash, salted beef, &c. The colleges here are in a flourishing state. It contains five states, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. The Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobscot, and Piscataway, are the principal rivers.

Engleburn, Devons. near Totness. *Englefield*, Berks. 1 mile NW. of Theal; so named from the Danes being routed here by king Ethelwolf. *Engleton*, Staff. at the influx of Breewood Water into the Penk. *Englewood Forest*, Cumb. formerly about 16 miles in length, and infested with wild boars but now disforested: between Carlisle and Penrith.

English Town, a town of New Jersey.

Enham, Hants, NW. of Andover. *Eman*, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamer near Brownwally. *Enis*, Cornwall, near Penryn.

Enistrene, in Sligo, Connaught, 132 miles from Dublin.

Enisei, a river of Siberia, which rises on the borders of Chinese Tartary, and taking a northern course, runs into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 72. 20. N. and lon. 82 0. E.

Eniskeen, in Cork, Munster. *Eniston Head*, a promontory in Donegal, Ulster. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 8. 34. W. *Enkumacondy*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Enmore, Somersets. near Bridgewater. *Ennerdale*, Cumb. near Lamplugh. Here is one of the lakes, or Broadwaters.

*Ennis, a large, populous town, in Ireland, capital of the county of Clare, or Thomond. A village, called Clare, is distant about 2 miles from Ennis, which is also sometimes called Clare. It is situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats to the Shannon, and adds greatly to the trade of the town, 17 miles NW. of Limerick, and 112 SW. of Dublin.

*Enniscorthy, a market town of Wexford, in Leinster, with a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and some considerable iron works. It is 10 miles N. of Wexford, and 59 S. of Dublin.

Ennisfallen Island, in Kerry, Munster, a beautiful isle, in Killarney Lake, where the tourists generally dine, in a hall fitted out of one of the aisles belonging to an ancient abbey, now in ruins. *Eniskeed Church*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Eniskerry*, a village in Wicklow, Leinster, about 10 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle. *Eniskerry*, the name of two islands on the coast of Clare, Munster. They are situated near the Bay of Kilmurry, in lat. 52. 40. N. and lon. 9. 37. W.

*Enniskillen, a market town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, with a flourishing manufacture

nufacture of linen. It is pleasantly seated on an island, in a narrow strait between the two parts of Lough Erne, 24 miles SE. of Ballyshannon, and 79 NW. of Dublin.

ENO, or ENOS, a town and gulf of Romania, NW. of Gallipoli.

ENS, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, about 10 miles W. of Rastadt, and runs into the Danube at Ens.

ENS, a town in the archduchy of Austria, situated at the confluence of the Danube and the Ens, 42 miles ESE. of Passau. It is well built and strongly fortified.

ENSISHEIM, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. of Brisac.

Enson, Shrops. near Monford Bridge.

**Enston*, or *Neat Enston*, Oxf. SE. of Chipping Norton.

Enson, NE. of Stafford. *Enton*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

ENTRAIGUES, a town in the dept. of the Aveiron, 18 miles N. of Rhodez; and a town in the dept. of the Isere, 20 miles SE. of Grenoble.

ENTRE CASTEAUX, a town in the dept. of the Var, 10 miles E. of Barjols.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, a province of Portugal, W. of Tra los Montes, and S. of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is about 60 miles in length, and 57 in breadth. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 parishes, 1130 convents, and about 504,000 inhabitants. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance; also feeding great numbers of sheep, and there is plenty of fish and game. Braga is the capital.

Entwisle, Lanc. near Bury. *Envilde*, Staff. 3 miles from Stourbridge. *Enworth*, Glouc. in Hasleton parish.

EOOA, one of the Friendly Islands, rich, fertile, and affording beautiful prospects from the sea. The uplands exhibit groves of fine trees, interspersed at irregular distances, in beautiful disorder. The country near the shores is covered with fruit and other trees, among which are the habitations of the natives. This island was named Middleburg by Tasman, who discovered it in 1643. It is situated in about lat. 21. 24. S. lon. 174. 30. W.

Epald Bay, Kent, W. of Margate Bay. *Epallets*, *Pallets*, or *Hippolets*, Herts, 1 mile S. of Hitchin.

EBERIES, or ESPERIES, a town of N. Hungary, remarkable for it's mines of salt. It is 20 miles N. of Caschau.

EPERNAY, a town in the dept. of Marne, celebrated for it's excellent wines and manufactures of cloth. It is 16 miles S. of Rheims.

EPERNON, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, 12 miles NE. of Chartres.

Epperston, Nott. 1 mile from Sherwood Forest, and 2 from the Trent.

EPHESUS, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, and the capital of the Roman dominions in Asia. Here was the famous temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians afterwards converted into a place of public worship; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground plot; however, there are some ruins of the walls, and five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajasalouc, and has still some magnificent and curious remains of it's former splendour. The fortress seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The only inhabitants are a few Greek families, who have reared huts among the ruins, to shelter themselves from the weather, and who are so illiterate, as to be unable to read, in it's original language, the Epistle of Paul to their ancestors, the Ephesians. It is seated at the mouth of the Castrus, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles nearly S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 27. 42. E.

EPINAL, a town in the dept. of Vosges, noted for it's paper-mills. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles SE. of Nanci.

EPIRE, or EPIRUS, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now united with Albania, of which it forms the southern part, extending from Valona to Arta.

Epilen, Sussex, near Hastings. *Epney*, Glouc. in Moreton Valence parish.

*EPPING, a town of Essex, 17 miles N. by E. of London. Great quantities of excellent butter are made in it's neighbourhood. Its forest, which is a royal chase, and reaches from the town almost to London, was anciently called the Forest of Essex, and afterwards of Waltham. Markets on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions.

EPPING FOREST, in the SW. of Essex, formerly very extensive. In various parts of it, handsome villas are erected; and, in particular, a noble one at Wanstead.

EPPING, a town of New Hampshire.

EPPINGEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Elsatz.

Eppleby, Yorks. W. of Darlington. *Eppleton*, 5 miles from Durham.

*EPSOM, a town of Surry, once celebrated for it's mineral waters, of a purgative quality, and the salts produced from them. The orchards, gardens, &c. in and about it, give it a charmingly rural appearance. It is 15 miles SW. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Epwell, Oxf. W. of Banbury.

EPWORTH, a long, straggling town of Lincolnshire, in the Isle of Axholm, with a manufacture of sacking, 8 miles N. of Gainsborough, and 166 from London. Market on Saturday.

ERBACH, a mountainous principality of Franconia, about 21 miles long and 18 wide. The inhabitants, who are about 24,000, are chiefly Lutherans. Also a town in Franconia, capital of the abovementioned county; and a town in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Rhine.

Ercol Castle, 5 miles from Shrewsbury. *Ercol Child's*, Shrops. NW. of Newport. *Erdburrow*, Leices. near Burrow. *Erdington*, Warw. near the Tame, between Birmingham and Sutton Colefield. *Erdshaw*, Cheshire, two miles from Middlewich.

ERFORT, a large, but thinly peopled town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, with an university, subject to the elector of Mentz. It's territory comprehends two towns and 73 villages, the inhabitants of which are at so small a distance from each other, that they can go, it is said, to each and return the same day. It is 110 miles W. of Dresden, and 160 E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 23. E.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

ERICHT, LOCH, a large lake in the NW. of the district of Athol, in Perthshire, extending into Inverness-shire. Near this place wandered the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart, after his discomfiture at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, exposed to the rigours of the climate, sometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he, at length, escaped the sanguinary parties that were in search of him, lured by the offered reward. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Eridge, Sussex, 8 miles from Grinstead. *Eridge*, Sussex, N. of Rotherbridge.

ERIE, a lake of N. America, situated between 40. 50. to 43. deg. N. lat. and between 78. 50. to 84. W. lon. It is about 260 miles long from E. to W. and 40 to 60 broad. It communicates at it's NE. end with Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara. The islands and banks towards it's W. end are much infested with rattlesnakes; and, on the leaves of the large water lilly, which grows here, covering the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres, and other aquatic plants, myriads of water snakes lie basking in the sun in the summer. Of the venomous serpents which infest the lake, the hissing snake, about 18 inches long, small and speckled, is accounted the most deadly. The wind, which it blows from it's mouth, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, brings on a decline, which proves mortal in a few months, no remedy being yet found to counteract it's baneful influence.

Erighill Church, in Monaghan, Ulster, 66 miles from Dublin.

Eriholm, Yorks. SE. of Darlington. *Eringham*, Sussex, between Steyning and New Shoreham. *Erington*, Northumberl. SW. of Kirkheaton. *Erisden*, Northumb. near Tinmouth. *Erith*, Camb. between Holtwell Fen, and Somersham, on the Ouse. It has a causeway leading from St. Ives into the Isle of Ely. *Erith*, Kent, on the Thames, below Woolwich.

ERIVAN, a city and province of Persian Armenia. The former is dirty and ill-built; the ramparts are of earth, and there are about 800 houses. The churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground, resembling catacombs. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 44. 10. E. The province is surrounded by Georgia, Schirvan, Mougan, Aderbeitzan, and Turkish Armenia.

ERKELENS, a town of Juliers.

ERLACH, a town and bailiwick of Berne, near the Lake of Bienne.

ELLANA, a town in Culembach, Franconia.

Erlcham, Norf. SW. of Norwich. *Erles Wood*, Monm. near Strogle Castle. *Erlington*, Sussex, SW. of Haylsham. *Erme*, Cornw. NE. of Truro.

ERMELAND, a country surrounded by Prussia, formerly subject only to it's own bishop and chapter, but now a province of Prussia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunsberg, and Heilsburg.

Erming Street, Hunt. the Roman highway near Stilton. *Ermington*, Devons.

ERNE, LOUGH, a great lake in Fermanagh, Ulster, extending about 30 miles in length; or rather 2 lakes joined by the narrow strait on which the town of Enniskillen stands.

Erne, St. Cornw. NW. of Saltash. *Erneley*, Suff. near the Isle of Selsey. *Ernesborough*, Devons. in Swinbridge parish.

ERPACH, a town and county of Suabia; and a town of Franconia.

Erpingham, Norf. 4 miles from Alesham. *Eruan, St.* Cornw. SW. of Padstow. *Erwash*, a river in Nott. which rises in the county, and separating it from Derb. in almost it's whole course, falls into the Trent below Attenton, 4 miles SW. of Nottingham.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkey, in Asia, built on a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates. It lies in a fruitful plain, 5 days journey from the Black Sea, 10 from the frontiers of Persia, and about 250 miles NNE. of Aleppo. The Turks are about 18,000, of whom two thirds are janizaries; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay; there are also 6000 Armenians and 400 Greeks, the latter of whom, being mostly braziers, are obliged to live in the suburbs, on account of the noise of their hammers. The town is a considerable thoroughfare for the caravans which pass to the Indies.

Their

Their merchandise is Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, furs, gall nuts, rhubarb, and madder. Lat. 40. 4. N. lon. 43. 2. E.

ERZGEBURG, a county of Upper Saxony, including 64 towns and 700 villages. The mines which it contains, with it's manufactures, constitute it's only riches.

Esby, Yorks. in Cleveland.

ESCALANO, a town of New Castile.

ESCHELZES, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberry.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Hesse Rheinfels, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles NNE. of Dusseldorf; also a town of Munster; and a town of Osnaburg.

Escourt, Wilts, near Luggershall. *Escrick Hall*, SE. of York.

ESCURIAL, a village of New Castile, celebrated for it's palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, 1563. It consists of a royal mansion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, cloisters, a college, a library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, an extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of grey stones, found in the neighbourhood. This structure, built in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, to whom it was dedicated, was broiled on such an instrument, was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns. They reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. In the vaulted chapel, there is a magnificent mausoleum, called the Pantheon, similar to that at Rome. It is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles NW. of Madrid.

Esenhull, Warw. W. of Chester Over.

ESENS, a town of E. Friesland.

ESPARAIN, a town of Chorasan, in Persia.

Esgill, Cumb. near Cargill. *Eshbury*, Surry, near Compton. *Esheldworth*, Northumb. near Morpeth.

* *Esher*, Surry, on the Mole, which winds through it's beautiful plantations, about 16 miles SW. of London, and 5 SW. of Kingston, on the road to Portsmouth. It commands a fine prospect of the Thames and Hampton Court, as well as of other parts of Middlesex.

Esher Waterville, Surry, a manor in Esher parish. *Eshing*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Eshington*, Northumb. E. of Morpeth. *Eshton*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle. *Esinden*, Herts, 2 miles from Hatfield. *Esington*, NE. of Durham. *Esington*, Oxf. near Chalgrave. *Esington*, Staff. NE. of Wolverhampton. *Esington*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Bolland Forest.

ESINGWOULD, a town of Yorkshire, in the the N. Riding, trading principally in bacon and butter. It is about 13 miles NNW. of York, and 210 N. of London. Market on Friday, if not disused.

ESK, or EASK, LOUGH, in Donegal, Ulster. This lake abounds with char, which are taken, in deep water, by nets.

ESK, two rivers in Cumberland; the largest forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and runs into Solway Frith; the lesser, near the southern extremity of the county, runs into the Irish Channel at Ravenglass.

ESK, a river of Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams, called the N. and S. Esk. They nearly encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands; and uniting a little below the town, this river falls into the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESK, N. and S. two rivers of Angusshire, descending from the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the German Ocean, a little to the N. of Montrose. The latter, after traversing nearly the whole breadth of the county, falls into the sea a little below the same town.

Esk, Yorks. in Holderness. *Eskdale*, Yorks. in Whitby Strand liberty.

ESKDALE, the country about the Esk, both on the Cumberland and Dumfriesshire sides of the river.

ESKIMAUX, an aboriginal people of N. America, inhabiting a tract of country called Labrador. They are low in stature; their chief employment is hunting and fishing, and they observe some sort of sacrifices. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c. and go muffled up in skins, the hairy sides next their bodies. Their nights are from 1 to 6 months long, during which time the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost, and they live in a sort of subterraneous habitation. On the return of the sun, they have, during the summer, continual day, and lead a roving life.

Eskle, a river in Heref. which runs into the Monnow, at Landtown.

Esky, in Sligo, Connaught.

Estaby, Durham, W. of Yarum.

ESLINGEN, a free town of Suabia, insulated in Wirtemburg.

ESNE, ESSENAY, or ASNA, a town of Egypt, situated on the Nile, in lat. about 24. 59. N. and lon. 32. 48. E. It contains some magnificent ancient temples, with hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.

ESPIERS, a town of Flanders, 8 miles N. of Tournay.

Espley, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth.

ESKIMAUX. See ESQUIMAUX.

Essase, Devons. SE. of South Moulton. *Esscheales*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Esse*, or *Ashden*, Essex, near the Stour, NE. of Bumsted Steple.

ESSECK,

ESSECK, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a considerable pass between Hungary and Turkey, and is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles NW. of Belgrade.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia.

Essenden, Rutland, N. of Stamford.

ESSEQUIBO. See ISSEQUIBO.

Esset, Northumb. in Eland Manor.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Middlesex and Herts; on the N. by part of Cambridgeshire and the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Kent. It is about 54 miles long from E. to W. and 48 broad from N. to S. and is divided into 18 hundreds, which contain 26 market towns, 403 parishes, about 63,000 houses, and 325,000 inhabitants. It does not contain any considerable hills; but exhibits a variety of soil and face of country, generally fertile. It's SW. part is occupied principally by the forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for it's butter. The NW. part from Saffron Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of Saffron. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. What are called the Hundreds of Essex, (though included in the hundreds of Barnstaple, Rochford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the sea, consist chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome; but more inland, they are dry, elevated, and healthy; and even the worst part of them are rendered much healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods and draining the stagnant waters. Great numbers of calves are sent from hence to the London market, with other cattle; also fowls, wild and tame, and the oysters, known by the name of Colchester oysters. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Stour, which falls into the German Ocean at Harwich; the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford is the capital.

ESTAMPES, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet, or Etampes, (which abounds with crawfish) 15 miles E. of Chartres.

ESTARDES, a sea-port town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais, seated on the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne.

ESTAPO, or ISTAPA, a town of Tabasco, in Mexico, 10 miles SW. of Villa Hermosa. Lat. 17. 30. N. lon. 103. 5. W.

Estaston, Shrop. N. of Wem.

ESTAVAYER, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, in Swisserland, situated on the border of the Lake of Neufchatel. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 6. 48. E.

Estbergholt, Suff. SE. of Hadley. *Estby*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Skipton. *Estcot*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Estcot*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Estcot*, Devons. W. of Silverton.

ESTE, a town in the Paduan.

ESTELLA, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

Estenden, Herts, between Hertford and Hatfield.

ESTEPA, a town of Andalusia.

ESTEPONA, a fishing town of Granada, in Spain.

ESTHONIA, or REVEL, a considerable government of Russia, on the Baltic; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by the government of Riga. It was long a bone of contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, but was finally ceded to Russia, in 1721. Revel is the capital.

Estington, Glouc. between Stanley and the Severn.

Estington, Glouc. between Stanley and the Severn. *Estington*, Norfolk. NE. of Buckenham. *Estington*, Norf. in the Marsh Land. *Estlech*, Glouc. NE. of Fairwood. *Estley*, Devons. near Biddiford. *Estnor*, Heref. NE. of Ledbury. *Estoft*, Linc. in Crowle parish. *Eston*, Yorks. N. Riding, NW. of Gisborough. *Eston*, Yorks. near Bridlington. *Aston*, or *Eston*, Northamp. SW. of Stamford. *Eston Neston*, Northamptons. near Towcester.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Portugal; on the N. by Leon and Old Castile; on the E. by New Castile; and on the S. by Andalusia. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often hot and sultry. A part of this province has been mostly annexed to New Castile, and a part to Old Castile, but there is yet a captain-general, who commands the troops and superintends the police.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Beira, and on the E. and S. by Alentejo. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, oranges, and salt. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, known still by the name of China oranges. It's capital is Lisbon.

ESTREMOZ, a strong town of Alentejo, containing about 7500 inhabitants, and noted for a manufacture of beautiful earthen ware. It is divided into the high town and the low. The houses are white, and many of them adorned with marble pillars: here is also a tower of marble, of a fine polish, that glitters greatly when the sun shines upon it. It is situated on the river Tera, which afterwards falls into the Tajo, 15 miles

miles W. of Badajox, and 75 E. of Lisbon.

ESTHWAITE WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkshead and Windermere Water, about two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Around it are villages and scattered houses, sweetly situated under woods and hanging grounds, clothed with the richest verdure, heightened by the deep shade of the woods, and the back ground of rocky mountains.

Estrop, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Estwood*, Nott. on the Erwash, near Greysley Castle. *Estyepe*, Devons. near Bridport. *Etall Castle*, Northumb. on the river Till, in Glendale, near Ford Castle.

ETAYAH, a town of Agra, in Hindoostan, situated on the river Jumna, 52 miles SE. of Agra. Many parts of the banks of this river are 60 feet high, and the town is also built on the heights. Lat. 26. 43. N. long. 79. 25. E.

ETAIN, a small town in the dept. of the Meuse, 13 miles ENE. of Verdun.

Etchinford, Suff. W. of Leonard's Forest. *Ethelbury Hill*, Yorks. N. Riding, between Swaledale and Wensdale. *Etherdwick*, Yorks. in Holderness, near Barton Constable.

ETHIOPIA, or ÆTHIOPIA, a part of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyssinia. In Lower Ethiopia is comprehended a great part of the interior of Africa, N. and S. of the equator, as Mujak, Gingiro, Anziko, Mono-emugi, Alaba, Matamba, &c.

Ethorp, Warw. W. of Southam. *Ethrop*, or *Eydrap*, Bucks, in Waddesdon parish. *Ethy*, Cornw. NE. of Fowey.

ETIENNE, ST. a town in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, in which are considerable manufactories in iron and steel, and also in ribbons. Coal mines are found in its neighbourhood, and a soft stone fit for grindstones. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the brook Eureus, the water of which is excellent for tempering metals, 28 miles SE. of Lyons, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Also a town in the respective depts. of Isere, Ardeche, and Lower Alps; 2 towns in the dept. of Lozere; and 2 in the dept. of Higher Alps.

ETLINGEN, a town in Baden Dourlach, in Suabia.

Etloe, o[illegible]*essau*, Glouc. in Awre.

ETNA, MOUNT, or GIBELLO, a celebrated volcano in Sicily, on a mountain, which is about 63 miles in circumference at the foot, and 10,954 feet in height. Not only the mountain, but all the neighbouring regions, appear to have been formed of the accumulating matter that has been ejected, from age to age, from this never-ceasing furnace. The first eruption of Etna, recorded in history, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, but without fixing the period when it happened: the second, however, recorded by Thucydides, happened in the year 734 before the Christian æra. From this period, to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next eruption was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued till 1636) 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1887. Of all these eruptions, that of 1693 was, by far, the most destructive. It was attended with an earthquake that, in an instant, overturned the town of Catania, (though 10 miles distant from the mountain), and buried no less than 18,000 persons in its ruins. Mount Etna is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often emits flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does mischief; and the new apertures which are suddenly made, from time to time, are alarming and dangerous to the inhabitants.

Eton, Sussex, a little above Steyning, on the river Adur, which is navigable here for barges, carrying timber, &c. to Shoreham, for building ships.

ETON COLLEGE, Bucks, separated from Windsor by an old bridge over the Thames. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provost and 7 fellows, and the instruction of 70 scholars. There are seldom less than 300 scholars here, besides those on the foundation. The revenue is about 5000l. a-year.

Eton, near Norwich. *Ettleshall*, Warw. NE. of Coventry. *Etton*, Northamptons. near Maxey Castle. *Etton*, Northamptons. near Overston.

ETTRICK, a stream which falls from the mountainous part of Selkirkshire, runs through a romantic country, and joins with the Yarrow, 2 miles SW. of Selkirk, after which their united waters mingle with the Tweed, where it enters the shire of Roxburgh. All these streams, with Ettrick Banks, the Braes of Yarrow, and Tweed Side, have long been sweetly sung in Scottish pastoral.

Etwell Hall, SW. of Derby.

EU, a sea-port town in the dept. of Lower Seine, trading principally in serges and lace. It is seated on the river Brele, near a mineral spring and baths, 15 miles NE. of Dieppe.

Evail, St. Cornw. SW. of Padstow. *Evart*, Northumb. SE. of Flodden Hill.

EVAUX, a town in the dept. of Creuse, 18 miles NNE. of Aubusson.

Evedon, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Eveley*, W. of Derby. *Evelot*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Stonedale and Swaldale. *Evelyn*, Shrops. near Sheffnall. *Evencluds*, a river of Oxf.

Oxf. which runs into the Isis, 5 miles W. of Oxford. *Evenall*, Staff. SE. of Eccleshall. *Evendy Farm*, Midd. N. of Staines. *Evenlode*, Worc. NE. of Stow in the Would. *Evenlon*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Pickering. *EverChurch*, or *Everach*, Somers. W. of Bruton.

EVERDINGEN, a town in Dutch Guelderland.

Everdon, Bedf. *Everdon*, Northamp. *Everend*, Gloucesters. in Wollaston parish. *Evering*, Kent, between Elham and Dover. *Everingham*, Yorks. between Pocklington and Market Weighton. *Everley*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, between Ambresbury, and Savernake Forest.

Everog Bridge, in Down, Ulster, 78 miles from Dublin.

Eversden, *Great*, and *Little*, near Cambridge. *Eversham*, Yorks. E. Riding, SW. of Catterick. *Evershulm*; see *Evesham*. *Eversholt*, Bedf. E. of Woburn.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, situated on the borders of Somersetshire, near the rise of the river Frome, which runs into Purbeck Bay, 12 miles NW. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London.

Eversley, Kent, in Charing parish. *Eversley*, Hants, in the road from London to Basingstoke. *Everton*, Nott. E. of Baintree. *Everton*, Northamp. SE. of Newnham.

* EVESHAM, an ancient town of Worcestershire, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on a hill, rising with a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, forming here a harbour for barges, and over which it has a stone bridge, 14 miles SE. of Worcester, and 95 NW. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

EVESHAM, THE VALE OF, in Worcestershire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the SE. part of the county to the Severn. It is celebrated for it's fertility and beauty; and communicating with the most extensive one that borders both sides of the Severn, gives to it the same general name of the Vale of Evesham. See SEVERN, VALE OF.

EUGUBIO, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories.

EVIAN, anciently a city of Nantuates.

ENIAN, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, seated on the Lake of Geneva, near some mineral waters, opposite to Lausanne, 22 miles NE. of Geneva.

Evilston, Wilts, NW. of Salisbury.

Evilton, Somers. NE. of Ilchester. *Evingtod*, Heref. SW. of Leominster. *Evington*, Kent, in Elmstead parish. *Evington*, SE. of Leicester.

EVOLI, a town in Principato Citro.

EVORA, or ELVORA, the capital of Alentejo, containing 5 churches, 22 convents, or colleges, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, planted with large trees of divers sorts, 65 miles E. by S. of Lisbon.

EVORAMONTE, a town of Alentejo, 15 miles NE. of Evora.

EUPHEMIA, ST. a sea-port of Calabria Ultra, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; and a town of Otranto.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Asiatic Turkey. It has one source about a day's journey, and another two days journey from Erzerum. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, form what is called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, about three days journey from Erzerum, the united stream begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. In it's course it separates Aladulia and Syria from Diabekir, and Diabekir from Arabia, after which it runs through the Irac-Arabi, till it receives the Tigris, and falls into the Persian Gulf about 50 miles below Bussorah.

EUPHRATES, a river in the country of Whidaw, in Africa, on the Slave Coast.

EURE, a department of France, so named from a river which rises near Pontgoin, in the dept. of Eure and Loir, and passing by Chartres, falls into the Seine a little below Pont de l'Arche. It is bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Lower Seine, and on the E. by the dept. of the Oise. Evreux is the capital.

EURE and LOIR, a department of France, so called from the rivers Eure and Loir. It is bounded on the NW. by the dept. of the Eure, and on the S. by the depts. of the Cher and Loiret. It's capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, a town, or city, capital of the dept. of Eure. Here is a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken, which is not inferior to that of Brussels. These, with linen and woollen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cyder, form the principal articles of it's trade. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 NW. of Paris.

EUROPE, the least of the four general parts, or quarters of the world, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Asia, and on the S. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is about 3300 miles in length, and about 2700 in breadth, and is situated between 10 deg. W. and 60 E. lon. and between 36 and 72 deg. N. lat. As it nearly all lies within the temperate zone, here is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold of other parts of the continent. Though it does not afford the richest productions of the earth, nor abound in costly mines, it is generally much more populous and better cultivated, in proportion to it's extent, than the other quarters of the globe. The wild animals are but few, except in woods, rocks and mountains of the north, and of the Alps, Appennines,

Apennines, and Pyrenees. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. Europe contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swisserland, and part of Turkey, beside some islands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. There are three empires, namely, those of Russia, Turkey, and Germany. The kings are those of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Naples, or the Two Sicilies. There is also an archduke of Austria, and a great duke of Tuscany. The republics are those of France, Holland, Swisserland, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca, San, Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are partly a corruption of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Neutonic; the Sclavonian, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the NW. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The prevailing religious profession is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches. Mahometanism is the established faith of the Turks, and there are cumberless Jews dispersed in the different countries.

Euskirchen, a town of Juliers.

Eustatia, St. one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, about 3 leagues NW. of St. Christopher. It is properly a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf: or, it may be termed, a huge pyramidical rock, whose top is hollow, or concave, and serves as a large den for wild animals. It is strong by situation, having but one landing-place, which is difficult of access, and fortified with all the art imaginable, by it's masters, the Dutch. Tobacco is it's chief production. Not less than 5,000 white inhabitants, and about 15,000 negroes subsist upon this island, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and poultry in such abundance, that they can afford to supply their neighbours, after having served themselves. In general, it serves as a storehouse for all kinds of European commodities. In 1781 it was surprised by Admiral Rodney, but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. Lat. 17. 29. N. lon. 63. 5. W.

Euston Hall, Suffolk, near Thetford.

Eutin, a town in Lubeck, Lower Saxony, the usual residence of the bishop.

Euxton, Lanc. E. of Bank Hall.

Ewel, a town of Surry, having many fine streams of water, which, uniting, form a river sufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which afterwards falls into the Thames at Kingston. It is 1½ miles N. of Epsom, 10 NE. by N. of Darking, and 13 SE by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Ewel, Kent, near Feversham. *Ewelme*, vulgo. *Newelme*, Oxfords. S of Britwell. *Ewenny*, a river of Glamorgans. which runs into the Ogmore about 2 miles from the Severn Sea; and a village near Cowbridge. *Ewerby*, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Ewern Minster*, the largest parish in Dors the river Ewern rises in it, and passing by Shrelon and Sheepleton, falls into the Stour at Stourain. *Ewhurst*, Surry, near Okeley. *Ewhurst*, Sussex, near Burwash. *Ewood Hall*, Yorks. W. of Halifax *Ewshot*, Hants, SW. of Farnborough. *Ewtons*, Surry, near Darking.

Ex, a river which rises in the Forest of Exmoor, in the western parts of Somersetshire, and, leaving that county below Dulverton, flows by Tiverton to Exeter, widening from Topsham into an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel at Exmouth.

Ex, Upper and *Nether*, Devons. between Exeter and Bradninch. *Exall*, Warw. SW. of Aulcester. *Exall*, Warw. a member of Coventry. *Exhorn*, Devons. on the river Ock, opposite to Stow. *Exbridge*, Devons. near Bampton. *Exbury*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Execate*, Sussex, near Cuckmere Haven.

*Exeter, the Isca of Ptolemy and Antoninus, an ancient city of Devonshire, one of the principal in the kingdom, for building, wealth, and number of inhabitants. The environs of the city are hilly, and affords a variety of delightful prospects. The town, with it's suburbs, is about 3 miles in circumference: it's port is properly at Topsham, 5 miles below, but vessels of 150 tons come up to the quay here. Exeter has 12 or 13 incorporate companies; and, with it's suburbs, contains 15 parish churches and 4 chapels of ease, besides the cathedral. It is the seat of an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and particularly it has a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Here are flourishing manufactories of serges and other woollen goods. It is seated on the river Exe, over which it has a long, stone bridge, with houses on both sides, 78 miles SW. of Bristol, 44 NE. of Plymouth, and 173 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday.

Exeter, a town of New Hampshire, in N. America, situated on the S. side of Exeter River, 15 miles SW. of Portsmouth. It

It has a good harbour, and some rising manufactories, particularly 6 saw mills, a fulling mill, a slitting mill, a paper and a snuff mill, a chocolate and 10 grist-mills, iron works, and a printing-office. Also a town of Rhode Island; and a town of N. Carolina.

Exford, Somers. SW. of Dunster.

EXILLES, a town and fortress of Piedmont, seated on the river Doria, 6 miles WSW. of Suza.

Exley, Yorks. S. of Halifax. *Exminster*, Devons. 3 miles below Exeter. *Exmore*, where the Ex rises, a moist, barren ground, near the Severn Sea, part in Devonshire, but more in Somersetshire.

* *Exmouth*, Devons. inclosed and sheltered from the bleak north-east, between cliffs, on the E. side of the bay, which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter. It is the oldest and best frequented watering-place in Devonshire. The walks around it are delightfully pleasant.

Exte, or *Octe*, Suff. near Hoxne. *Exton*, Hants, NE. of Bishop's Waltham. *Exton*, Somersets. near Brumpton Regis. *Exton*, or *Oxton*, Nott. near Sherwood Forest. *Exwyck Cleve*, Devons. near Exeter. *Eya*, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Eyam*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Eybridge*, Kent, near Chart and Sutton Valence. *Eydon*, Northamp. E. of Chipping Warden.

* EYE, a very ancient and meanly-built town of Suffolk, with narrow streets. It has some manufactures of spinning and bone-lace, and is situated in a sort of island, (because surrounded with a brook) on the road from Ipswich to Norwich, 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 91 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Eye, Heref. NW. of Leominster. *Eyeford*, Gloucs. 5 miles from Stow. *Eyefort*, Oxf. near Woodstock. *Eye Hall*, Camb. in Horningsey parish.

EYEMOUTH, a small sea-port town of Berwickshire, situated at the mouth of the river Eye, where there is a tolerable herring fishery) 9 miles N. by W. of Berwick.

EYSDALE, or ESDALE, a small island on the coast of Argyleshire, about 7 miles SE. of Mull. It is noted for it's slate quarries.

Eyke, Suff. S. of Rendlesham. *Eykering*, Notting. NW. of Newark. *Eylesworth*, Northamp. near Castor. *Eyminge*, Kent. *Eymolt*, a river in Westmorl. and Cumberl. which runs into the Eden at Hernby.

EYNDHOVEN, a town in Dutch Brabant.

Eyne, Bedfords. in Gravenhurst parish. *Eynesbury*, Hunting. a hamlet of St. Neot's. *Eynesford*, Kent, NW. of Ash.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYRE, a town of N. Carolina.

* EYRE COURT, a town in Galway, Connaught, a little S. of Clonfert, and about 72 miles from Dublin.

Eythorne, Kent, near Waldershare. *Eythorp*, Bucks, near Quarendon. *Eyton*, Shrops. W. of Kingswood. *Eyton*, Shrops. near Schrawerden Castle. *Eywood*, Surry, SE. of Darking. *Eywood*, Heref. SE. of Titley. *Eyworth*, Bedfordshire, near Portan.

ERAGUEN, a town of Fez.

FAABORG, a town of Funen, in Denmark, situated on the S. coast, in a flat but fruitful country. It trades in corn and other provisions, though the harbour is indifferent. Near it is a ferry to the Isle of Alsen.

FABREGAS, a town of Catalonia, 13 miles W. of Gerona.

FABRIANO, a town in the dept. of the Aude, 5 miles NE. of La Grasse.

FABRIANO, a town of Ancona, in the Pope's territories, which contains several rich monasteries, and a manufacture of excellent paper. It is 33 miles SW. of Ancona.

Faceby, Yorksh. N. Riding, SW. of Stokesley.

FACELLI, a town of Lavora, 18 miles NE. of Capua.

Fackham, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch.

FADEN HOTUN, a town in the kingdom of Corea, in Asia, situated on the river Oola, 460 miles ENE. of Pekin.

Faddely, Ches. W. of Namptwich.

FAENZA, or FAYENZA, a town in the Romagna, Italy, noted for a manufacture of fine earthen-ware, to which it gives name, from being first made here. It is about 20 miles SW. of Ravenna.

FAGIANO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

FAHLUN, sometimes called COPPERSBERG, a town, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It contains 2 churches roofed with copper, about 1200 houses, which are generally of wood, two stories high, and 7000 inhabitants, including the miners. It is situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper-mines, 20 miles NW. of Hedemora. Lat. 60. 52. N. lon. 15. 52. E.

Failsworth, Lanc. near Bolton. *Fairbach*, Carmarthens.

FAIRFAX, a town and county of Virginia, situated near the sea, 6 miles NE. of Danburg, and 100 SW. of Boston

Fairfield, Kent, near Appledore. *Fairfield*,

field, Somers. near Bridgewater. *Fairfield*, Derbys. in the High Peak.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut; also a county of S. Carolina; a town of New Jersey; a town of Pennsylvania; and a county of Connecticut.

* FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire. celebrated for the glass windows, curiously painted with scripture history, in it's spacious and beautiful church, done from the designs of Albert Durer. The colours are so lively, especially in the drapery, and the figures are, in general, so well drawn, that Vandyke affirmed, the pencil could not exceed them. It is situated on the Coln, a little above it's influx into the Thames, 22 miles ESE. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

FAIRHAVEN, a sea-port town of Massachusets, situated in Buzzard's Bay, 42 miles S. of Boston.

FAIRHEAD, the NE. cape of Ireland, forming the E. side of the Bay of Ballycastle, in Antrim, Ulster. Lat. 55. 17. N. lon. 6. 34. W.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which it's towering rocks are plainly discovered. On the E. side, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairlee, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Fairleigh*, Sussex, between Hastings and Winchelsea. *Fairstead*, Essex, 4 miles from Witham. *Fairward*, Dorsets. in the parish of S. Parret. *Fairwell*, Staffords. near Lichfield.

FAISANS, or PHEASANTS, a small island in the river Bidissao, between France and Spain, about two miles from Fontarabia. The peace of the Pyrenees was concluded here in 1669, when the kings of France and Spain had an interview, on the marriage of Lewis XIV.

Faithleag, in Waterford, Munster.

Faith's, St. Norf. near Taverham.

* FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, situated on a hill 20 miles NW. of Norwich, and 110 NNE. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday.

Fakenham, Great and *Little*, Suff. S. of Euston. *Fakenhurst*, Kent, united to Bonington.

FALAISE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, famous for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror. The trade in serges, linen, and lace, is considerable; and it has a great annual fair, which begins on the 16th of August, and lasts 8 days. It is 18 miles SSE. of Caen.

Faldo, Bedfords. between Hitchin and Ampthill. *Fale*, a river of Cornwall, falling into Falmouth harbour. *Falfield*, Glouces. in Thornbury parish. *Falkam*, Kent, W. of Cobham. *Falkborn*, Essex, near Witham.

FALKENBERG, a sea-port of Halland, in Sweden; also a town of Stiria; a town of Lippe, in Westphalia: and a town of the New Marche, in Brandenburg.

Falkenham, Suffolk, on the river Deben, near Baudsey Haven.

* FALKIRK, a town of Stirlingshire. In it's neighbourhood, the great markets for Highland cattle, called *Trysts*, are held thrice a year, 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one Tryst, which are, for the most part, sent to England. It is 8 miles SE. of Stirling.

* FALKLAND, a town of Fifeshire, situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture. It is 18 miles nearly N. of Edinburgh.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, NE. of the Straits of Magellan. They consist of two large, with a number of smaller islands surrounding them. The soil is said to be nothing but bogs and barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual. They have been also called PEPY'S ISLANDS, and SEBALT DE WERT'S ISLANDS. Lat. from 51. 6. to 52. 30. S. lon. from 56. 30. to 62. 15. W.

FALKOPING, a town of W. Gothland.

Fall, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SW. part of Perthshire, and runs into Loch Lomond, in the N. part of Dumbartonshire.

Falladon, Northumb. in Embledon parish. *Fallibroome*, Chesh. N. of Macclesfield. *Fallowfield*, Northumb. between Hexham and the Pict's Wall.

FALLOWFIELD, a town of Pennsylvania.

Falmer, Sussex, SW. of Lewes.

* FALMOUTH, a rich, trading, well-built, sea-port town, of Cornwall, and the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The merchants here trade with Portugal in ships of their own; and they have also a great share in the pilchard fishery. The harbour here is so very commodious, that ships of the greatest burden can come up to it's quay; and it has, besides, so many deep and well-sheltered creeks belonging to it, that the whole British navy may ride safe here in any wind, and, next to Milford Haven, it is justly considered as the noblest and most extensive road for shipping in Great Britain. It is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, each on high rocks at the entrance. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 WSW. of London. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 5. 27. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

FALSE-BAY, to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by vessels during the prevalence of the NW. winds, from May to September, which render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay.

FALSTER, an island of Denmark, S. of Zealand, about 60 miles in circumference. It is exceedingly fertile, and abounds in game. Lat. 54. N. lon. 12. 0. E.

FAMAGOSTA, a sea-port town of Cyprus,

prus, situated on the E. coast, in lat. 35. 10. N. and lon. 35. 55. E.

FARMARS, a town in the dept. of the North, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes.

Farnbridge, N. and S. Essex, on each side of Crouch River, near Cricksey.

FAMINE PORT, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia, in lat. 53. 42. S. and lon. 171. 28. W. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want, since which it has been neglected.

Fangy, Essex, near Canvey Isle. *Fanham Hall*, Herts, NE. of Ware.

FANO, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus. It is seated on the Adriatic, 17 miles nearly E of Urbino.

Fanthorp, Lincolns. near Louth.

FANTIN, a populous kingdom on the Gold Coast of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the sea-shore. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm wine. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fishermen on the coast. The capital, which is of the same name, is situated about four leagues up the country. The English and Dutch have forts here, and other European nations trade here for gold and slaves.

Font le Roy Marsh, Dorsets. near Candle Bishop and Candle Marsh.

*FAREHAM, a town of Hants, which carries on a considerable trade in coals, corn, &c. and has a manufacture of sacks and cordage. Bricks and tiles, also, of a superior excellence, are made here. It is pleasantly situated at the NW. nook of Portsmouth Harbour, (with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload) 12 miles SE. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Faresby, Lincolns. near Spilsby. *Faret*, Sussex, near Grombridge.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the most southerly promontory of New Greenland, or Sekamunga, at the entrance of Davis's Straits. Lat. 59. 38. N. lon. 42. 45. W.

Farforth, Linc. SW. of Burwell.

FARGEAU, ST. a town in the dept. of Yonne, 82 miles SSE. of Paris.

*FARRINGDON, a small town of Berks, situated on the side of a hill, near the Thames, 18 miles SW. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Faringdon, Devons. between Exeter and Topsham. *Faringdon*, Dorsets. 2 miles NW. of Shrowton. *Farringdon*, Hants, S. of Alton. *Farringdon*, Nott. W. of Newark. *Farleigh*, Dorsets. near Beminster. *Farlesthorp*, Lincolns. near Alford. *Farley*, or *Farley Wallop*, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Farley*, Hants, W. of Winchester. *Farley*, Northumb. near Shotley Bridge, over the Derwent. *Farley*, Staff. E. of Cheadle. *Farley*, Surry, near Chelsham. *Farley*, E. and W. Kent, 4 miles from Maidstone. *Farley Hill*, Wilts, near Bradford *Farley Park*, Somersetsh. near Philip's Norton, and 4 miles S of Farley Monkten. *Fartington*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Sheriff Hutton. *Farlington*, Hants, SE. of Fareham. *Farlton*, Lancas. in Loynsdale. *Farlton*, Westmorl. near Kirby Lonsdale. *Farmcot*, Glouces. near Winchcomb. *Farmcot*, Glouces. a hamlet of Guiting Power. *Farme*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Farmingham*, Kent, between Eltham and Troseby. *Farmington*, Glouc. nearly opposite to N. Lech, on the other side of the river Lech.

Farnass, in Kerry, Munster.

Farnborough, Hampshire, 5 miles from Bagshot. *Farnborough*, Warwicks. near Edgehill. *Farnborough*, Berks, near E. and W. Ilsley. *Farnborough*, Kent, between Bromley and Sevenoaks. *Farnborough*, Somers. SE. of Pensford. *Farncomb*, Surry, in Godalmin parish. *Farndale*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Kirby Moreside. *Farndish*, Bedf. NW. of Odehill. *Farndon*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Farndon*, Northamp. 1 mile S. of Market Harborough. *Farnisfield*, Nott. in Southwell parish.

*FARNHAM, a large, populous town, in Surry, noted for a castle, the summer residence of the bishops of Winchester. It is a great market for wheat and oats, and the very finest hops are raised in plantations round it. It has many handsome houses and well paved streets, and is seated on the river Wey, 12 miles nearly W. of Guildford, and 39 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Farnham Royal, Bucks, 1 mile below Clifden. *Farnhurst*, Suss. between Godalmin and Midhurst. *Farning Wood*, Northamp. S. of Rockingham Forest.

Farnicarney, in Sligo, Connaught.

Farn Islands, on the coast of Northumb. 17 in number; the principal, *Fern Island*, is about a mile in circumference, has a light-house on it, and contains 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture. *Farnlaw*, Northumb. N. of Kirk Whelpington. *Farnley*, Yorksh. SW. of Leeds. *Farnley Tyes*, Yorksh. SE. of Huthersfield. *Farnton*, Nott. N. of Balderton. *Farnton Hall*, Durh. between Lumley and Wearmouth. *Farnworth*, Lanc. near Prescot. *Farnworth*, Lanc. SE. of Bolton.

FARO, a town, capital of a populous and fertile island of Sweden, separated from the NE. part of the island of Gothland by a narrow channel. Lat. 57. 50. N. lon. 19. 7. E.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, above 7 miles over. It is so named from the Faro, or light-house, on Cape Faro, and it's vicinity to Messina.

FARO ISLANDS. See FERRO.

FARO, a sea-port town of Algarve, in Portugal, situated in the Gulf of Cadiz, 20 miles SW. of Tavira. Lat. 36. 54. N. lon. 7. 48. W.

Farra, in West Meath, Leinster.

FARRA, a town of S. Carolina.

Farrantemple, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Farrenton, Somersets. between Mendip and Dunkerton. *Farrington*, Dorsetsh. near Dorchester. *Farset*, Huntingd. SE. of Peterborough.

FARSISTAN, or FARS, a fertile province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi; on the E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Chusistan; about 420 miles long, and 360 broad. The southern parts are hot and sandy; the northern are full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, with a great number of wild swine, and wild cats; and the centre is the most fertile. The principal productions are rice and fruit. The forests furnish mastic, and emeralds are common here.

FARTACH, a sea-port of Hadramant, in Arabia Felix.

Farthin River, in Kerry, Munster, is navigable a considerable way up, from Valentia Harbour.

Farthon, Shrops. S. of Bridgenorth. *Farway*, Devons. W. of Culliton. *Farwell*, Staff. NW. of Lichfield. *Farwerth*, Nott. in Norworth parish. *Faseley*, Warw. S. of Tamworth. *Fastan Ferme*, Hants, near Portsmouth. *Fastbury*, Wilts, N. of Clüte Forest. *Faston*, Hants, SW. of Ashmansworth. *Faston*, Linc. NW. of Grantham. *Faston*, Linc. between Witham and Basingthorp. *Feston*, Wilts, S. of Savernake Forest. *Fattersfield*, Derbys. in the High Peak.

FAVAGNANA, a small isle, W. of Sicily.

FAUCIGNY, a province of Savoy, bounded on the N. by the territory of Chablais: on the E. by the Valais and the duchy of Aosta; and on the S. and W. by the Genevois. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Woods and pastures form the principal riches of the country. The name is derived from an ancient castle, situated near the Arve, about 3 miles N. of Bonneville.

Faughard, a mount in Louth, Leinster.

Faukfosse, or *Fangfosse*, Yorks. E. Riding, NW. of Pocklington. *Fauld*, Staff. near Tutbury. *Faulick*, Northumb. between Oglecastle and Catchburn. *Fuller*, Oxf. NW. of Woodstock Park. *Faunt le Roy's Marsh*, Dorsets. near Folke.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town and district of Limburg, on the Gense.

Faushot, Hants, near Aldershot and Bramshot. *Fauseley*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Fauston*, Northumb. near Yarrow. *Fauterley*, Northumb. between the Tyne and Shotley Bridge. *Fawbridge*, Essex, on a river that runs to Gunfleet. *Fawbridge*, Lanc. NW. of Colne. *Fawburn*, Essex, 1 mile from Witham. *Fawcet House*, Northamp. E. of Farthinghoe. *Fawhurst*, Sussex, near Worth Forest. *Fawhurst*, Sussex, near W. Grinstead. *Fawley*, Bucks, W. of Great Marlow. *Fawley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Fawley*, Northumb. near Simonsburn. *Fawley*, *Chapel*, Heref. on the Wye, NW. of Ross. *Fawley*, *Great and Little*, Berks, near Lambourn. *Fawcet Wood*, Westmorl. near Whinfield. *Faxfleet*, Yorks. on the Humber, 10 miles W. of Hull. *Faxton*, Northamp. W. of Kettering.

FAYAL. See FYAL.

FAYENCE, a town in the dept. of Var, noted for a manufacture of earthen ware. It is situated near the river Biason, 10 miles NE. of Draguignan.

Fayerbourn, Yorks. between Pontefract and Sherborne, noted for quarries of alabaster. *Fayerlaw Chapel*, Shrops. between N. and S. Chebury.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania; and a county of Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N. Carolina.

Fayfield Head, Staff. NW. of Sheene. *Fayland*, Somers. between Bedminster and Portbury.

FAYORO, a town of Arragon, situated at the conflux of the rivers Matarana and Ebro, 15 miles S. of Fraga.

FAYOUM, or FEIUM, anciently ARSINOE, a province of Egypt, situated on the W. bank of the Nile. It is fertile in olives, excellent grapes, wheat, barley, doura, the sugar cane, vegetables, &c. It's capital, of the same name, is 49 miles SSW. of Cairo.

Fazely, Staff. near Tamworth. *Feage*, or *Feock*, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth Haven.

Feal, a river of Ireland, which rises near Cloonakenny, in the county of Limerick, and uniting with the river Gale, in the county of Kerry, it takes the name of *Cashen*, after which it falls into the Shannon mouth, about 11 miles above Kerry Head. *Fearbane*, or *Firbane*, in King's County, Leinster, 57 miles from Dublin.

FECAMP, an ancient sea-port town, in the dept. of the Lower Seine, containing about 1000 houses. It has a pretty considerable commerce in linens, serges, lace, leather, and hats, with a herring and other fisheries. It is 27 miles SW. of Dieppe.

Feckenham, Worc. 7 miles from Bromsgrove, on the W. side of it's forest. *Feddington*, Cumb. W. of Brampton.

Fedamore, in Limerick, Munster.

Feene's House, Bucks, in White Waltham parish. *Felbrig*, Norfolk, NW. of Gresham. *Felding*, Norf. in Hempsted parish.

FELDIRK, a well-built town, and small county, in the Tyrolese, seated on the river Ill, near the Reine, 17 miles nearly E. of Appenzel.

Feldon, Warw. a fertile, champaign country, S. of the Avon. *Felhampton*, Shrops. between Bishop's Castle and Corsham Castle. *Felix Hall*, Essex, near Cogeshall.

geshall. *Felixkirk*, Yorks. near Thirsk, *Felixton*, Suffolk, on the coast. *Felkinton*, Northumb. SE. of Norham Castle. *Felixkirk*, Yorks. SE. of Barnesley.

FELLETINS, a town in the dept. of the Creuse, near a medicinal spring. It's chief trade is in cattle.

Felley, Nott. near Codnor Castle in Derbyshire. *Fellin*, Durh. near Newcastle.

FELLIN, a town in Terra di Lavora.

FELLING, 3 towns in the archduchy of Austria.

Felmingham, Norf. NW. of Wursted. *Felpham*, Suss. W. of Arundel. *Felsham*, Suffolk, S. of Walpet. *Felsted*, Essex, on the Chelmer, near Dunmow. *Feltham*, Middl. near Hanworth and Hounslow. *Feltham Hill*, Middl. near Sunbury and Belfont. *Felthorp*, Norf. 9 miles from Norwich. *Felton*, Heref. between Bromsyard and Hereford. *Felton*, Northumb. near Rothbury. *Felton*, Somers. NW. of Pensford. *Felton Butter*, Shropsh. near Mitton. *Felton Welch*, or *West*, Shrops. between Ryton and Oswestry.

FELTRI, a town, capital of the Feltrin, lately a district of Venice. The principal trade is in iron.

Feltwell, Norfolk, towards Brandon.

FEMERN, a small island, 3 miles from the coast of Holstein, about 9 leagues in circumference. It contains the town of Burg and a few villages. Lat. 54. 30. N. lon. 11. 5. E.

Femingho, Northampton. NW. of Brackley.

FEMOE, a small island of Denmark, between Zealand and Laland. Lat. 55. 1. N. lon. 11. 32. E.

Fencotes, Yorks. N. Riding, near Hornby Castle. *Fencotes*, Oxfordshire, E. of Charlton.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fortress of Piedmont, situated in the valley of the Vandois, on the river Cluson, 18 miles nearly W. of Turin.

Ferham, Northumb. near Holy Island.

Fenet Island, on the N. side of Kerry, in Munster.

Fenlake, Bedf. in Cardington parish. *Fen*, *E.* and *W.* Linc. SW. of Wainfleet, and SE. of Tattershall. *Fennam*, Northumb. in Newcastle parish. *Fennick Chapel*, Yorks. W. Riding, SE. of Pontefract.

Fennough, in Waterford, Munster.

Fenney Lodge, Staff. W. of Burton upon Trent. *Fen Ottery*, Devons. NW. of Sidmouth.

Fenough, in Carlow, Leinster.

Fenton, Devons. near Plymtree. *Fenton*, Nott. on the E side of Redgrave. *Fenton*, Hunt. in the parish of Somersham. *Fenton*, Northumb. in Woller lordship. *Fenton*, Linc. S. of Beckingham. *Fenton*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Aberford and Cawood. *Fenton*, Staff. in the parish of Stoke upon Trent. *Fenton Gallen*, Cornw. near a branch of Falmouth Haven. *Fenwick Hall*, Northumb. between Kirkheadon and Newcastle.

Fenwick's Pass, in Down, Ulster.

FERABAD, a town of Mezanderan, in Persia, containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally Georgians and Armenians. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. It is situated near the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, about 90 leagues N. of Ispahan.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, 1 mile and a half distant from Ispahan. It extends almost 3 miles along the banks of the Zenderoad.

FERE, La, a town in the dept. of Aisne, situated in a marshy soil, near the river Serre, which runs into the Oise. Near it is the castle, St. Gobin, famous for it's manufactory of fine plate glass.

Fereby, N. and S. Linc. near Barton on the Humber.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTINO, a town in the Campagna di Roma; and a town of Capitanata, in Naples.

Fering, Essex, SE. of Coggeshall.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 35 miles in length, and about 25 in breadth, containing 19 parishes. It is bounded on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal; on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone; on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan; and on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It is navigable throughout it's whole length, by means of the Lakes of Lough Erne; but travelling in it is difficult, in many places, by reason of the hilly, rugged and uneven surface of the country, and the boggy grounds. The number of houses is calculated at nearly 12,000, and of the inhabitants at 72,000. The linen manufacture, and raising cattle, form the chief trade of this county. There is only one linen-market in it, but the country abounds with spinners and good flax. The sales are averaged at 4100l. annually. Enniskillen is the capital.

FERMO, a town of Ancona, situated near the Adriatic.

FERMOY, a town in Cork, Munster, seated on the Blackwater, over which there is a large stone bridge of 13 arches.

FERNAMBUCK. See OLINDA.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an island, about 3 miles long, near the coast of Brasil. It is full of mountains, which have the appearance of volcanoes, but yet is covered with verdure. The soldiers and few inhabitants here are supported with turtle 5 months of the year, and the rest wth provisions from the continent. Lat. 3. 56. S. lon. 32. 38. W.

Fernden, Sussex, near Blackdown. *Fern Down*, Dorsetshire, near Winford Eagle. *Fernham St. Gleneviere*, and *Fernham St. Martin*, Suffolk, N. of Bury. *Fernhill*, Shropshire, between Oswestry and Chirk.

Fernhouses,

Fernhouses, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Fernisham*, Berks, near Farringdon.

*FERNS, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, 15 miles N. of Wexford, and 54 S. of Dublin.

Ferney Lee, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Ferney Hall*, Shrops. NW. of Ludlow.

FERRARA, a city and district of Italy, in the Pope's territories. The Ferrarese is now almost uncultivated, though formerly one of the finest countries in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. The town of Ferrara has a number of fine buildings, which evince it's former opulence; but the inhabitants, who are very few, in proportion to the extent of the place, bear every mark of poverty. Ariosto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent, and Tasso was confined as an idiot in the hospital of St. Anne. It is seated on a branch of the Po, 25 miles NE. of Bologna.

Ferriby, Yorks. near Hull. *Ferring*, Sussex, on the coast, SE. of Augmering. *Ferring Ferry*, Kent, opposite to the Isle of Sheppy.

FERRITER'S ISLANDS. See BLASQUES.

FERRO, or HIERO, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, remarkable for affording little water except what is supplied by the fountain tree, which grows here (it's top being always covered with a thick cloud) and which distils water from it's leaves, in such plenty as to satisfy the wants of the inhabitants. Many voyagers, at least speak so; but the French geographers totally deny it's existence; and, indeed, this tree has been but too long the subject of a popular error. It is more probable, that the inhabitants make use of what water they can collect in cisterns and reservoirs during the rainy season. Though not very fertile, the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The western extremity of Ferro was, heretofore, by common consent, accounted the place of the first meridian; but the national partialities having induced the moderns to adopt the capital of their own particular countries, as the place from which to reckon the longitude, the following is it's situation according to the English. Lat. 27. 47. N. lon. 17. 46. W.

FERRO, FARO, FAROE, or FAROER ISLANDS, 25 small islands in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark, of which 17 only are habitable. Each of these is a lofty mountain, rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices. The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley, the only corn grown here, yields above 20 for 1; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep; but no trees, above the size of a juniper or stunted willow are to be seen here. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furnishes a perilous employ for the inhabitants. Their exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider down, knit woollen waist-coats, caps, and stockings. Lat. between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N. lon. between 5. and 7. 26. W.

FERROL, a strongly fortified town of Galicia, with one of the best harbours in Spain, and even in all Europe; vessels lying secure here from all winds. It is now a marine arsenal, and the principal station for the Spanish navy, although, in 1751, it was only a small and dirty fishing town. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. 20 miles NE. of Corunna. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 8. 4. W.

Ferry, Yorksh. W. Riding, over the Dun, near Bramby. *Ferry*, Ches. W. of Liverpool Haven.

Ferry Bank, in Derry, Ulster. *Ferry Bank*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

*FERRY BRIDGE, a town of Yorkshire, in the W. Riding, situated on the river Are, 1 mile from Pontefract.

FERRY TOWN OF CREE, a town in the county of Kirkcudbright.

Ferry East, Linc. on the Trent. W. of Kirton. *Ferry Hill*, Durham, NE. of Bishop Aukland. *Fersfield*, Norf. between Diss and Buckenham.

FERTE ALAIS, LA, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, 18 miles S. of Paris.

FERTE' BERNARD, LA, a town in the dept. of the Sarte, seated on the river Huisne, 20 miles NE. of Mans.

FERTE' CHAUDRON, a town in the dept. of the Nievre, 10 miles NW. of Moulins. Ferté is also the name of a town in the respective depts. of the Loir and Cher, Yonne, Orne, Aisne, and Loiret: two in the dept. of Eure and Loire; and two in the dept. of Seine and Marne.

FERTE' SUR AUBE, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, situated on the Aube, 15 miles W. of Chaumont.

Fertragh, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Fesdike, Lincolns. SE. of Donnington. *Fetcham*, Surry, near Leatherhead.

FETHARD, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 78 miles SW. of Dublin.

FETHARD, a town of Wexford, Leinster, situated on the coast, 81 miles S. of Dublin.

Fetherston, Staffords. in Brewood parish. *Fetherston*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, W. of Pontefract. *Fetherston Haugh*, Northumb. SW. of Bellingham and Haltwesel, by S. Tyne.

FETU, or AFFETU, a country on the Gold Coast of Guinea, E. of Commenda. It was formerly about 160 miles in length, but is now said to be reduced to 10 miles in length and the same in breadth, being almost ruined by wars. It is a pleasant

and fertile country, abounding in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of narrow paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

*FEVESHAM, a very ancient town of Kent, containing about 600 houses and 5000 inhabitants. It has a large manufacture of gunpowder, and a considerable oyster fishery, employs a number of vessels in the coasting trade, and even sends some to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir timber and iron. Four hoys trade alternately from this place to London, every week, with corn, hops, &c. It is seated on a creek, which is navigable for vessels of 150 tons, and which communicates with the E. Swale, 9 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

FEURS, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, seated on the river Loire, 23 miles SW. of Lyons.

Fews, a parish of Waterford, in Munster. *Fews*, a ridge of mountains, which runs across Armagh, in Ulster.

Fewston, Yorks. W. of Knaresborough.

FEZ, a large country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by Algiers, and a part of Biledulgerid; and on the S. by Biledulgerid, Tafilet, and Morocco. It is near 400 miles in length, and from 70 to 280 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount Atlas. The forests abound with wild beasts, and the lions are the most daring and savage in Africa. The soil is fertile and populous, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, and corn in abundance. Here are fine breeds of camels, beeves, sheep, and other cattle; and the horses are the finest in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the chief town is Fez; but Sallee is the principal port for their cruisers, or rovers, which are small, but full of men.

FEZ, the capital of Fez, is one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are a great number of mosques, adorned with marble pillars and other ornaments. Here are two colleges for students, built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of these has 100 rooms. Here are also above 100 public baths. The houses are mostly built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work; those of brick are ornamented with glasing and colours, like Dutch tiles; and the wood work and ceilings are carved, painted and gilt. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins. The roofs are flat, and the inhabitants sleep on them in the summer. The gardens are numerous, and full of fragrant flowers and shrubs. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks. All the traders live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange is as large as a small town. From hence the caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, for which they receive in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombucton, and the river Niger; one of which generally consists of about 20,000 persons. They travel over such dry, barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are felt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are great numbers of Jews, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion; there are also great numbers of negroes and their descendants. Fez is 160 miles nearly S. of Gibraltar, and 210 NNE. of Morocco. Lat. 34. 4. N. lon. 5. 35. W.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, forming according to the report of Mr. Lucas, (a missionary employed by the Association, for exploring the interior of that continent) a circular domain in a vast wilderness, like an island in the ocean, is bounded on the N. by Tripoli; on the E. by the deserts which divide it from Egypt; on the S. by Bornou, or Bernoa, and Cashna; and on the W. by the Deserts of Zaara, lying between 25 and 30 degrees N. latitude. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. Among their tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. Adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads are numerous, and sometimes crawl into their houses. The heats of summer are intense, when the wind is generally from the E. and S; but if it change, as it sometimes does, for a few days, to the W. or N. an agreeable and reviving freshness takes place. The diseases to which the inhabitants are most subject, are those of the inflammatory and putrid kind. The small pox is common; violent head-aches attack them in the summer, and they are troubled with rheumatic pains. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion, inclining in their persons more to the negro than the Arab cast. They are tall, but indolent and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors in Barbary. Agriculture and pasturage are the chief occupations. The houses are built of clay with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. There are some venerable remains of

of ancient magnificence, and numerous smoking lakes, producing a species of fossil alkali, called *trona*. In their common intercourse, the shereef (or governor) and the poorest of the people converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. In religion they are strict, but not intolerant Mahometans, and seem tolerably comfortable under their government, which is monarchical. Gold dust constitutes their chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. The sovereign, who is believed to be descended from their prophet, is tributary to the bashaw of Tripoli. Mourzouk is the capital of this country, which is said to contain 28 towns and 100 villages.

FIANO, a town in St. Peter's Patrimony, situated on the Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

FIANONA, a sea-port town of the late Venetian Istria.

FIANCONE, MONTE, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, seated on a mountain, 11 miles NNW. of Viterbo. It is noted for fine Muscadine wine.

FICAEI, a town and river of Corsica.

FICHERULO, a town in the Ferrarese.

Fidan, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Usk, near Penvawell Hill. *Fiddington*, Somers. SE. of Stokegursey. *Fiddington*, Glouces. near Tewkesbury.

Fiddown, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Fidlers, Essex, W. of Chelmsford. *Field*, Staff. near Gratwich. *Fielddalling*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Fieldham*, Yorksh. NW. of Richmond. *Field Place*, Surry, in Compton Parish.

Fields Town, in Dublin, Leinster.

FISTOLA, a town of Tuscany.

Fifehead, Dorsets. near Stalbridge. *Fifehead*, Dorsets. SW. of Sturminster. *Fifehead*, Somersets. W. of Lidiard Bishops. *Fifehead*, Somersets. SW. of Langport. *Fifehide Nevil*, Dorsets. NW. of Durweston. *Fifehide Magdalen*, Dorsets. 1 mile from Marnhull.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Tay, part of Perthshire, and the county of Kinross; on the E. by the German Ocean and the Frith of Forth; on the S. by the Frith of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is about 38 miles in length, and from 7 to 16 in breadth. This country is fertile in point of soil, abundant in cattle, supplies coals, iron, lime, and freestone; is uncommonly populous, and has a number of flourishing manufactures. The whole shore, indeed, from Crail to Culross, is one continued chain of towns and villages, and property is remarkably well divided here.

Fifield, Berks, in the parish of Bray. *Fifield*, Oxf. near Benson. *Fifield*, Wilts, between Enford and Nether Haven. *Fifield*, Glouc. in East Leach Martin parish.

FIGEAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, seated on the river Selle, 24 miles NE. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris.

Fighelden, Wilts, N. of Buckminster.

Figivee, in Derry, Ulster.

FIGUERA, a town of Catalonia.

FIGUEIRO DOS VINHO, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, celebrated for it's wine, seated near the river Zizere, 20 miles N. of Thomar.

Filby, Norfolk, between Hickley and Yarmouth. *Filey Bay*, and *Bridge*, Yorks. NW. of Flamborough Head. *Filgrave*, Bucks, between Newport and Oulney. *Filkins*, Oxfords. near Lechlade.

FILLEK, a town of Novigrad, in Hungary.

Filley, Devons. 3 miles from S. Moulton. *Fillingham*, Linc. near Glentworth. *Fillingley*, *Old* and *New*, Warw. SE. of Coleshill. *Filwood Forest*, Somers. W. of Keynsham. *Filton*, Glouces. 4 miles from Bristol.

Fin, a river of Donegal, in Ulster, which rises from a lake of the same name, and runs into Lough Foyle, near Strabane. *Fina*, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N. part of Monaghan, and runs into Lough Erne, 3 miles N. of Belturbet. *Finae*, in W. Meath, Leinster. *Fin Avon*, a river of Cork, in Munster.

FINALE, a town on the coast of Genoa.

FINALE, a town of Modena.

Finbarrow, Suffolk, near Stow. *Finborough*, Chesh. in Delamere Forest. *Fincham*, Norf. SW. of Swaffham. *Finchamsted*, Berks, between Swallowfield and Sandhurst. *Finchcolts*, Kent, in Goudhurst parish. *Finchend*, Herts, NE. of Stevenage. *Finchingfield*, Essex, E. of Thaxted. *Finchley*, Middl. between Hendon and Coney Hatch. *Findern*, Derbyshire, between Derby and Burton upon Trent.

FINDHORN, a considerable fishing town of Elginshire, situated at the mouth of the river Findhorn, which forms a tolerable harbour, and a large and covenient bay, 9 miles W. of Elgin.

Findon, Northamp. 2 miles from Wellingborough. *Findon*, Sussex, near Stening and Cæsar's Hill. *Fingall*, Yorksh. N. Riding, near Constable Burton. *Fingerst*, Bucks. W. of High Wycombe. *Fingland*, Cumb. in the parish of Acton.

Finglass, in Dublin, Leinster, within 3 miles of the metropolis.

Fingkesham, Kent, NW. of Deal. *Fingrinhoe*, Essex, near Colchester. *Finningham*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendlesham.

FINISTERRA, CAPE, the most western part, not only of Spain, but of the continent of Europe. It was formerly thought to be, as it's name imports, the End of the Earth. Lat. 42. 52. N. lon. 9. 17. W.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, being the most westerly part of that country, and part of the ci-devant Bretagne.

It is bounded on the E. by the depts. of the N. Coast and Morbihan, and on the NW. and S. by the Sea. Quimper is the chief town.

Finkley, Durh. S. of Lumley Castle.

FINLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, on the E. by Russia, on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegars Lehn. It is a pretty fruitful country, but principally abounds in pasture, cattle, and game. It's rivers and lakes are well stocked with fish, which, with cheese and butter, forms a principal part of their trade. Finland is about 100 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, GULF OF, the most easterly branch of the Baltic.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIBURG.

FINLAND, PROPER, a province of Sweden, situated in the southern part of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the S. and the Gulf of Bothnia on the W.; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Abo is the capital.

FIN MA COUF, or FINGALL'S CAVE. See STAFFA.

FINMARK, divided into EAST and WEST, a district of Norway, in the government of Wardhuys. It is bounded on the N. by the Northern Ocean and Russia, on the S. by Swedish Lapland, and on the W. by the Northern Ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, although the coast is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. West Finmark includes 12 churches and chapels, served by 5 preachers; and East Finmark 9 churches and chapels, served by 3 preachers.

Finmere, Oxfords. NE. of Caversfield. *Finningley*, Notting. SE. of Doncaster.

Finnis, in Down, Ulster.

Finsham, or *Fynham*, Warw. a member of Stonely. *Finskered*, Northamp. 1 mile from Bletherwic. *Finstock*, or *Finscott*, Oxfords. near Banbury.

Fintona, in Tyrone, Ulster, 93 miles from Dublin. *Fintown*, in Donegal, Ulster, 125 miles from Dublin. Lough Fin, 2 miles long, but not very broad, is within a quarter of a mile of it.

FIONDA, a town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalir.

FIORENZA, ST. a sea-port town of Corsica, situated on a bay, which forms the harbour, 6 miles W. of Bastia.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Parma, and a town of Tuscany.

Fippeny Aukford, Dorsets. S. of Stourminster. *Firbank*, Westmorl. NE. of Kendal. *Firby*, Yorks. SW. of New Malton. *Firby*, Yorks. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal. *Firmingham*, Sussex. *Firsby*, Linc. SE. of Spilsby. *Fishborn*, Durh. between Stockton and Durham. *Fishborn*, Sussex, near Beachy Head. *Fisherton Anger*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Fisher on Delamere*, Wilts near the Willey, NW. of the Langfords.

FISHER ROW, a town of Scotland, near Edinburgh, situated on the river Esk, opposite Musselburgh.

Fisher's Hall, Kent, in Hadlow parish. *Fisherton*, Nott. near Southwell. *Fisherwick*, Staff. E. of Lichfield. *Fishlake*, Yorks. W. Riding, W. of Thorne. *Fishley*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth. *Fishouse*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

FISHKARD, a town of Pembrokeshire, which carries on a considerable trade in herrings, this town, with Newport, curing above 1000 barrels annually. It is situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in 5 or 6 fathoms water, 242 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

FISHKILL, a town of New York.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, in Africa, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30. 30. S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent forests by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

Fishtoft, Linc. near Boston. *Fishwick*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Fiskerton*, E. of Lincoln, on the Witham.

FISMES, a town in the dept. of the Marne, situated on the Vesle, 15 miles NW. of Rheims.

FISTELLA, or the FEFZA, a town in Morocco, the inhabitants of which trade in fine garments. It is 150 miles NE. of Morocco.

Fittleworth, Sussex, E. of Petworth. *Fitling*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Fits*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Fittleford*, Dorsets. N. of Stourminster. *Fittleton*, Wilts, near Ambresbury. *Fitzford*, Devons. near Tavistock. *Fitzhead*, Somers. E. of Wivelscomb.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, 85 miles S. of Buda.

Five Mile Cross, Rutland, between Stamford and Grantham.

Five Mile Bridge, in Cork, Munster.

Five Mile Town, in Tyrone, Ulster, 18 miles from Dublin.

FIUM. See FAYOUM.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a populous sea-port town of Carniola, on the Adriatic, noted for good grapes, figs, and other fruits.

Fixby, Yorks. near Huthersfield. *Flackleton*, SE. of Northampton. *Fladbury*, Worc. 2 miles NW. of Evesham. *Fladmore*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Kirby Moorside. *Flaghouses*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Flamberds*, Essex, S. of Malden. *Flamberds*, Middl. in the parish of Harrow on the Hill.

FLAM-

Flamborough Head, a remarkable promontory of Yorkshire, the white cliffs of which are seen at a considerable distance at sea, and serve for a direction to mariners. Unnumbered multitudes of sea fowls nestle here among the rocks, and fill the air with their cries. It is 5 miles nearly E. of Burlington. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 0. 4. E.

Flamborough, Yorks. a village situated on the promontory which forms Burlington Bay. *Flamborough*, Nottingh. in the parishes of Orston and Staunton. *Flamsted*, Herts. on the river Verlam, 2 miles from Market Street. *Flamston*, Wilts, between Wardour Castle and Sarum. *Flanchford*, Surry, in Ryegate parish.

Flanders, a province of the Netherlands, or Belgium, heretofore divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders, but now annexed to France. It's greatest length is about 60 miles, and it's breadth 50. It is bounded on the W. by the German Ocean and Artois; on the N. by the mouth of the Scheldt and the sea; on the E. by Brabant and Hainault; and on the S. by Hainault and Artois. It is a champaign country, uncommonly fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is wholesome. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table linens, lace, and tapestry, are yet thought to be superior to all others.

Flander's Hall, Warw. near Athelston. *Flansham*, Sussex, near Felpham. *Flasby*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Skipton. *Flasby*, Yorks. between Wetherby and Boroughbridge. *Flask*, W. of Durham.

Flattery, Cape, on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 124. 57. W. Also a cape on the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 14. 56. S. lon. 145. 17. E.

Flavell Flivord, Worces. between Alcester and Worcester.

Flavigni, a town in the dept. of Cote d'Or, situated on the Ozerai, 27 miles WNW. of Dijon.

Flaunden, Herts, between Rickmansworth and Berkhamsted. *Flawford*, Nott. near Ruddington. *Flaxfleet*, Yorks. E. Riding, near S. Cave. *Flaxley*, Glouc. 2 miles from Mitchel Dean, and 3 from Newnham. *Flaxton*, 5 miles NE. of York. *Flaxyards*, Ches. NE. of Beeston Castle.

Fleche, La, a little town in the dept. of Sarte, seated on the river Loire, 22 miles NE. of Angers.

Fleckney, Leic. 5 miles W. of Hallaton. *Fledborough*, Nott. E. of Tuxford. *Fleet*, a river in Nottinghamshire, running into the Trent, at Girtow. *Fleet*, Devons. near Modbury. *Fleet*, Linc. in the Fens, near Gedney. *Fleet*, Dorsets. near Melcomb Regis.

Fleet, a little river of Kirkcudbrightshire, which winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, and enters Wigtown Bay by the village of Gatehouse.

Flegg, Norfolk, a peninsula near Acle, containing 13 villages, whose names terminate in *by*. *Flckenhoe*, Warw. in Wolphamcote parish. *Flemdyke*, Camb. runs 5 miles from Hinkeston towards Horseheath. *Fleming Place*, Essex, NE. of Billericay.

Flemings, a town of New Jersey.

Flempton, Suffolk, SE. of Lackford.

Flesberg, a sea-port town, the capital of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is a place of considerable commerce, with a harbour on the Baltic, deep enough for large ships. It is 13 miles N. of Sleswick. Lat. 54 50. N. lon. 9. 29. E.

Fleshland, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Flesh, two rivers in Kerry, Munster.

Fletcham, Yorks. NE. of Hornby Castle. *Fletchamsted*, Warw. 2 miles from Coventry. *Fletching*, Sussex, between Lewes and E. Grinsted. *Fletton*, Hunt. near Peterborough.

Fleurus, a village of Namur, in the Netherlands, where Prince Waldeck was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1690. The allies lost about 5000 men killed, and 4000 prisoners, with 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle-drums, and 92 standards and colours.

Fleury, a town in the dept. of Loiret; and a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais.

Flie, or Vlielandt, an island on the coast of Holland, situated at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, 5 miles N. from the Texel. It is situated on the river Vlie, which runs into the German Ocean between this island and the island of Schelling.

Fliford, NE. of Worcester, near Grafton. *Flimby*, or *Flingby*, Cumb. near Maryport. *Flimwell*, Kent, SW. of Cranbrook.

Flint, a small town, the capital of Flintshire, without much trade, or a market. It is situated on the river Dee, 12 miles WNW. of Chester, and 193 NW. of London.

Flintham, Nottingh. 4 miles from Bingham *Flinthouse*, Essex, N. of Billericay. *Flinton*, Yorks. in Holderness.

Flintshire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the NW. by the Irish Sea; on the N. and NE. by a large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the E. by the river Dee and part of Cheshire; and on the S. and SW. by Denbighshire. It is about 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 in breadth. Part of Flintshire stretches E. of the Dee, a tract about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 across, insulated by Cheshire, Shropshire, and Denbighshire. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 2 market towns, and 28 parishes. The northern part produces wheat; there is

also much wood. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. They have honey also, of which they make mead, a liquor much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clywd, Wheeler, Sevion, Elwy, and Alien. The valleys contain coal and freestone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone, but no flint. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The detached part is mostly a level country.

Flintstone, Dorsetsh. in the parish of S. Perrot. *Fletcham*, Norfolk, E. of Castle Rising. *Flittes Felt*, Northumb. near the head of the Tyne. *Flitton*, Bedf. SE. of Ampthill. *Flitwick*, Bedfords. between Ampthill and Tuddington.

FLIX, a town of Catalonia, 20 miles NW. of Tortosa.

Flixborough, Linc. has a ferry over the Trent to Axholm Isle. *Flixthorp*, Nott. between Wirksop and Blith. *Flixton*, Yorks. NW. of Hunanby. *Flixton*, Lanc. SW. of Manchester. *Flixton*, Suff. near Leostoff, *Flixton*, Suffolk, near Bungay. *Flodden*, Northumb. on the Till, betwixt the Glen and Tweed, famous for a victory gained, Sept. 9, 1513, by the English over the Scots, who had invaded the kingdom in the absenee of Henry VIII. at Tournay. The Scots lost about 10,000 men, including King James IV. and the flower of their nobility and gentry; the loss of the English amounted to about 5000. *Flokesborrow*, Lanc. SW. of Cartmel. *Flordon*, Norf. SE. of Wyndham.

FLORENCE, a celebrated and beautiful city of Italy, the capital of Tuscany, situated in the middle of the Vale of Arno. The prospect here is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country-houses, and gardens. It was founded by the soldiers of Sylla, destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. For curiosities, this city is the principal in Italy, after Rome. The architecture of the houses, in general, is executed in a good taste, the streets are clean, and paved witth large broad stones, chisseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The squares are spacious, and the palaces, churches, and other public structures, are in a splendid style of architecture, with pillars, statues, pyramids, and fountains, in almost every street. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are 4 bridges, within sight of each other. That called Ponte de la Trinita is built of white marble, and adorned with 4 statues, representing the seasons, and other ornaments. The Florentine merchants were formerly men of vast wealth, and one of them, about the middle of the 15th century, built that grand fabric, which, from the name of it's founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He failed under the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the residence of the grand dukes. Besides the gardens, furniture, antique statues, paintings, &c. which are justly and universally admired, here are various other curiosities, as the cabinets of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. In the year 1530, Alexander de Medicis was created Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Emperor Charles V. and in 1737, the family of Medicis became extinct, when Florence and the duchy of Tuscany fell to the duke of Lorraine, afterwards emperor. Florence contains a university, and is 125 miles NNW. of Rome. Lat. 43. 46. N. lon. 11. 20. E.

FLORENT, ST. a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Loire, 19 miles SW. of Angers.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the rivers Armance and Armancon, 15 miles NE. of Auxerre, and 80 SE. of Paris.

FLORENTINO, one of the 3 provinces of Tuscany, in Italy. The Arno rises in this province, and runs through the middle of it. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, an island of the Azores, about 30 miles long and 9 broad. Santa Cruz is the capital, but Lagens is the most populous town, besides which it has some hamlets. The number of inhabitants is about 1300 or 1400. It is fertile, and takes it's name from the numberless flowers which grow wild in every part of the island.

FLORIDA, a country of N. America, bounded on the W. by Louisiana, on the N. by Louisiana and Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided into E. and W. East Florida extends about 350 miles from N. to S. and 160 from E. to W. West Florida is about 200 miles from E. to W. and 50 from N. to S. St. Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the least fertile; yet even here two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously all the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. In many places, vines are successfully cultivated, and the ranges of cattle are immense. The king of Spain holds possession of Florida; but the Indians, or native Americans, are pretty numerous.

Flotz, a town of Anhalt Zerbst, in Upper Saxony; and a town of Walachia.

Flour, St. a town in the dept. of Cantal, before the revolution, capital of Upper Auvergne. Here is a manufacture of knives, cloths, and carpets, and it's fairs are noted for the sale of mules, corn, and rye. It is 45 miles nearly S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris.

Flower, Surry, near Godstone. *Flower*, Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry. *Flowfare*, Nott. in the parish of Barneby in the Willows. *Flowton*, Suff. SE. of Plisto.

* *Flurry Bridge*, in Louth, Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin.

Flushing, a town of the United Provinces, in the Isle of Walcheren, in Zealand, with a good harbour, and an extensive foreign trade. It is 4 miles SW. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 29. N. lon. 3. 35. E.

Flushing, Cornw. in Falmouth Harbour. *Foal, Upper* and *Lower*, Staff. near Checkley. *Fobbing*, Essex, near Canvey Island.

Fochabers, a town of Banffshire, near the river Spey. In it's neighbourhood is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the Duke of Gordon.

Fochia Nova, a sea-port of Natolia, situated at the mouth of the Hermus, (near which the Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians, in 1650) 28 miles NW. of Smyrna.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Fogaras, a town of Transylvania, seated on the Alauta, the see of a Greek bishop.

Foggia, a town of Capitanata, in Naples, the staple for wool for all the adjacent country.

Foggart, in Louth, Leinster.

Foglia, a river of Urbino, in the pope's territories, which falls into the Adriatic at Pesano.

Fogo. See Fuego.

Fogthorp, Yorks. E. Riding, W. of Spalding Moor.

Foiana, in Capitanata, Naples.

Foix, a town in the dept. of Arriege, containing about 3500 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper works. Foix and it's district, (on the banks of the Arriege, divided into Upper and Lower) were formerly an independent country, but were united to France by Henry IV. It is seated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 9 miles N. of Tarascon.

Fokerble, Yorks. W. Riding, near the Trent, NW. of Burton. *Fokeshill*, Warw. 2 miles from Coventry.

Fokien, a province of China, forming the coast opposite to the Island of Formosa. The climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy. It is cultivated in every part, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, being well watered, from a method which the inhabitants have of conveying the water upon terraces, placed one above another. They trade in precious stones, quicksilver, steel, and various utensils, silk, linen, calicoes, musk, &c. This district has produced a great number of learned men: but every town has its peculiar dialect, a circumstance which proves inconvenient to travellers. Foutcheon is the capital.

Fokingham, a town in Lincolnshire, standing on a rising ground, in a wholesome air, with abundance of springs, about 8 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 107 from London. Market on Thursday.

Fokington, Suff. W. of Pevensey. *Fold*, Midd. between Barnet and Kick's End. *Foldingworth*, Linc. SW. of Market Raisin. *Folethorp*, Linc. SE. of Alford.

Foligno, a town of Umbria, in the pope's territories, remarkable for it's paper mills, silk manufactures, and sweetmeats. It contains 8 churches, and 23 convents, and is 69 miles N. of Rome.

*Folkstone, an ancient town on the S. coast of Kent. It stands on hilly ground, and the streets are narrow and incommodious. A multitude of fishing smacks belong to the harbour, and some vessels are built here. Two hoys sail alternately, every other week, to London. It is 8 miles SW. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Folkesworth, Huntingdons. near Stilton. *Folke*, Dors. 1 mile W. of Candal Marsh. *Follifoot*, Yorks. W. Riding, in Spoforth parish. *Followshy*, Durham, between Newcastle and Hilton Castle. *Follow*, Derbys. in the High Peak.

Fondi, a town of Lavora, in Naples, situated in a bad air, near a lake of the same name, 42 miles NW. of Capua.

Fonseca, Gulf of. See Amapalla.

Font, a river in Northumb. which runs into the German Ocean, a little below Newbiggen.

Fontainbleau, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, remarkable for it's magnificent palace, late a hunting seat of the kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE. of Paris.

Fontain L'Eveque, a town in the dept. of the North, situated near the river Sambre, 3 miles W. of Charleroy.

Fontain's Abbey, Yorks. W. Riding, in Rippon parish.

Fontarabia, a small, sea-port town of Guiposcoa, situated on the river Bidassoa, 18 miles SW. of Bayonne. It has a good harbour, though dry at low water, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill. Lat. 42. 25. N. lon. 1. 49. W.

Fontenai de Comte, a town in the dept. of La Vendee, noted for a woollen manufacture, and it's 3 great annual fairs for cattle and mules. It is seated on the river Vendee, 25 miles NE. of Rochelle.

Fontenoy, a village in Hainault, near which

which, in May, 1745, the English and their allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French, under Marshal Saxe. The English were at first successful and confident of victory, but through the misbehaviour of the Dutch, were obliged to quit the field of battle with considerable loss. That of the French, however, was not much less. It is 4 miles SE. of Tournay.

FONTENOY, a town in the dept. of the Meurthe; and a town in the dept. of the Aisne.

FONTEVRAULT, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 6 miles E. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris.

Fonthill, Gifford, and *Bishop's*, Wilts, E. of Hindon. *Fontmell, Great* and *Little*, Dorsets. *Foot's Cray*, Kent, 12 miles from London.

FORADADA, a small island in Majorca.

Forbridge, or *Forsbrook*, Staffords. near Cheadle.

FORCALQUIER, a town in the dept. of the the Lower Alps, situated on the little river Laye, 26 miles NE. of Aix.

FORCHEIM, a town of Bamberg, in Franconia.

Ford, Durham, near Lanchester. *Ford*, Kent, in Wrotham parish. *Ford*, Kent, in Godmersham parish. *Ford*, Middlesex, near Ashford. *Ford*, W. of Shrewsbury. *Ford*, Sussex, on the river between Arundel and it's haven. *Ford*, Staff. near Grindon. *Ford*, Glouces. in the parish of Guiting Temple. *Fordcastle*, Northumb. in Woller lordship. *Ford Green*, Staff. between Newcastle under Line and Leek. *Ford Hall*, Warw. in the precinct of Aspley. *Fordham*, Camb. NW. of Newmarket. *Fordham*, Essex, NW. of Colchester. *Fordham*, Norf. S. of Downham. *Forabook*, Midd. between Acton and Ealing.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hants, with a manufacture of tickings, in which a great number of looms are employed. It was formerly much larger than it is now, having often suffered by fire. It is situated on the Avon, 20 miles W. of Winchester, and 87 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Fordington, near Dorchester, and once a suburb to that town. *Fordley*, Staff. SW. of Dunwich. *Fordmore*, Devonshire, in Plympton parish. *Fordon*, Yorks. NW. of Burlington. *Ford's Water*, Essex, near Hadleigh. *Fordwich*, a member of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, in which excellent trouts are taken. It is 3 miles NE. of Canterbury, and 8. W. of Sandwich.

Fore, in West Meath, Leinster.

FORELAND, NORTH, is the NE. point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of London: the Nase, in Essex, on the opposite side of what is accounted the mouth of the Thames, is about 40 miles over. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected as a sea-mark.

FORELAND SOUTH, a headland on the E. coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Between the two Forelands is the noted road, called the Downs, to which those promontories afford great security.

Forest, in Dublin, Leinster.

FOREST TOWNS, 4 towns of Austrian Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swisserland, from Basil to Zurich. Their names are Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld.

FOREZ, a ci-devant country of France, chiefly a large and fertile valley, intersected by several streams which fall into the Loire. Roanne and Montbrisson are the principal towns. It now forms part of the dept. of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a county of Scotland. See ANGUSSHIRE.

*FORFAR, the county-town of the shire of Angus, contains many neat modern houses, and has a considerable manufacture of linen. It is 14 miles SW. of Montrose, and 23 NE. of Perth.

FORGES, a town in the department of Lower Seine, remarkable for it's mineral waters.

Forgland, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Forkhill, in Armagh, Ulster.

Forland, Cumb. E. of Brampton. *Forland, East*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

FORLI, a town, capital of a territory of Romagna, in Italy. It is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 12 miles SSW. of Ravenna.

Formark Hall, Derbys. near Swarnston on Trent. *Formby*, Lanc. on the sea, near Altmouth, among marshy grounds, where an excellent turf is dug, that serves both for fire and candle.

FORMELLO, a town in the Patrimonio, 10 miles NW. of Rome.

FORMOSA, or TAIOUAN, an island in the Chinese Sea, separated from the province of Fokien by a street, about 60 miles over, where narrowest. It is about 240 miles in length, and 60 where broadest, and is subject to the emperor of China, although the eastern part is mostly held by the natives. The plains are fertilised by numberless rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through it's whole extent from N. to S. It's air is pure and wholesome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are also common here. This island received it's name of Formosa from the Europeans, on account of it's singular beauty. In the spring of 1782, a great part of it was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed by a hurricane and inundation of the sea.

FORMOSA, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 6 miles long and 3 wide. The soil is fertile, and well cover-

ed

ed with trees, but it wants springs of good water. Lat. 11. 29. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Forncet, Norf. SE. of Windham.

FORNELLO, a town of Moliso, in Naples.

Fornham All Saints, Fornham Genesis, and *Fornham, St. Martin's*, Suffolk, near Bury. *Fornside* Cumb. near Keswick.

FORRES, a town of Murrayshire, containing some manufactures of linen and sewing thread. Near it is an ancient, remarkable column, 25 feet in height, and 3 in breadth, carved with soldiers, on horseback and on foot, &c. supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes, near the spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. before their final retreat from Scotland, called *King Sweno's Stone*, or *The Danish Pillar*. Forres is situated on an eminence, near a small river, 2 miles E. of the river Findhorn, and 10 miles nearly W. of Elgin.

Forrest Hill, NE. of Oxford. *Forrest Row*, Suss. *Forset*, Yorks. SE. of Barnard's Castle. *Forsten*, Dorsets. NW. of Charminster. *Forsten*, Northumb. near Chester in the Wall.

Fort Chester, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Forten, Shrops. near Cause Castle.

FORT DAUPHIN, a fortress of the Island of Madagascar, on the southern coast, built by the French, in 1643, but long since abandoned.

FORTEVENTURA, or FUERTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined together by an isthmus, about 12 miles long. The soil is fertile in wheat, barley, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, well watered and supplied with a variety of timber. There is also a prodigious abundance of dates, mastic, olives, orchel for dying, and a species of fig-tree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk. An incredible quantity of goats milk cheese is made here, the island breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year, whose flesh is fatter, better coloured, and sweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. It affords also plenty of beeves. There are 3 towns on the eastern coast, Langla, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro; and there is a good road for shipping, between this island and the Island of Lobos. Lat. 28. 4. N. lon. 14. 32. W.

FORTH, one of the finest rivers in Scotland, which rises near the bottom of the Lomond Hills. Between Stirling and Alloa, it meanders so much through a beautiful country, that it is 24 miles by water between these two places, although only 4 by land. After a course of near 40 miles, it expands below Stirling into a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. See CANAL, GREAT.

Forthampton, Glouc. 5 miles W. of Tewkesbury. *Forton*, a river of Devons. which runs into the Credy, near Crediton. *Forton*, Staff. near Newport in Shrops. *Fortoy*, Glouc. in Nibley parish.

FORTROSE, a decayed town in Ross-shire, situated on the Murray Firth.

Forty Feet Way, Northamp. in the Roman Way from Castor to Stamford. *Forty Hill*, Midd. in the parish of Enfield. *Forwood*, Warw. near Whitley. *Foryberry*, Cornw. near Botreaux Castle. *Foscot*, N. of Buckingham. *Foshaw*, Warw. near Solihull.

FOSSANO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. of Coni.

FOSSE, the Roman Military Way, begins at Totness, and passing through Exeter, Bath, Cirencester, Leicester, Newark, and Lincoln, to Barton upon Humber, is yet visible in many parts, though of 1400 years standing. There were fosses, or ditches, made by the side of it.

Fosse, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Ouse, near York. *Fosse Dike*, Linc. parts Lindsey and Kesteven, and is seven miles in length. *Fosse*, or *Leven*, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Irish Sea at Leven Sands.

FOSSOMBONE, a town of Urbino.

Foston, Leic. near Kilby. *Foston*, Yorks. near Knaresborough. *Fotherby*, Lincolns. SW. of Saltfleet.

FOTHERINGAY, a town of Northamptonshire, situated near the river Nen, 2 miles N. of Oundle, and 9 S. of Stamford. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, in which King Richard III. was born, and in which the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, was confined and beheaded. It was destroyed by order of James I.

Fothog, Heref. on the borders of Brecknock. *Fovant*, Wilts, between Hindon and Downton.

FOUE, or FAOUA, a town of Egypt, seated on the W. branch of the Nile, 16 miles SE. of Rosetta.

FOUGERES, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in leather. In the year 1202, this town was taken by John, King of England. It is seated on the river Coesnon, 25 miles NE. of Rennes.

Foulbridge, Yorks. N. Riding, S. of Pickering Forest. *Foulby*, Yorks. SE. of Wakefield. *Foulderby*, Staffords. NE. of Walsall. *Fouldrey Pile*, Lanc. a rock near Foulney Isle. *Foulkton*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Flixton. *Foulmere*, 9 miles from Cambridge, SE. of Royston. *Foulney Isle*, Lanc. in Lonsdale, SW. of the Sands.

FOULSHAM, a small town of Norfolk, 16 miles NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Foulthorp, Durh. near Stockton. *Foundington*, Suff. near Chichester. *Fountain Abbey*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Boroughbridge. *Four Feet Island*, Kent, Margate Road.

Four Mile Water, a village in Waterford, Munster, 4 miles from Clonmell.

FOURNEAUX, a small, low, circular island

of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. Some inhabitants and cocoa trees were seen. Lat. 17. 11. S. lon. 143. 7. W.

Fourness, Lanc. in Loynsdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Duddon Sands; here are stately ruins of an old abbey. The continuation of Fourness Fells to the S. forms a promontory running out into the sea, or rather the sands, which are crossed at low water by the assistance of guides. *Four Shire Stones*, Oxfords. near Castleton, *Fowberry*, Northamb. near Ogle. *Fowchurch*, Heref. SE. of Golden Vale.

FOWEY, or FOY, a populous and flourishing town and harbour of Cornwall, seated at the mouth of the river Fowey, which, rising in the NE. part of the country, and running in a SW. direction, passes Lestwithiel, and here falls into the English Channel, being very broad and deep, and forming a commodious and safe harbour, capable of receiving large vessels. It was formerly, for it's maritime exertions, made a member of the Cinque Ports, and now has a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It has a respectable foreign trade, and is 32 miles SW. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Fowlness, Norf. NE. of Oxborough. *Fowlness*, an island E. of Walfleet. *Fowl Sutton*, SE. of Yorks. *Fowmind*, Heref. W. of the Golden Vale. *Fownhope*, SE. of Hereford, on the Wye. *Foxall*, Suffolk, SE. of Ipswich. *Foxbrooke*, Staff. NW. of Draycot. *Foxcoat*, Northamp. near Towcester. *Foxcoat*, Warw. a member of Ilmington. *Foxdenton*, Lanc. NE. of Manchester.

FOXFORD, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, situated on the river May, (which about a mile and a half below, falls into Lough Conn) 8 miles nearly N. of Castlebar.

Foxham, Wilts, NW. of Calne. *Foxheard*, Suff. between Clare and Sudbury. *Foxholes*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Foxholes*, Yorks. W. of Burlington.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago, 16 in number. They are seated between the E. coast of Khamtschatka, and the W. coast of N. America, between 52 and 55. deg. of N. latitude, and are so named, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes, with which they abound. The inhabitants dress in furs, and ornament their heads with showy caps. They live together in societies of families united, which form what they call a race, who mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island account themselves of the same race, and each looks upon the island as a possession which is common to all individuals of the same society. They have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. When they dress their food, they make use of a hollow stone, in which they place their fish or flesh; they then cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it; and by this mode of cookery the meat retains more of it's succulency. The meat intended for keeping, is dried without salt, in the open air. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. The Russians trade with them, and call their islands the Lyssic Ostrova.

Foxley, Norf. SW. of Repeham. *Foxley*, Wilts, near Malmsbury. *Foxton*, Camb. near Harlston. *Foxton*, Durham, W. of Foulthorp. *Foxton*, Leic. 2 miles from Market Harborough. *Foye*, Heref. N. of Rosse. *Foye Well*, Cornw. SE. of Camelford. *Foynton*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey. *Foyston*, Yorks. W. of Knaresborough.

FRAGA, a strong town of Arragon, situated on a sharp rock, near the Cinca, 46 miles ESE. of Saragossa. The gardens produce plenty of herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are barren.

Framesden, Suffolk, near Debenham. *Framfield*, Suss. between Ashdown Forest and Haylsham. *Framilodge*, Gloucesters. the passage over the Severn to Newnham. *Framingham*, Norf. SE. of Norwich.

FRAMLINGHAM, a large, old, and but indifferently built town of Suffolk, with a castle, supposed to have been built by some of the kings of the E. Angles; the walls yet standing, are 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with 13 towers above them. Here the Princess Mary retired, before her elevation to the crown, on the death of her brother, Edward VI. It is noted for a large, stately church, built all of black flint, and is pleasantly situated in a fruitful soil and healthy air, near the source of the river Ore, (by some called Winckuill) 30 miles E. of Bury, and 88 miles NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Framlington, Northumb. a member of the manor of Felton.

FRAMPTON, a town of Dorsetshire, seated on the river Frome, which abounds with excellent trout, 12 miles NW. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by by S. of London. It's Market on Thursday is almost disused.

Frampton, Glouc. between Stroud and the head of the Isis. *Frampton*, Linc. S. of Boston. *Frampton*, Berks, in E. Hendred parish. *Frampton Cotterel*, Glouc. 5 miles SW. of Sodbury. *Frampton upon Severn*, a parish of Glouc. between Berkley and Newnham.

FRANCE, including Belgium, or the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, is a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the English Channel, the German Ocean, and Holland; on the E. by Germany, Swisserland, and Piedmont; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenean Mountains;

tains; extending from 4. 48. W. to 8. 22. E. lon. and from 42. 24. to 51. 24. N. lat. From Spain, on the S. to Holland, it's extent nearly is 700 miles; and about 650 from the most easterly part of the department of the Lower Rhine, to the westerly part of that of Finisterre. The air, particularly in the interior parts of the country, is, in general, mild and wholesome, and their weather more clear and settled than in England: in the northern provinces, however, the winters are intensely cold. The soil is agreeably diversified, and yields corn, wine and oil; figs, prunes, and various highly flavoured fruits; tobacco, hemp, flax, manna, saffron, and many drugs. Silk is also produced in great plenty. The forests are extensive, and the mineral productions various. It's situation is favourable to commerce, and the inhabitants have long availed themselves of many of their natural advantages. The principal rivers of France are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Seine, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Somme, the Var, the Adour, &c. the advantages of which, in commerce and conveniency, are considerably improved by the artificial rivers and canals which have been executed. The most considerable mountains, besides the Alps and Pyrenees, are Mount Jura, the Cevennes, and Mount Dor. Wolves excepted, France contains few animals, wild or tame, that are not to be found in England. The present government of France is a republic, established professedly on the principles of equality; and they have not any national establishment of religion. The French, in their manners appear more affable and easy than their neighbours on the east; less trifling and ceremonius than those on the south; and not so absorbed in the pursuit of gain as the English and Dutch. Their polite, elegant, and easy language, is more generally spoken, than any other in the world.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a ci devant province of France, so called, because it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and situated in the centre.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 45 leagues in circumference. Indigo is the general object of cultivation, and attempts have been made to rear cochineal, as the island abounds with the plant on which the insect lie, but a small bird is sure to destroy them. It's ebony is the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. Here are numerous groves of oranges and citrons, and the pine apple grows spontaneously in great perfection. Here is also abundance of black cattle, venison, and wild fowl, with potatoes, and other leguminous roots. There are two fine harbours, one on the E. side, and the other on the W. This island was first discovered by the Dutch, in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the Prince of Orange. About 40 years after, they began to form settlements here, but in the beginning of the present century the colony was withdrawn, and the island was taken possession of by the French, in whose hands it has remained ever since. The inhabitants, black and white, amount to about 20,000. Lat. 20. 10. S. lon. 57. 29. E.

FRANCKFORT ON THE MAINE, a free imperial city of Franconia, noted for it's two great annual fairs. The Calvinists and Jews here are numerous, industrious, and rich, but lie under divers sumptuary restrictions. The magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Maine, which divides it in two parts, 15 miles NE. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 1. N. lon. 8. 22. E.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, a town of the Middle Marche, in Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for it's three great fairs, and it's university. It is situated on the river Oder, 48 miles SE. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 14. 39. E.

FRANCHE COMTE, a ci-devant province of France, now included in the three dept. of Doubs, Mount Jura, and Upper Saone. Almost one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, pasture, hemp, &c. and the rest is mountainous; but breeds excellent cattle, with some corn and wine. Besançon was the capital.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Liege.

Franchis, Sussex, NW. of Burwash.

Francks, Kent, E. of the Grays.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a flourishing town, with a fine harbour, in the N. part of St. Domingo. It is the capital of the French part, properly so called, of that island. Lat. 19. 46. N. lon. 72. 18. W.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, nearly in the centre of the empire, extending about 95 miles from E. to W. and 88 from N. to S. The middle parts are fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the frontiers are mountainous, woody, and little cultivated.

Francton, Warwicks. on the Foss, near Dunsmore Heath. *Francton, English* and *Welch*, Shrops. near Elesmere.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a neat town of W. or Dutch Friesland, with an university. The public buildings are magnificent. It is situated on 2 canals, 7 miles SW. of Lewarden.

FRANK, a town of S. Carolina.

Frankfield, Sussex. *Frankby*, Chesh. between the Dee and Mersey.

FRANKENDAL, a town of the Lower Palatine, circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on a navigable canal, which communicates

nicates with the Rhine, 8 miles NNW. of Manheim.

FRANKESTEIN, a town of Munsterburg, in Silesia; also a town of Darmstadt; and a town of Deux Ponts.

Frankford, in King's county, Leinster.

FRANKFORT, a town of Kentucky, situated on the river Kentucky, in lat. 38. 3. N. and lon. 85. 12. W.

Frankham, Dorsets. in the parish of Ryme Intrinseca. *Frankley*, Worces. between Bromsgrove and Birmingham.

FRANKLYN, a county of Pennsylvania, and a county of Georgia.

FRANKLYNVILLE, a town of Kentucky.

FRANKS, a town of Pennsylvania.

Fransden, Suff. *Fransham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. NE. of Swaffham. *Frantone*, Glouc. in Winchcombe parish. *Frastenby*, Yorks. near Scarborough. *Frathorp*, Yorks. S. of Burlington. *Frating*, Essex, E. of Wivenhoe.

FRAUENFIELD, a town of Swisserland, capital of Thorgau. Here, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons assemble in general diet. It is 14 miles SW. of Constance.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Posen, in Poland; and a town of Poland on the frontiers of Silesia.

Frau, a river of Anglesea, which runs into the Irish Channel at Aberfraw.

FRAZERSBURG, a small town of Aberdeenshire, situated near the Promontory, called Kinnard's Head, on which there is a light-house. It has a tolerable harbour, and is 40 miles nearly N. of Aberdeen.

Freaby, Leices. near Waltham on the Would. *Freasley*, Warwicks. between Wheatley and Polesworth. *Freckleton*, Lanc. on the Ribble, S. of Kirkham.

FREDBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria; a town of Stiria; and a town of Werteravia, circle of Upper Rhine.

FREDENBURG, a town of Westphalia.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia, in N. America, situated on the river Alatamaha. The island it stands on, called St. Simon's, is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lat. 31. 6. N. lon. 80. 20 W.

FREDERICK, a town of New Brunswick, in Acadia, situated on the N. side of the river St. John, in lat. 46. 3. N. and lon. 66. 45. W.

FREDERICK TOWN, 2 towns of Maryland.

FREDERICSBURG, a factory on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, situated on the S. side of the Rappahannoc River. It contains about 200 houses, and is 20 miles S. by W. of Falmouth. Lat. 38. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

FREDERICSHALL, a sea-port town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Tiste, 48 miles S. of Christiania. The harbour is commodious, but the large quantity of saw dust brought down the river from the different saw mills occasions an annual expence to clear it away. At the siege of this place Charles XII. of Sweden lost his life. Lat. 59. 2. N. lon. 10. 55. E.

FREDERICS ODE, a town of Jutland, seated near the sea, 50 miles N. of Sleswick.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Sleswick, situated on the river Eyder.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, 26 miles W. of Frederickshall.

FREDERICSTOWN, a town of Maryland, situated on the Potomac river, 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 77. 30. W.

FREDERICK'S TOWN, a town of N. America, capital of New Brunswick.

Frederickstown, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Freeburg, Yorks. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Freethorp*, Norf. SW. of Yarmouth. *Fregthorp*, Rutl. N. of Colliweston.

FREISENGEN, a town and bishopric in the circle of Bavaria.

FREJUS, a town in the dept. of Var. It was the Forum Julii of the Romans; and had then a sea-port on the sea coast, which is now a mile and a half distant. There still remains an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. Lat. 43. 26. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Frekenham, Suff. near Mildenhall. *Frekenham*, Norf. on the Bure, opposite Cows Hill. *Frekingham*, Leic. NE. of Fokingham. *Freemanton*, Hants, SE. of King's Clere. *Fremington*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Freemington*, Devons. W. of Barnstaple. *Frenchay*, Glouc. a hamlet in the parish of Winterbourn.

Frenchfurze, in Kildare, Leinster. *Frenchpark*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Frendsbury, Kent, near Chatham. *Frendvile*, Kent, S. of Betshanger. *Fennall*, Essex, between N. and S. Benfleet. *Frense*, Norfolk, N. of Diss. *Frensham*, Surry, 3 miles S. of Farnham. It is noted for a pool, near 3 miles in compass, which abounds in excellent carp. *Frensted*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Frent*, Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells.

FRESCATI, a beautiful village in the pope's territories. This place, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of landscape painters, who travel into Italy for improvement; where the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces charm the eye as it wanders among those delightful villages. Frescati is 12 miles from Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. lon. 12. 42. E.

Fresden, Herts, N. of Berkhampstead. *Freshford*, Somers. SE. of Bath.

*FRESHFORD, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 64 miles from Dublin.

Freshwater Bay, and *Cliffs*, Isle of Wight, SE. of the Needles. *Freshwater Bay* and *Isle*, Isle of Wight, W. of the Needles. *Fresingfield*, Suffolk, between Framlingham and Harleston. *Fresley*, Warw. a member of Polesworth. *Freston*, Linc. near Boston. *Freston*, Suffolk, S. of Ipswich. *Freswick*, NE. of York. *Frethorn*, Glouc. NE. of Frampton upon Severn. Fair Rosamond, mistress to Henry II. was born in a house in this parish, which stood on the banks of the Severn. *Freton*, Norf. SW. of Saxlingham. *Frettenham*, Norf. between Repeham and Hickling. *Frewen*, Cornw. *Friarn Barnet*, Midd. near Coney Hatch.

FRINCENTI, a town of Principato Citra.

Fridathorp, Yorks. E. Riding, E. of Kirby under Dale.

FRIDBERG, a town of Mansfield, in Upper Saxony.

FRIDBERG, a town of Brandenburg.

FRIDBERG, 3 towns in Silesia.

FRIDBURG. See FREDBURG.

FRIDBURG, a town in E. Friesland.

FRIDING, a town of Austrian Suabia.

FRIDLAND, or FRIEDLAND, a town of Natangen, in Prussia; a town of Olmutz, in Moravia, a town of Lusatia; a town of Boleslau, in Bohemia; and a town of Mecklenburg, in Upper Saxony.

FREDLINGEN, a town of Suabia.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that seemed to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, the Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, consisting of more than 60. New Amsterdam is the largest, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. It is intersected by straight and pleasant roads, with fruit trees on each side, which provide shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Middleburg is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapee, and Lefooga, to the other principal islands. The general appearances of these islands conveys an idea of exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are uncommonly large, particularly the tall cocoa palm, and a species of fig, with narrow-pointed leaves. It is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest vegetable productions: such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, sugar-cane, and a fruit like nectarine. Here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and some which they have not. Their breed of hogs is as scanty as those of the Society Islands; but they received from the English some valuable additions to their stock, both of vegetables and animals. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets, of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers, so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter to an immense variety of shell-fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. These islands lie between 19. 40. and 21. 30. deg. S. lat. and between 170. and 180. of W. lon. Under the general name of Friendly Islands, are sometimes comprehended Boscawen's, Kepple's, and Prince William's Islands, and the group of the Hapaee Islands, amounting altogether to about 150.

Frierning, Essex, near Ingatestone and Writtle. *Friers*, Herts, near King's Langley. *Friers*, Herts, E. of Standon. *Friers*, Kent, NE. of Aylsford. *Friery*, Somersets. E. of Bruton.

FRIESACH, a town of the middle Marche, Brandenburg.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the county of Oldenburg; on the S. by the bishoprick of Munster; and on the W. and SW. by the sea and Groningen. It consists chiefly of meadow land, and is subject to Prussia. The counts of Friesland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II. king of Prussia, seized the country in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the Emperor Leopold. George II. however, king of England, as duke of Brunswick Luneburg, laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in 1691, with Prince Christian Erbchard, making his pretensions known to the regency of E. Friesland, and the aulic chamber of the empire: but the king of Prussia, denying the authority of the emperor of regency, and threatning to support his actions by force of arms, he was suffered to remain in possession.

FRIESLAND, WEST, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the S. and W. by the Zuyder Zee and Overyssel, on the N. by the German Ocean; and on the E. by Groningen and Overyssel. In Oostergow there is good pasturage, and some arable land; Westergow is more fenny, but abounds with fish and fowl. There is a dialect used here more nearly resembling the old English than any other in Europe. A part of North Holland is also called West Friesland.

Friselton, Northumberland, a member of Woller. *Frikley*, Yorks. W. Riding, NE. of

of Barnesley. *Frilford*, Berks, near Wantage *Frilsham*, Berks, N. of Winchcomb. *Frimley*, Surry, SW. of Bagshot. *Frindon*, Yorks. SW. of Halifax. *Fringe*, Norf. NE. of Spelsham. *Fringford*, Oxf. NW. of Bicester. *Frinton*, Essex, near Gunfleet.

FRINWALT, a town of Prussian Pomerania.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brasil, E. of Rio Janeiro.

Friopphill Yorks. N. Riding, SE. of Cleveland. *Fripsbury*, Wilts, a noted entrenchment N. of Farley. *Frisbie*, Leices. NW. of Melton Mowbray. *Frisbie on Wreak*, Leic. SE. of Billesdon.

FRISCHAFF, a bay of the Baltic Sea, between Elbing and Kouingsburg, about 18 leagues in length, and hardly 2 in breadth.

FRISCH HAFF, a bay on the coast of Prussian Pomerania, about 25 miles long and 8 broad. The Odee passes through it and it's eastern extremity.

Frisey, Cornw. between the Naze and Lizard Points. *Frisbnay*, Lincolns. S. of Wainfleet. *Fristhorp*, Linc. between Lincoln and Market Raisin. *Friston*, Suffolk, between Snapebridge and Hasilwood. *Friston*, Sussex, near Eastbourn. *Frith*, Kent, in Bethersden parish. *Frith*, or *Newhall*, Middl. near Hendon. *Frith Dike*, Cambridges. SE. of the Isle of Ely. *Frith Hall*, Lanc. W. of Cartmel. *Fritham*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Frithelstoke*, Devons. near Torrington. *Frithley*, Derbys. between Wirksworth and Alfreton. *Frithwood*, Rutl. N. of Casterton. *Friton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Hovingham. *Frittenden*, Kent, SE. of Staplehurst. *Fritton*, Suffolk, SW. of Yarmouth. *Fritwell*, Oxf. near Somerton.

FRITZLAR, a town of Hesse Cassel.

FRIULI, province of Italy, on the Adriatic. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and was lately subject to the Venetians, who have possessed it since the year 1420. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, between Davis's Straits and Hudsons Bay.

Frocester, Glouc. 4 miles NE. of Dursley. *Frodesley*, Shrops. near Acton Burnel Castle. *Frodingham*, Linc. between Axholm Isle and Manby. *Frodley*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

FRODLINGHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Hull, 12 miles N. of Beverley, 36 E. of York, and 194 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

*FRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, situated on the river Weaver, (over which it has a stone bridge) near it's conflux with the Mersey, with a harbour for vessels of good burden, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. About 7000 tons of salt are annually refined here, and a cotton manufactory has been lately established. It is 10 miles NE. of Chester, and 182 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Frodswall, Staffords. SE. of Stone.

FROG, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Frogatheath, Surry. *Frogfurle*, Sussex, NW. of W. Dean. *Frog Hall*, Staff. NE. of Cheadle. *Frogmore*, Berks, near Windsor. *Frogmora End*, Herts, NE. of Datchworth. *Frognal*, Kent, in Chislehurst parish. *Frolsworth*, Leic. near Sharnford.

FROME, or FROOM, a river of Dorsetshire, which rises in the W. part of the county, near Evershot, and passes to Dorchester; whence, proceeding to Wareham, it empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Pool.

Frome Belet, Dorsets. half a mile N. of Stafford. *Frome Bishops*, and *Frome Castle*, Herefords. SE. of Bromyard. *Frome Quinton*, Dorsets. 2 miles SE. of Evershot. *Frome Vanchurch*, Dorsets. 2 miles NW. of Frampton. *Frome*, *Whitfield*, and *Whitwell*, near Dorchester.

*FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, a town of Somersetshire, noted for it's fine beer, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. About 160,000 yards of woollen cloth are made here annually, of which four-fiths are broadcloths, the rest narrow cloths and kerseymeres. It is situated on the river Frome, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. and over which it has a stone bridge, 12 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Froom, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug near Hereford. *Froom*, a river in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn below Berkeley. *Froom*, a river in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Avon at Bristol. *Froombridge*, Glouc. in the parish of Frampton upon Severn. Here is one of the largest and completest works in the kingdom for making of iron and steel wire, for the clothing business, and fish hooks for the Newfoundland fishery; as also some brass works. *Frostenby*, Yorksh. near Scarborough. *Frosterden*, Suff. SW. of Benaker. *Frosterley*, Durh. on the Wear, between Walsingham and Stanhope. *Froxfield*, Wilts, 2 miles from Hungerford, in the Bath road *Froxfield*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Froyle*, Hants, between Alton and Farnham.

FRONSAC, a town in the dept. of Gironde, seated on the river Ille, 22 miles NE. of Bourdeaux.

FRONTIGNAC, a town in the dept. of Herault, remarkable for the excellent wines known by it's name. It is seated on the Lake Maguleone, 14 miles SSW. of Montpelier.

Fryarne Manor, Middl. near Fryarne Barnet. *Fryar's Place*, Middl. between Acton and the Wells. *Frysalk*, Hants, near Whitchurch.

church. *Fryth*, Middl. between Mill Hill and Barnet.

FUEGO, FOGO, or ST. PHILIP, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, higher than any of the rest, and appearing, at sea, to be one single mountain, though on the sides, there are deep vallies. There is a volcano at the top of it, which burns continually, vomitting out the fire and smoke, throwing up huge pieces of rock to a vast height, and sometimes pouring vast torrents of brimstone down the side of the hill. The Portuguese who first inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but their descendants are not now distinguishable in their complexions from the negroes. The island is without rivers, and almost without fresh water, yet it is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild-figs, oranges and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains, and the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. They export, also, the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is nearly 5 leagues in length, and is about 330 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 90 W. of St. Jago. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 24. 20. W.

FUENTE DUENNA, a town of New Castile, situated on the Tajo, 24 miles SE. of Madrid.

Fuerty, in Roscommon, Connaught.

FUESSEN, or FOSSEN, a town of Augsburg, in Suabia

FULA, a small island, about 20 miles W. of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Islands.

Fulbeck, Lincolns. between Sleaford and Buckingham. *Fulbrook*, Bucks, SE. of Middle Claydon. *Fulbrook*, Linc. near Normanton. *Fulbrook*, Oxf. N. of Burford. *Fulbrook on Avon*, near Warwick. *Fulburn, Great* and *Little*, 5 miles NE. of Cambridge.

FULDA, a city, bishoprick, and river, (which passes by the town of Fulda and joining the Werra at Minden, together form the Weser) in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

Fulford, Staff. NE. of Stone. *Fulford*, Devons. in the parishes of Sheebrook and Crediton. *Fulford*, Devons. NE. of Chagford. *Fulford Gate* and *Water*, near the Ouse, SE. of York. *Fulham*, Middlesex, four miles W. of London, on the river Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge, where foot passengers pay toll, as well as horses and carriages. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the Norman conquest.

FULLAN, a country in the interior parts of Africa, W. of the Cushna; it's boundaries and produce are unknown. The dress of the natives (according to the information obtained by the African Association) resembles the cloth of which the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders are made.

Full Brook, a river of Cheshire, which runs into the Wheelock at Maulbon. *Fullerby*, Linc. NE. of Horncastle. *Fullingrove*, Devons. near Barnstaple. *Fullington*, Hants, near Bullington. *Fullsutton*, Yorks. E. Riding, W. of Wilton. *Fulmere*, Camb. adjoining Triplow and Meldrith. *Fulmerston*, Norf. NE. of Fakenham. *Fulbridge*, Warwick, in Nether Eatendon parish. *Fulston*, Lincolns. near Granthorp. *Fulwell*, Oxf. on the borders of Northamp. and Bucks. *Fulwell*, Durham, N. of Sunderland, near the sea. *Fulwood*, Nott. in Eastwood parish. *Fulwood*, Lanc. has a forest near Preston.

FUMAY, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, noted for quarries of excellent slates in the neighbourhood.

FUNCHAL, or FUNCHIAL, a town, capital of the Island of Madeira, situated on the S. coast, on the gentle ascent of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. The buildings are, in general, entirely white. The hills beyond the town are covered with vineyards, inclosures, plantations, and groves, interspersed with country-houses and other buildings. The city contains 6 parish churches and several chapels, 6 convents, and several hospitals. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty, yet all drawn by a line; the houses are also neat, being built of freestone, or of brick; but only a few of the best, which belong to the wealthier inhabitants, are provided with glass windows; the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hang on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. The English and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portuguese manner, exceed the Portuguese here in numbers and opulence. There is also a great number of mulatto and negro freemen. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in wine and sweetmeats. On the sea-side are several batteries. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep, black rock, surrounded by the sea at high-water, called Loo Rock. On a neighbouring eminence, above the town, is another, called St John's Castle. Lat. 32. 38. N. lon. 16. 49. W.

Fudenhall, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

FUNDY, a bay of Acadia, in N. America, which separates New England and the government of New Brunswick from that of Nova Scotia. It is remarkable for it's tides, which rise to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and with a proportionable velocity.

FUNEN, an island in Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is separated from Jutland by a strait called the Less Belt, and from the Island of Zealand by another, called the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports annually great quantities of barley oats, rye, pease, and honey. Most of

of the Danish nobility have seats here Odensee is the capital.

Funtley, *Great* and *Little*, Hants, NW. of Fareham. *Funwmel*, *E.* and *W.* Dorsets. NE. of E. and W. Orchard. *Funtolier*, Northumb. part of Bothal lordship. *Furbeck*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Bith in Nottinghamshire. *Forbie*, Linc. SW. of Market Raisin. *Furleriant Hall*, Derbys. near Chesterfield. *Furle*, Sussex, near Lewes. *Furley*, Sussex, between Petworth and Farnhurst.

FURNES, or VUERNES, a town of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, seated on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 12 miles NE. of Dunkirk, and 3 miles from the sea.

FURNESS. See FOURNESS.

FURRUCKABAD, a town and district of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rohilcund, about 30 miles in length, and lying along the Ganges. It is 70 miles NW. of Lucknow, and is subject to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Lat. 27. 28. N. lon. 79. 30. W.

Fursey Isle, Dorsets. S. of Brownsey Isle, in Pool Harbour, consists of about 30 acres.

FURSTENBURG, a town and principality of Suabia; a town of Waldeck, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: a town of Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia; a town of Paderborn, in Westphalia; and a town of Mecklenburg, in Upper Saxony.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Stiria, 30 miles E. of Gratz.

FURSTENWALD, a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, situated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Franckfort on the Oder. Also a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony.

FURTH, a large and well-peopled town of Anspach, in Franconia, seated on the Rednitz, 4 miles W. of Nuremburg.

Fuscot, Glouces. in Withington parish. *Fusworth*, Linc. near the Isle of Axholm. *Futgarth*, Yorks. in Holderness.

Fyans Town Bridge, in Meath, Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin.

FUTTYPOUR, or FATTIPOUR SICRI, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, seated near an immense plain, in which scarcely a shrub is to be seen. The soil is light, and almost as fine as hair-powder; a circumstance productive of disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the hot winds from the westward. The country, however, near the town, is in tolerable cultivation. It is 42 miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27. 10. N. lon. 78. 8. E.

FYAL, or FAYAL, the most westerly island of the Azores, or Western Islands, about 27 miles in length and 9 in breadth. The climate is remarkably good, and the air always pure and mild. The cold of winter is never felt here, and the heat of summer is constantly tempered by refreshing winds from the sea. This island produces plenty of pasture for cattle, and plenty of fish are caught on the coast. It is also well cultivated, and yields wheat of the bearded sort, barley, indian corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons, water-melons, flax, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, figs, pears, apples, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, large, sweet onions, garlic, and strawberries. There are a few vineyards on the island, but the quantity of wine is inconsiderable, and the quality indifferent. Here is also abundance of chesnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspen trees. Their oxen are small, as are also their sheep, but the meat is very good; and they have plenty of long-legged goats, hogs, and poultry, Their horses are small and ill-looking; but asses and mules are more numerous and more serviceable in such a hilly country. Birds here are numerous, and in great variety; particularly quails, American woodcocks, canary-birds, black-birds, and other birds of song, with a small species of hawks. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, and thatched with straw; they are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable, if not only town, is Villa de Horta. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 45. W.

Fyers, a river of Inverness-shire, which runs into Loch Ness, 10 miles NE. of Fort Augustus. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet from the level of the water.

Fyfield, Berks, NW. of Abingdon. *Fyfield*, Essex, near Ongar. *Fyfield*, Wilts, W. of Marlborough. *Fyling* Yorks. 4 miles from Whitby. *Fylingdale*, Yorks. W. of Robin Hood's Bay.

FYNE, LOCH an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, about 34 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 in breadth. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the Isle of Arran, which is directly opposite to it's mouth. It is beautifully indented with bays, and surrounded by woodland mountains.

Fynonvaer, Shropshire, between Clun and Radnorshire.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital, and near the ancient city of Oude. It is still populous, although the wealthier inhabitants have retired since the removal of the nabob to Lucknow. It is seated on the river Gogra, 65 miles E. of Lucknow, and 80 nearly N. of Allahabad. Lat. 26. 45. N. lon. 82. 24. E.

GABARET, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Gelisse, 17 miles W. of Condom.

GABIAN, a village in the dept. of Herault, noted for mineral waters. Near it is a rock from which there issues petroleum.

GABIN, a town of Rawa, in Poland.

Gaddesby, Leicestershire, SW. of Melton Mowbray. *Gaddesden, Great*, and *Little*, Herts, near Hemel Hempstead. *Gadeby*, Leic. SE. of Bosworth. *Gad's Hill*, Kent, between Chaulk Street and Rochester.

GAIETA, a town of Lavora, in Naples, with a harbour, near a gulf of the same name, 27 miles NW. of Capua.

GAILLAC, a town in the dept. of Tarn, of considerable trade. It's wines are much esteemed. It is seated on the river Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 miles nearly W. of Alby.

GAILLON, a town in the dept. of Eure, situated 1½ mile from the river Seine.

Gaines, Essex, S. of Upminster. *Gaines, Park*, Essex, E. of Copthall.

*GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, situated on the Trent, over which a handsome stone bridge has been lately erected, where foot passengers, as well as others, pay toll. Though near 40 miles from the Humber by water, it is accessible to vessels of considerable burden, (trading to London, Hull, Newcastle, and other places) with the tide, and serves as a place of export and import to the W. and NW. parts of the county. It is 17 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Gainsted, Yorkshire, E. Riding, N. of Headon.

GAIRLOGH, a bay and tract of land on the W. coast of Ross-shire. Here is a considerable fishery of cod and other white fish.

Gaiton in the Marsh, Lincolns. SE. of Louth. *Gaiton in the Would*, Lincolns. SW. of Louth.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, situated near the mouths of the Danube, 54 miles W. of Ismael.

Galashiels, a village of Selkirkshire, near the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed. A flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on here, called Galashiel's grey, being of a dark colour and coarse texture; and lately flannels and finer cloths have been tried here with tolerable success.

GALALO, a river of Otranto, in Naples, which falls into the sea near Tarento.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians and Jews, who here exercise their religous profession publicly The houses are better built here than in Constantinople, and wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Gathally, in Limerick, Munster.

Galbey, Leices. S. of Billesden. *Gales*, Yorksh. N. Riding, W. of Ravensworth Castle.

Galey River, rises in Limerick, runs into Kerry, and falls at last into the river Feal.

GALICIA, a name given to a country in the S. and SW. of Poland, consisting of that part of Little Poland, which is S. of the river Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It is now incorporated into the Austrian dominions under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, copper, lead, iron, and salt. It extends from E. to W. about 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemburg or Leopold is the capital.

GALICIA, a mountainous province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea; on the E. by Asturia and Leon; and on the S. by Portugal. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the forests yield wood for ship-building. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrons; and here are also good pastures. The population is not numerous. The mineral productions are copper and lead; Corunna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW, or GUADALAJARA, an audience of Mexico, which contains a province of the same name, and 5 others. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The principal towns are Zamora, Leon, Lagos, and Guanamota.

GALILEE, a province of Palestine, anciently a part of Judea. It's bounds are not exactly known.

GALISTIG, a town of Spanish Estramadura, 10 miles E. of Goria.

GALL, ST. or ST. GATLEN, a considerable town of the Thurgau, in Swisserland. The inhabitants are uncommonly industrious, and carry on an extensive commerce, arising from their manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. Here is a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is chosen by the 72 Benedictines, who compose the chapter. The government

ment of the town, which is entirely Protestant, is aristo-democratical; the subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are Catholics. To the library belonging to the abbey, we are indebted for the preservation of the famous writings of Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1423. The town is seated in a valley, between two mountains, 57 miles NE. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N. lon. 9. 20. E.

GALLA, or PUNTA DE GALLO, a Dutch settlement in Ceylon, situated in a healthy air, on the SW. coast, about 98 miles S. of Candy. The bay is said to be neither large nor convenient, and the entrance is dangerous on account of rocks.

Gallore, Hants, near Andover.

Galleon Point, the E. point of Castlehaven Harbour, in Cork, Munster. *Galley Head*, a promontory on the coast of Cork, in Munster; on the extremity of which is Dundede Castle.

GALLINARA. See ALBENGA.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, in the S. Sea, lying on both sides of the equator, in lon. between 85 and 90 deg. W. were discovered by the Spaniards, who call here for fresh water and provisions on their passage between Asia and America. They are uninhabited: but here are great numbers of birds and excellent tortoises. There are 14 or 15 of these islands at least, and there are others of the same name more to the W.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port of Naples, seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge, 21 miles W. of Otranto, in the Gulf of Tarento. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 18. 9. E.

GALLIPOLI, a town of Romania, at or near the ancient ABYDOS, on the Dardanelles, with a good harbour, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. It contains about 10,000 Turks, and 3500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. It is 100 miles WSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 55. N. lon. 27. 15. E.

GALLO, an island on the coast of Peru, which is uninhabited, but furnishes vessels with wood and water. Lat. 2. 28. N. lon. 78. 30. W.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a town of Kirkcudbrightshire, near the river Ken, 14 miles N. of Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See WIGTONSHIRE.

Galmeton, Devons. near Dartmouth.

Galties, or *Gaulties*, a range of mountains between the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork.

Galton, Devonsh. 1 mile from Ower Moyne. *Galtres Forest*, Yorks. N. Riding, S. of Gilling Castle, formerly extended to York city.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, about 75 miles long, and 46 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E. by Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary; on the S. by Clare and Galway Bay; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 28 churches, 116 parishes, about 28,212 houses, and 142,000 inhabitants. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm, limestone soil, which rewards the industry of the husbandman and shepherd, but is very coarse towards the N. and W. and, in those parts, rather thinly inhabited. The western coast contains many well-sheltered harbours, and is mostly bordered with green islands and rugged rocks.

*GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, of which it is the capital. It is advantageously situated for foreign trade on Galway Bay, in the Atlantic. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, and employ several hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable, and the increase of the linen manufacture, though of late introduction, is become very important. It is 49 miles WSW. of Athlone, and 108 W. by S. of Dublin.

GALWAY BAY, a large bay on the coast of Galway, Connaught. The north side of it is foul and dangerous for vessels; but it is more safe on the S. side. Small ships only can sail up to the town of Galway.

GAMBIA, a large river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean. The source is not known, but it is navigable for sloops about 600 miles up the country. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but, higher up, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods. Along it's banks are great numbers of towns inhabited by various nations. The Arabic language and Mahometan religion generally prevail in the country N. of this river: on the S. the inhabitants are Pagans. The Gambia annually overflows it's banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in lat. 13. 28. N. lon. 16. 20. W.

GAMBRON. See GOMBROON.

Gameleby, Cumb. NE. of Kirk Oswald. *Gamelesby*, Cumb. in Aketon parish. *Gamlingay*, Cumb near Caxton. *Gamston*, Nott. near Adbolton. *Gamston*, Nott. on the Idle, NW. of Tuxford.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, in Lower Saxony, famous for a Protestant nunnery.

GANDIA, a sea-port of Valencia, with a small university, 28 miles nearly S. of Valencia.

GANDICOTTA, a town of Hindoostan, in

in the circar of Cuddapa, situated on or near in the river Penner, 8 miles NW of the town of Cuddapa. Near it is a diamond mine.

Ganford, Durh. near Barnard Castle.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of India, has it's source in two springs, near Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet; the streams of which, after running 500 miles in a western direction, inclining to the N. turn to the S. unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which signifies the river. This great body of water now forces a passage through Mount Himmalech, (a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and through Thibet) and sapping it's very foundations, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a SE. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes the mountainous tract in which it has wandered about 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a smooth, navigable stream, during the remainder of it's course to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In it's course through these delightful plains, it passes by Furrackabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c. and receives 11 rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides others of an inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, which appears like an island. The rise of the water is on an average about 31 feet. The Ganges is a most beneficial river, diffusing plenty by means of it's living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an easy conveyance for the produce of it's borders. The Hindoos hold it's waters in high veneration. It is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan, and happy are those accounted whose lot may be to perish in it's streams.

GANJAM, a town of Hindoostan, in Cicacola, one of the northern circars, subject to the English. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. end of the Chilka Lake. Lat. 19. 22. N. lon. 85. 20. E.

GANNA, a small town in the dept. of Allier, 30 miles nearly S. of Moulins.

Gannow, Worces. N. of Bromsgrove.

Gannon, Yorks. near Scarborough.

GAP, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, before the Revolution, capital of a country called the Gapencois, about 27 miles long and 13 wide. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in which are found mineral waters that are deemed antisebritic. The town was taken by the Duke of Savoy, in 1692, and a great part of it burnt down. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

GAREK. See BAHEREN.

Garbiesthorpe, Norf. NE. of Downham.

Garboldisham, Nof. near Keninghall, and NW. of Diss.

GARD, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the departments of Lozere and Ardeche; on the E. by the Rhone, near it's mouth; on the S. by the Mediterranean and part of the dept. of Herault; and on the W. by the departments of Lozere, Aveiron, and Herault. Nismes is the principal town.

GARD, PONT DE, an ancient Roman aqueduct in France, nine miles NE. of Nismes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in order to convey to Nismes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzes. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of three bridges, reared one upon another, so as to unite two craggy mountains. The uppermost of these bridges has six arches of great blocks of stone, without cement; the centre bridge, on which this stands, has eleven, and the lowest (under which runs the Gard, an inconsiderable but rapid river) has thirty-six arches. Louis XIV. when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese; and a lake between the Veronese and the Bressan, about 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide.

GARDELEBEN, a town in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, which trades in cloth of it's own manufacture, hops, and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Baise, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 41. N. lon. 11. 35. E.

Garenton, Leic. near Loughborough.

Gargill, Cumb. S. of Alston Moor.

Gargrave, Yorks. W. Riding, near Winterburn, on the river Aire, between Settle, and Skipton in Craven.

Garline, Cornw. E. of Market Jew.

Garmansway, 5 miles from Durham.

Garmsey, Hunt. SW. of Upwood.

Garmayle Pool, in Down Ulster, is used as the harbour for ships, trading to Belfast, on account of the shallowness of the water at Belfast Bridge.

Garnard, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Garnborough,

Garnborough, Bucks, SW. of Winslow. *Garades*, Essex, S. of Dunmow. *Garner*, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye above Whitchurch. *Garran*, a river of Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye at Llangarran. *Garret*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Garret Lee*, Northumb. SE. of Rothbury. *Garret's Green*, Surry, in Wandsworth parish.

GARONNE, a fine river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and taking a NW. direction, waters Thoulouse, Agen, and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence, to it's entrance into the Bay of Biscay, is called the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediteranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal. See CANAL, ROYAL.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Lot, Tarne, Aude, Arriege, the Pyrenean Mountains, Upper Pyrenees, and Gers. Toulouse is the capital.

Garretstown, in Meath, Leinster. *Garcelough*, a river in Waterford, Munster. *Garridinny*, in Queen's County, Leinster.

GARRISON, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, 10 miles SE. of Ballyshannon, and 102 from Dublin.

Garistown, in Dublin, Leinster.

Garsull, Staffords. in Wilwich manor. *Garsdon*, Wilts, near Malmsbury. *Garsington*, Oxf. between Oxford and Wheatley. *Garstall*, Yorks. between Dent and the river Rother.

*GARSTANG, a large, populous town of Lancashire, built in a very irregular manner, with dirty streets, and very indifferent houses. It is seated on the river Wyre, (by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations), on the road between Preston and Lancaster, from which latter place it is 10 miles S. and 224 WNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Garston, Herts, in Watford parish. *Garston*, Lanc. in Chidwall parish. *Garston*, Staffords. NE. of Cheadle. *Garston, East*, Berks, near Hungerford. *Gartham*, Yorks. E. Riding, NE. of Hendon. *Garthorp*, Leicestershire, E. of Melton Mowbray. *Garthsrp*, Linc. in Luddington parish. *Garton*, Yorks. in Holderness.

GARTZ, a town of Rugen Island, in Swedish Pomerania, and a town of Stettin, in Prussian Pomerania.

Garvagh, in Derry, Ulster. *Garvagby*, in Down, Ulster.

Garveston, Norfolk, between Hingham and Dereham. *Garway*, Heref. NW. of Monmouth. *Garwington*, Kent, in Beaksbourn parish.

GASCONY, a ci-devant province of France, situated between the Garonne, the Bay of Biscay, Languedoc, Foix, and the Pyrenees.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the ci-devant Austian Brabant.

Gasson, Surry, in Blechingley parish. *Gasthorp*, Norfolk, SW. of East Harling. *Gaswood*, Lanc. 4 miles from Wigan. *Gatcomb*, Glouces. near Awre. *Gatcomb*, Isle of Wight, near Carrisbrook. *Gate*, Sussex, W. of Rye. *Gateburton*, Lincolns. between Lincoln and Gainsborough. *Gatecomb*, Devons. near Totness. *Gatehampton*, Oxfords. on the Thames, between Whitchurch and Goring. *Gatehelmsley*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, below Stamford Bridge.

Gatehouse, a village of Kirkcudbrightshire, situated at the mouth of the river Fleet, 9 miles NW. of Kirkcudbright. It consists of three regular streets, all built within thirty years. Here is a cotton-mill; and small sloops come up the river, within a short distance of the town.

Gateley, Norfolk, between Dereham and Fakenham. *Gatemerston*, Dorsets. near E. Lulworth. *Gatenby*, Yorks. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal. *Gatesend*, Norfolk, SE. of Bagthorp.

*GATESHEAD, a town, or village, in the county of Durham, is, as it were, a suburb of Newcastle, being united to it by a stone bridge over the Tyne. It is situated on ground as uneven and steep as is that of Newcastle.

Gateshill, Surry, near Godalmin. *Gatewick*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Gaten*, NW. of Cambridge. *Gatre*, Yorks. W. Riding, SW. of Wheatley. *Gattacre*, Shrops. SE. of Bridgenorth. *Gatten*, Shrops. NW. of Ratlinghope. *Gatton*, Surry, 19 miles from London, under the side of a hill, on the road to Ryegate. *Gatwick*, Sussex, near Steyning.

GAVARDO, a town in the Bresciano.

GAUDENS, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Garonne, 30 miles E. of Tarbe.

GAVEREN. See WAVEREN.

Gaughey, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Rippon.

GAVI, a town of Genoa.

GAUL, the ancient name of France.

Gaunt's Urcot, Glouces. in the hundred of Thornbury. *Gauthorp*, Yorks. W. of New Malton. *Gauthorp*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Bingley. *Gauthorp Hall*, Yorks. W. Riding in Harwood parish.

GAUTS, THE, BALLA GAUT MOUNTAINS, or INDIAN APPENINES, mountains of Hindoostan, extending from Cape Comorin to the Tapty, or Surat River, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom 60 miles, commonly about 40, and in one space approaching within 6 miles.

They

They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge, in it's course along the Tapty, forms several *Gauts*, that is, passes or descents, (according to the original import of the word, which means a landing place) toward that river.

Gawcot, in Buckingham parish. *Gawseworth Hall*, Cheshire, near Macclesfield. *Gawthorp*, Lanc. near Colney. *Gaynford*, Durh. on the Tees, 3 miles E. of Barnard Castle. *Gawton*, Devons. SW. of Torbay. *Gaysley*, Suffolk, E. of Newmarket. *Gayteford*, Nott. a hamlet of Worksop. *Gayteforth*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Snaith and Sherborn. *Gayton*, Chesh. on the Dee, W. of Raby. *Gayton*, Norfolk, NW. of Castleacre. *Gayton*, near Northampton. *Gayton*, Staff. near Milwich.

Gaytonthorp, Nott. N. of Gayton. *Gaywood*, Norf. near Lynn.

GAZA, an ancient town of Palestine, situated about a mile from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It now hardly contains 2000 inhabitants, but it's ruins shew it to have been once of considerable extent. It is the residence of a bashaw, and is 50 miles SW. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 28 N. lon. 34. 45. E.

Gearby's Great, Essex, near Ilford and Wansted.

GEARON, or JAROON, a town of Farsistan, in Persia, famous for it's excellent dates. Lat. 28. 1. N. lon. 51. 17. E.

Geashill, in King's County, Leinster.

Gedding, Suff. SW. of Wulpet. *Geddington*, Northamp. 1 mile from Boughton. *Gedling*, near Nottingham. *Gedston*, Rutl. NW. of Collyweston. *Gedney*, Linc. near Fleet and Tid. *Gedney*, Somersets. near Glastonbury.

GEFFLE, GEVALIA, or GIAWLE, a town the capital of Gestricia, in Sweden, with a good harbour, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; it's exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is situated on Alderholm, an island formed by the three arms of the river Geffle, or Gentle, 55 miles N. by W. of Upsal. Lat, 60. 45. N. lon. 17. o. E.

GEILDORF, a town of Limburgh, in Suabia.

GEISLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia.

Geist, Norf, SW. of Twiford. *Geistwick*, Norfolk, W. of Caston. *Geldston*, Norf. SE. of Seching. *Geldston*, Herts, near Hunsdon. *Geldston*, Linc. N. of Grantham.

Gelleerag, Northumberl. between Tinedale and Cumberland.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Hanau Munzenburg, circle of Upper Rhine.

Gelt, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Haton.

GEMAPPE, a village of Hainault, 2½ miles SW. of Mons. The battle fought here, between the French and Austrians, Nov. 5 1792, was most obstinately disputed, but the Austrians were at length compelled to quit the field, and retire to Mons.

Gembling, Yorks. E. Riding, NW. of Hornsey.

GEMBLOURS a town of the ci-devant Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Orne, 10 miles NW. of Namur.

GEMINGEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

GEMINIANS, ST. a town of Tuscany.

GEMUND, or GMUND, a town of Juliers, in Westphalia; an imperial town of Suabia; a town of Carinthia, and a town in the archduchy of Austria.

GEMUND, or GEMUNDEN, a town of Wartzburg, in Franconia; and a town in the archduchy of Austria.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Leinengen: and a town of Hesse Cassel, both in the circle of Upper Rhine.

GEMUYD, a town of Upper Austria, considerable for it's salt-works.

GENEP, a town in the ci-devant Austrian Brabant.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous city and republic, on the confines of France, Savoy, and Swisserland. It is seated at the SW. extremity of the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone, which passes through the lake, into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. The houses are lofty; and many that stand in the trading parts of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. These arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. It contains about 24,000 people; but the territory or district is small. They are in alliance with the Swiss Cantons, and after various revolutions, with which they have been agitated from time to time, for near two centuries, the democrats, in 1789, prevailed over the aristocracy of which the senate and syndics, or chief magistrates, were composed. A constitution was lately established here, favourable to the rights of the people, and perhaps judiciously modelled between the two extremes; but it now forms an integral part of the French empire

empire. The citizens of both sexes are remarkably well instructed, "and it is not uncommon," says Dr. Moore, "to find mechanicks, in the intervals of labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, Newton, and other similar productions." It is 40 miles NE. of Chamberry, and 126 NW. of Turin. Lat. 46. 12. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, an expanse of water between Swisserland and Savoy, extending from Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, in it's widest part. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with a variety and profusion of natural beauties. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably and form a terrace; a few miles beyond the town is a rapid descent. The colour of the water is extremely beautiful, clear, and at a distance seems of a fine blue. The depth is various; the greatest yet found, by sounding, is 160 fathoms. It abounds in fish, remarkable as well for their excellence as well as size. Like all inland lakes, inclosed within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds which frequent this lake, are the *tippet grebes*, which appear only in the winter. They are obliged to build in other places, this lake being almost destitute of reeds and rushes, in which they form their floating nests.

GENGENBACH, an imperial town of the Ortenau, in Suabia.

GENGAUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town in the dept. of the Saone and Loire, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is 17 miles SW. of Chalons.

GENIEZ, ST. a town in the depart. of Aveiron, 18 miles ENE. of Rhodez.

GENIS, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, seated on the river Guier, 12 miles W. of Chamberry.

Gennis, Cornw. NE. of Boscastle.

GENOA, a city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houses are five or six stories high, and well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and, to preserve it, they have built a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. It is populous, and one of the most commercial places in Italy. They have manufactures in velvet, plush, damask, and silk: and the banking business is carried on extensively. The ordinary revenue of this republic is about 200,000l. a-year. The government is purely aristocratic. There is a great council, consisting of 80 persons, chosen out of the old and new nobility, in whom the legislative authority resides, but the administration of affairs is vested in a senate, consisting of a doge, and 8 senators. The nobility are often employed in trade, and generally keep two or three years' provision of corn, wine, and oil in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. The Genoese fleet, anciently celebrated for it's victories over the Saracens, Pisanese, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and a long time masters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, the Crimea, and other places in the Archipelago, is now reduced to six galleys. Genoa was bombarded by the French, in 1684, and taken by the Austrians, in 1746; the oppression of these last, however, was such, that the inhabitants suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, but without effect. It is 62 miles SE. of Turin, and 224 NW. of Rome.

GENOA, the republic, extends along the Gulf of Genoa for about 120 miles; but it's breadth is unequal, varying from 8 to nearly 20 miles. On the land side it is bounded by Piedmont, Montserat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, and Modena. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous and barren.

Gentleshall, Staff. W. of Lichfield.

GEORGE, FORT, in Inverness-shire, a strong and regular fortress, with several streets of barracks, and completely commanding the harbour of Inverness.

GEORGE, LAKE, in the state of New-York, lies SW. of Lake Champlain, and is 24 miles long and 3 wide. The N. end is 2 miles S. of Ticonderago.

GEORGE TOWN, a town and district of S. Carolina, 12 miles from the Atlantic, and 55 miles N. by E. of Charleston; also a town of Maryland.

GEORGE, FORT, ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a small island of N. America, off the coast of Honduras, called also Casina, or Cayo Casina. By a convention, in 1786, the English logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island.

GEORGE, ST OR DEL MINA, the principal settlement of the Dutch on the Gold Coast of Guinea, about 8 miles W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5. 0. N. lon. 0. 22. W.

GEORGE'S, ST. a little island S. of Venice, noted for it's fine Benedictine church and abbey.

GEORGE'S, ST. one of the Bermuda, or Summer Islands. It is about 15 miles long, and 3 broad, and is divided into 9 parishes or districts.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, about 30 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The soil is, in general, level, except towards the N. where it is rocky and barren; in other

other parts, it is fertile in corn and other productions. It is inhabited by about 5000 persons. The chief town is of the same name. Lat. 33. 30. lon. 23. W.

GEORGE, ST. an island of N. America, in the strait between the Lakes Superior and Huron.

George, St. Somersetshire, near Bristol *Georgeham*, Devons. on the coast, SW of Ilfracomb. *George's, St.* Glouces. near Bristol.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST. between England and Ireland.

George's Hill, St. Surry, NW. of Esher. *George's Island, St.* Cornw. opposite to E. and W. Looe.

GEORGIA, a fertile country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi, is situated between the Black and Caspian Seas, and comprehends the ancient Iberia, and part of Colchis. It is surrounded by the Russian Government of Caucasus, Circassia, Daghestan, Schirvan, and Armenia. It is divided into 9 provinces. Of these, 5 form the kingdom of Georgia; the other 4 form the principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with forests of beech, oak, ash, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing spontaneously, and producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton also grows spontaneously, as well as the finest fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford fine pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound with minerals, and the climate is delicious. The rivers, however, being fed by torrents, are always too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Christians; but, since 1639, when it was conquered by the Persians, the country is divided between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the sophi styled governors. Each of these has a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. The Georgians are skilled in the use of the bough, and are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks: but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write, qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the highest rank. The inhabitants are Christians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian church. Here are also Tartars, Ossi, Armenians, and a considerable number of Jews. Of these last, some have villages of their own; others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Ossi. They pay a small tribute above that of the natives. There are only four considerable towns, Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the United States of N. America, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by E. and W. Florida; on the W. by that part of Louisiana which lies to the E. of the river Mississippi; and on the N. by S. Carolina and the Tenassee government. It extends about 420 miles from E. to W. and from 140 to 240 from N. to S. It contains nearly 90,000 souls, and is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Gamden, Washington, Greene, and Franklin. The whole coast is bordered with islands, which, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. The principal towns are Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Sunbury, Frederica, Washington and Louisville. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary, &c. The winters in Georgia are mild and pleasant, ice and snow being seldom seen. The soil varies according to situation, and different degrees of improvement. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco. Augusta is the capital.

GEORGIA, SOUTH, the principal of a cluster of islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and it's greatest breadth is about 10. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the N. end, one of which was a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, containing the nests of many thousand shags; the other was called Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds seen near it, from the largest albatrosses down to the least peterels. Several porpoises and seals were also observed. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs of considerable height, like those of Spitsbergen. From these, pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to sea: the valleys were covered with snow, and

and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant like moss. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A great number of sea-calves and sea-bears were found, and flocks of pengains, some of which weighed 38 pounds, and measured 3 feet 3 inches in length. The only bird seen appeared to be a species of the lark: no quadruped was found. These islands lie between 53. 57. and 55. 57. S. lat. and between 38. 13. and 35. 34. W. lon.

Gepping, a town of Wirtemburg.

Gera, a town of Reus, in Upper Saxony.

Geraw a town and small country, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt.

Gerberoy, a town in the dept. of Oise, 12 miles NW. of Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris.

Gerbes, Jerba, or Zerbi, an island near the coast of Tripoli, dependent on the dey. It bears barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Lat. 33. 56. N. lon. 11. 30. E.

Gerbevillers, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 5 miles from Luneville.

Gergenti, a town on the W. coast of Sicily.

Germain en Laye, St. a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, noted for it's palace, built originally by Robert, king of France, and afterwards rebuilt by Francis I. Here James II. of England, found an asylum. It is 10 miles NW. of Paris.

Germain Laval, St. a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 16 miles S. of Roanne, and 225 SE. of Paris.

Germain St. a town in the respective depts. of the Creuse, Aube, Orne, Sarte, Lot, Upper Vienne, Alliea, Seine, and Oise, Saonne and Loire, Nievre, Charent; and two in the dept. of Lozere.

Germains, St. a small, decayed town of Cornwall, with houses meanly built and irregular, as is the rock which is their basis; once, however, the largest in the county. It had formerly a good fishery, and is situated on a rising ground, in the form of an amphitheatre, near the little river Laver, (which abounds in oysters) 8 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 WSW. of London. Market on Friday.

Germano, St. a town of Urbino; a town of Vercelli, in Piedmont; a town on the W. coast of the island of Porto Rico, in lat. 18. 20. N. and lon. 67. 40. W; and a town of Lavora, in Naples, 17 miles SE. of Sora.

German's St. Norfolk, has a bridge over the Ouse, SW. of Lynn.

German's Town, in Meath, Leinster.

Germanswick, Devons. NW. of Okehampton

Germany, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Swisserland, France, the Belgic Provinces, and the German Ocean, on the N. by Sleswick and the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; and on the S. by Hungary, the Adriatic, Italy, and Swisserland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the productions are various. Germany contains many princes, secular and ecclesiastic, who are independent of each other: and there are great numbers of free, imperial cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The prerogatives of the imperial dignity were formerly much more extensive than they are at present. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the emperors exercised the right of conferring all ecclesiastical benefices in Germany, of receiving their revenues during a vacancy; of succeeding to the effects of intestate ecclesiastics; of confirming or annulling the election of the popes; of assembling councils, and of appointing them to decide on the affairs of the church; of conferring the title of king on their vassals; of granting vacant fiefs; of receiving the revenues of the empire; of governing Italy as it's proper sovereigns; of erecting free cities, and establishing fairs; of assembling the diets of the empire, and fixing the time of their duration; of coining money, and conferring the same privilege on the states of the empire; and of administering justice within the territories of the different states. About the year 1437, however, the emperors were reduced to the power of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of appointing once, during their reign, a dignitary in each chapter, or religious house; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money, and of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. The electors of the empire are 3 ecclesiastical, namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and 5 secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover: the present emperor, as king of Bohemia; the elector of Saxony; and the elector palatine of the Rhine. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; the elector of Hanover, for instance, being "arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire." To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans has often been chosen in the life-time of the emperor, on

on whose death he succeeds to the imperial dignity as a circumstance of course. Although chief of the empire, the supreme authority resides in the diets, which are composed of 3 colleges, that of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent, when they are of the same opinion. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their decisions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his consent. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, make alliances, &c. provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all causes, definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council. Germany is divided into 9 circles, each of which comprehends several other states; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Each circle has one or two directors and a colonel; the directors have a power of convoking the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. The 9 circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Tuetonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The 3 principal religious professions are the Romish, Lutheran, and Calvinistic. The first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in Bavaria; the second in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns: the third in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and of some other princes.

GERMERSHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated at the conflux of the rivers Queich and Rhine, 5 miles S. of Spire.

GERMIGNE, a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 3 miles SE. of St. Florentin.

Germor, Cornw. between Helston and Marazion.

GERMS, a town in the archduchy of Austria, 62 miles WNW. of Vienna.

GERN, a town in Lower Bavaria.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Mentz, situated on the Rhine, 18 miles SSE. of Mentz.

Gernshull, Dorsetshire, in Whitchurch parish.

GEROLSTEIN, a town of Catzenelnbogen, Upper Rhine; and a town of Blankenheim, in Westphalia, situated on the Kill, 24 miles N. of Treves.

Gerrans, Cornwall, near Gwyndrayth Bay. *Gerrard's Cross*, Bucks, near Chalfont. *Gerringham*, Linc. S. of Kirton, in Lindsey.

GERS, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the dept. of Upper Garonne, and on the W. by the dept. of Landes. It has it's name from a river which rises in the dept of the Upper Pyrenees, crosses the department of it's own name, and watering Seissan, Auch, Lectoure, &c. falls into the Garonne about 3 miles SE. of Agen. Auch is the principal town.

GERSAU, a town and small territory of Swheitz, in Swisserland, situated on the N. side of the Lake of the Four Cantons, 6 miles SW. of Shweitz.

GERTRUYDENBURG, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a good harbour, formed by the Merwe, which here expands into a considerable lake, called *Biesbock*, of about two hours passage across the Dort, from which place it is about 10 miles SE. and 7 NE. of Breda.

GERTRUYDENBURG, a town of Osnaburg, in Westphalia, 1 mile E. of Osnaburg.

Gerrace Abbey, Yorkshire, near Middleham.

GERUMENHA, a town of Alentejo, seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Bajadox.

GESEKE, a town in the duchy of Westphalia.

Gesting, Sussex, SW. of Winchelsea. *Gestingthorp*, Essex, near Sudbury.

GESTRICIA, or GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingland; on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia: on the S. by Upland, Westmanland, and Dalecarlia; and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It is richly diversified by an alternate succession of forests, rocks, hills, and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes, and rivers. The beauty of the landscape is greatly heightened by the Dahl, the finest river in Sweden, which meanders through the whole extent of the province. The inhabitants do not much concern themselves with agriculture, deriving their principal support from the mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers. Gefle is the capital.

GEVAUDAN, a ci-devant, mountainous, barren, territory of Languedoc, S. of Auvergne,

vergne, and E. of Rouerge. Mende was the capital.

GEYER. See GOWER.

Gewendale, Yorks. near Rippon.

GEX, a town in the dept. of Ain, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhine, the Lake of Geneva, and Swisserland, noted for excellent cheese, 10 miles NW. of Geneva.

Geydon, Warwickshire, NE. of Kington.

GEYER, a town of Erzeburg, in Upper Saxony, with manufactures of vitriol, sulphur, alum, and arsenic, and situated in the midst of mines.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles SE. of Diarbekir.

GHANAH, or GHANGRAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, situated on the Niger, in lat. 15. 30. N. and lon. 15. 56. E.

Ghaburton, Northumb. a member of the manor of Herteshewed.

GHENT, a considerable city of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, containing 6 parish churches, besides the cathedral, a great many religious houses, and about 70,000 inhabitants, but not populous in proportion to it's extent, which is so great, that Charles V. is reported to have said to the French king, Francis I. "I have a glove," (the French name for Ghent being *gand*, a glove,) "in which I can put your whole city of Paris." The city is divided by canals into 26 islands, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. The streets are large, and the market-place is spacious. They have flourishing manufactures of silk, woollen, linen, and a great trade in corn. There is a large canal which passes from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Ostend; and another which passes to Sas de Ghent. Ghent is seated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, 26 miles NW. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 49. E.

GHERGONG, a city of India, capital of the kingdom of Assam, seated on a river which runs a little below into the Burrampooter, about 400 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 25. N. lon. 93. 40. E.

GHERIAH, a town of Hindoostan, situated on the W. side, or Pirate Coast, in the country of Concan. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. It is about 80 miles NNW. of Goa. Lat. 16 45. N. lon. 73. 7. E.

GHILAN, a beautiful province of Persia Proper, extending along the SW. coast of the Caspian Sea, and supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Schirvan to the N. Aderbeitzan, and part of Irac Agemi to the W. and Mezanderan to the SE. and is about 200 miles long, and 150 broad. The sea forms its boundary on one side, and on the other are high mountains, covered with various sorts of fruit-trees. In the highest parts of them are deers, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers, which last, the Persians have, it is said, a method of taming, and hunt with them as with dogs. It is extremely fertile, producing silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, mulberry box, walnut trees, and excellent fruits in abundance. This province was ceded to Russia in 1723, but not formally annexed to the Russian dominions till 1780. Reshed is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. or GUISLAIN, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Haine, 5 miles W. of Mons.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a large curious promontory of basaltes, in Antrim, Ulster, esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. It is on the N. coast, W. of Bengere Head, and about 122 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 55. 20. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Giant's Grave, near Sligo, Connaught. Here are some massive monuments of stone, not unlike Stonehenge. *Giant's Land*, in Louth, Leinster, a stone, weighing, it is computed, between 30 and 40 tons, supported by 3 other irregular stones set upright. *Giant's Stairs*, a large, rocky appearance of steps, near Cove, in Cork, Munster.

GIAVENNA, a town of Susa, in Piedmont, agreeably situated near the Sangon, in a salubrious air, 10 miles SE. of Susa.

Gibbarrow, a river in Donegal, Ulster.

Gibbon Marsh, Bucks, near Aylesbury.

Gibbon's Grove, in Cork, Munster, 3 miles S. of Charleville.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Mount Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. It has been in the possession of the English since the year 1704, who keep a garrison here: which is cooped up in very narrow limits, and receives supplies of provisions from England and Barbary. The town is so strong by art and nature, as probably to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of an enemy. Here are upwards of 300 pieces of cannon mounted on the works. Gibraltar contains several streets, one of which is pretty spacious and well paved; the others are narrow and dirty. It has also 3 gates. It is built at the foot of a barren rock, or craggy hill, which rises about 1400

1400 feet above the level of the sea, in a peninsula, which can be approached only by a narrow passage, between the mountain and the sea. Across this isthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The English here, exclusive of the garrison, amount to about 2000, and the Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese, and Jews to as many more. Here is one English and one Spanish church, and a Jews Synagogue. The road here is not safe against storms, nor convenient for refitting vessels, though they may be laid on their sides for careening; the harbour is formed by 2 moles, one of which is 300 feet in length. On the summit of the rock is a plain, where there is a fine prospect of the sea, on each side the Strait, of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, and of Seville and Grenada, in Spain. The Strait of Gibraltar is about 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 49 SE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 6. N. lon. 5. 22. W.

Gibraltar, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, situated on the E. coast of the Lake of Maracaybo, 50 miles ESE. of Maracaybo.

Gibside, Durham, SW. of Ravensworth Castle. *Gibsmere*, Notting. a hamlet of Southwell. *Gidding*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Hunt. N. of Winwick. *Gidding Steeple*, Hunt. N. of Winwick. *Gidley*, Devons. near Dartmoor Forest.

Gien, a town in the dept. of Loiret, containing about 4200 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Loire, 33 miles SE of Orleans, and 76 SE. of Paris.

Gienzor, a town of Africa, 10 miles S. of Tripoli.

Giessen, a strong town of Upper Hesse, situated in a fertile country, on the river Lahn, 6 miles E. of Wetzlar.

Giffard, Heref. near Sawbridgeworth. *Giffen*, or *Guffen*, a river of Caernarvons. which runs into the Conway near Aberconway. *Gifford's Hall*, Staff. in Stoke parish, by Neyland.

Gifhorn. See Gyfhorn.

Giga, a small island of Argyleshire, between the Isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre.

Gigging, Herts. S. of Barkway. *Giggleswick*, Yorks. on the Ribble, near Settle, where at the foot of a mountain is a spring, noted for ebbing and flowing sometimes thrice an hour.

Giglio, a small island of Sienna, in Tuscany, near the coast, and about 11 leagues SSE. from the Island of Elba.

Gijon, a sea-port town of Asturias, with an ancient castle, formerly the residence of King Pelagius, and his immediate successors. It is 18 miles N. of Oviedo.

Gijssone, Northumb. between Framlington and Anbell. *Gilberdike*, Yorkshire, between Sandholm and the Humber.

Gilbert's Town, a town of Virginia.

Gilbert's Island, a small island near the SW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 13. S. lon. 71. 7. W.

Gilcaghe, in Waterford, Munster.

Gilcrux, Cumb. 5 miles N. of Cockermouth. *Gildable*, Surry, in Limpsfield parish. *Gildable*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. *Giles, St. in the Heath*, Devons. NE. of Launceston. *Giles Hill*, Hants, near Wintan.

* Gilford, a town of Down, in Ulster, seated on the river Ban, 3 miles SW. of Warringtown, and 62 from Dublin. The meanders of the river, over which there is a good stone bridge of 22 arches, the rising grounds surrounding it, adorned with wood, and the bleach yards in the bottom, afford altogether a prospect truly delightful. Here is a chalybeate spa of good quality.

Gilkirk, Yorks. between the Martens, and Pinnowhill. *Gill*, Yorks. near Bowland. *Gillet*, Cornwall, SE. of Bottreaux Castle. *Gilling*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Gilling Forest*, Yorks. between Ravensworth and Barnard Castle. *Gillingham*, Dorsets. on the Stour. *Gillingham*, Kent, 3 miles below Chatham. Part of Chatham Dock is in this parish. Here is a castle well furnished with guns, there being not less than 170 embrazures, for cannon to stop the progress of an enemy, if they should happen to pass Sheerness, before they should reach Chatham. Here are also some copperas works. It is noted in history, for being the place where 600 Norman gentlemen; who came over in the retinue of the Princes Alfred and Edward, were barbarously murdered by Earl Godwin. *Gillingham, All Saints* and *St. Mary's*, Norf. lie near the bridge over the Waveney to Beccles. *Gillisland*, Cumb. on the Pict's Wall, E. of Carlisle, noted for the medicinal properties of it's well. *Gilmanby*, Yorks. SW. of Barnard Castle. *Gilmore*, Yorks. NE. of Kirby Moorside. *Gilmorton*, Leic. near Lutterworth.

Gilolo, an island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas, about 210 miles in length, and 750 in circumference. It produces neither cloves nor nutmegs, though it is included in the Spice Islands, but is very fertile in rice and sago. The air is said to be very hot and unwholesome. The inhabitants are represented as fierce and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations.

tions. It is seated under the line, in lat. 128. 7. E.

Gilshauglin, Westm. 4 or 5 miles NW. of Appleby. *Gimesgraves*, Norfolk, a hill near Brandon Ferry. *Gimmingham*, Norf. near the sea-coast.

GIMONT, a town in the dept. of the Gers, 12 miles E. of Auch.

Ginge, E. and *W.* Berks, 3 miles from Wantage.

GINGEE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It stands on a mountain whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul besieged it 3 years, towards the close of the last century, to no purpose. It is 34 miles NW. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 16. N. lon 79. 36. E.

GINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N. of Ulm.

GINGER, a small island in the W. Indies, about 10 miles SSW. of Virgin Gorda.

Gingrave, Essex, SW. of Billericay. *Ginns*, Hants, in the New Forest.

GIODDAH, or GEDDAH, a town of considerable trade, the sea-port of Mecca, situated on the Red Sea. Lat. 21. 30. N. lon. 39. 27. E.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Bari.

Gipping, Suffolk, SW. of Mendlesham. *Gipping*, a river of Suff. which runs into the Orwell below Stow. *Gipton*, Yorks. near Hawkesworth.

GIRACE, a town of Calabria Ultra, containing 13 churches and 4 monasteries. It is situated near some sulphereous baths, 34 miles N. of Reggio.

Girch, a river in Caernarvons. which runs into the Irish Channel, opposite to Carodinhill Rock, near Pulhely. *Girling*, Northumb. part of the manor of Warkworth.

GIRGE, a town of Egypt, capital of the province, situated near the left bank of the Nile, 215 miles S. of Cairo.

GIRGENTI, anciently AGGRIGENTUM, a town of the Val di Mazara, in Sicily, situated on the river St. Blaise, about 5 miles from the sea (near the southern coast) and 47 miles S. of Palermo.

GIRONDE, a department of France, bounded on the NE. by the dept. of Lower Charente, and on the W. by the sea. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and has it's name from the river Gironde, which is formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, about 4 leagues N. from Bourdeaux, and which runs into the Atlantic, after a course of about 9 leagues NNW. The principal town is Bourdeaux.

GIRONELLA, a town of Catalonia, 7 miles ENE. of Solsona.

GIRONNA, a considerable town, or city, of Catalonia, situated on a rivulet, which falls into the Ter, 47 miles NE. of Barcelona.

GIRONS, ST. a town in the dept. of Arriege, noted for several annual fairs for cattle and mules. It is seated on the river Sarat, 21 miles W. of Tarescon.

GIROST, a town of Kerman, in Persia.

Girsby, Yorks. SW. of Yarum. *Girsington*, York. NE. of Settle. *Girlford*, Bedf. near Biggleswade. *Girton*, 2 miles NW. of Cambridge. *Girton*, Nott. near Newark.

Girvan, in Ayrs. situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which rises in the NE. part of the county, almost opposite to the rock of Ailsa, and 16 miles S. by W. of Ayr. Here are some manufactures, particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of boots and shoes.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorksire, seated on the river Ribble, on the borders of Lancashire, 60 miles W. of York, and 219 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, situated near some considerable mines and works of alum, 4 miles S. of the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW. by W. Whitby, and 155 N. by W. of London.

GISLAIN, ST. See GHILN.

Gislum, Suff. SW. of Leostoff. *Gisley*, Yorks. S. of Otley. *Gislingham*, Suff. S. of Buddesdale.

GISORS, a town in the dept. of the Eure, situated on the river Ept, 28 miles SE. of Rouen.

Gitsin, Norf. *Gitting Nether*, SE. and *Gitting Temple*, NE. of Winchcomb, in Glouc. *Gittisham*, Devonshire, near Honiton.

GIVET, a town, late of Namur, near Charlemont, in the dept. of the Ardennes, the fortifications of which are the work of Vauban. It was bombarded by General Coehorn, in the spring of 1696, when immense magazines of stores, forage, &c. provided by the French for the service of the ensuing campaign were destroyed. It is seated on the river Maese, by which it is divided into two parts, 21 miles SW. of Namur.

GIVIRA, a town of Milan.

GIULA, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Keres, 52 miles NNW. of Temeswar.

GIULIA, NUOVA, a town in Abruzzo Ultra.

GIUSTENDIL, 2 towns of Bulgaria.

GLACIERS, a name given to some extensive fields of ice in Swisserland. The Glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the Lower, occupying the deep valleys situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives, Valley of Ice; and the Upper, which clothe the summits and

sides

sides of the mountains. The Lower Glaciers are the most considerable in extent and depth, some stretching several leagues in length. At the higher extremity, they are bordered by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into cultivated valleys. The thickness of the ice varies from 80 to 100 feet, and in some parts extends to upwards of 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain; being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms, and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights, and at all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plain on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of the frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous in deep descents. The following is a simple and natural theory relative to the formation of the Glaciers. An immense quantity of snow is continually accumulating in the elevated valleys, inclosed within the Alps, as well from that which falls from the clouds, during nine months in the year, as from the masses which are incessantly rolling from the steep sides of the circumjacent mountains. Part of this snow, which is not dissolved during summer, impregnated with rain and snow-water, is frozen during winter, and forms that opaque and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are composed. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in it's original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice; for, in so cold a region, there cannot be melted a quantity of snow sufficient to impregnate with water the whole mass which remains undissolved. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and because the liquified snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and less compact than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of so doubtful a texture, as renders it in many parts, difficult to decide whether it may be called ice or frozen snow. Thus there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits, to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.

Gladmore, Herts, near Hadley. *Glaiston*, Rutland, near Bisbrook. *Glamford*, Norf. SW. of Clay.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It extends from E. to W. 48 miles, and 26 from N. to S. it is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 8 market towns, 118 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but the country being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more pleasant, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with remarkable sweet grass; whence it has been called the garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains that yield very good pasture. Here are also lead, coal, iron, and limestone. It's principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire, the Teafe, Elwy, Neath, Ogmore, Avon, Cledaugh, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town; and Swansea the most commercial one; but the assizes for the county are held at Cowbridge.

Glanbehy, in Kerry, Munster. *Glandore*, in Cork, Munster. *Glandore Harbour*, 2 leagues W. of the Galley Head, or Ross Bay, in Cork, Munster. This harbour is a remarkable good one, though small. *Glanecragh*, in Kerry, Munster. *Glanery*, or *Glenary*, in Antrim, Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin. *Glanflesk*, in Kerry, Munster.

Glammis, in the SW. of Angusshire.

*GLANDFORD BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a large manufacture of skins, and a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. It is seated on a river, or navigable canal, called Ancholme, or Ancam, 23 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Glangariff Bay, in Cork, Munster. *Glangorra*, in Cork, Munster. *Glannire*, in Cork, Munster, on the river Glannire, in

in a fertile tract of uneven country, about 3 miles from the city of Cork. It's environs exhibit a variety of extensive prospects richly diversified. *Glanmore*, in Kilkenny, Munster, 76 miles from Dublin. *Glanorga*, in Limerick, Munster.

Glanthis, SW. and *Glanton*, SE. of Alnwick, in Northumberland.

Glanton, in Cork, Munster, 135 miles from Dublin. *Glanworth*, in Cork, Munster. *Glanyfrehane*, in Cork, Munster.

Glaphow, Yorks. in Cleveland. *Glapthorn*, Northamptons. near King's Cliff. *Glapton*, Nott. a hamlet of Clifton. *Glapwell*, Derbys. near Bolsover. *Glaresdale*, *Chapel*, Yorks. SW. of Whitby.

GLARIS, or GLARUS, one of the thirteen cantons in Swisserland, entirely surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N. It has the canton of Schweitz on the W. and the Grisons on the E. It is a cold, mountainous country, yet affording cattle, cheese, butter, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, minerals, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifactions, and large slates. The government is, or lately was, perfectly democratic; every person, at the age of sixteen, has a vote in the landsgemeind, or general assembly, which is held annually in the month of May, in an open plain, according to the custom of the ancient Gauls and Germans. This assembly ratifies new laws, lays contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The executive power, however, is vested in a landrath, or council, composed of 48 Protestant members, and 15 Roman Catholics. The landamman, or chief of the republic, is chosen alternately from among the Protestants and Romanists, who live together here in great harmony, amicably fill together the chief offices of state, and successively make use of the same house for their assemblies for public worship. The population amounts to about 16 or 17,000 souls.

GLARIS, a large and populous town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name, seated on the river Linth, 18 miles E. of Shweitz. Lat. 46. 56. N. lon. 9. 1. E.

Glascote, Warw. on the S. side of the river Anker, opposite to Tamworth. *Glasshouse*, Sussex, between Rudgwick and Plaistow Chapel. *Glasen*, Dorsets. near Yetminster.

GLASENDORF, a town of Niesse, in Silesia; and a town of Koniginstratz, in Bohemia.

* GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, which, from it's extent, and from the beauty and regularity of it's buildings, may justly be esteemed the second city in the kingdom. The streets are clean and well paved, and several of them, intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets thus divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. The number of inhabited houses in it, is upwards of 10,000, and it contains near 62,000 inhabitants. A considerable trade was formerly carried on here in tobacco and rum, but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and, before the late universal check to that branch of business in both kingdoms, it is said that cotton goods were manufactured in Glasgow and it's vicinity, to the annual amount of 2,000,000l. sterling. A pottery is likewise carried on here, that emulates in beauty and elegance, the Staffordshire ware. Printing-types are well executed here, and the glass manufactory has been very successful. Here are also manufactures of coarse earthen ware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, &c. Glasgow has the advantage of two canals, besides the Great Canal, that joins the Clyde to the Forth. It's proper river, the Clyde, has, at a great expence, been made navigable, within the last 30 years, for vessels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water. It is seated on the N. bank of the above river, over which it has two stone bridges, (one of them an elegant, new one of 7 arches, 500 feet long and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772) 10 miles SW. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 52. N. lon. 4. 2. W.

GLASGOW PORT, a town on the S. side of the Clyde, erected in 1710, in order to serve as a sea-port of the city of Glasgow. It has an excellent harbour, with a grand pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the W. Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries in the Frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of it's trade. This port is situated 21 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

Glason, Cumb. in the parish of Boulness. *Glason*, or *Glaston Castle*, Lanc. SE. of Dalton. *Glassenbury*, Kent, in Cranbrook parish. *Glassenbye*, Cumberl. near Kirk Oswald.

Glasslough, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Glassnevin*, in Dublin. It is an agreeable village, situated on a rising ground, 2 miles from the city of Dublin.

GLASTONBURY,

Glastonbury, a pretty large and well-built town of Somersetshire, principally consisting of two streets, in both of which are many houses, either entirely built, or patched up, with stones from it's abbey, formerly the most magnificent in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immense. It was anciently called Avalonia, or the Isle of Avalon, into which no person whatever, not even a bishop, or prince, was allowed to enter, without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots, who sat among the barons in parliament, and governed it successively for near 600 years. Richd. Withing, the last, for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. and acknowledge his supremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, or to St. Michael's Tower, a high hill, in the neighbourhood, where he was hanged in his robes. His head was stuck up over the gate of his abbey, and his body, quartered, was exposed, in like manner at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. Extensive ruins of this immense range of buildings are still remaining; but they have been much diminished for the sake of the stones, as every cottage hereabouts has part of a pillar, door, or window of this fabric: however, the curious structure, called the Abbot's Kitchen, is yet entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance, being built of stone, without any combustible material; as are also some fragments of the church and St. Joseph's chapel. The walls, that remain are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is, at once, melancholy and venerable. The principal manufacture here is stockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high, steep hill, is placed the tower of a church, the Tor above-mentioned, which lifts it's head into the clouds, and is an object of admiration to travellers, and even serves as a landmark to seamen in the Bristol Channel. It is situated in a low, marshy country, nearly encompassed with rivers, 6 miles SW. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Glatendon, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Glatting*, Sussex, NW. of Midhurst. *Glatton*, Huntingd. NW. of the Saltreys.

Glatz, a town of Silesia, formerly of Bohemia, containing about 400 houses within the walls, and as many in the four suburbs. It is capital of a mountainous but fertile principality of the same name, about 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, which was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the queen of Hungary. It has mines of coal, silver, and iron, good quarries, and plenty of cattle, with several mineral springs. The town of Glatz is a place of considerable trade, and is situated on the side of a mountain, and on the summit of which is a large and strong castle, near the river Neisse, 45 miles SW. of Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lat. 50. 21. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

Glaysley, Shrops. near Chelmarsh. *Gleaston*, Lanc. near Dalton. *Gledles*, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Gledles*, Yorks. SE. of Sheffield. *Gledthorp Grange*, Nottingh. NW. of Edwinstow. *Glemisford*, Suffolk, between Clare and Leatham. *Glen*, a river of Northumberland, which runs through Glendale into the Till.

Glenarm, in Antrim, Ulster, on the Bay of Glenarm, 105 miles from Dublin.

Glencoe, the Vale of, in Argyleshire, noted for the military execution of it's unsuspecting inhabitants, by a party of English soldiers, in 1691, in consequence of an order signed by King William, in council, for that purpose, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. The male part of the inhabitants had many of them been in arms for the abdicated King James II.

Glencowen, a river of Cumberland, which runs into the Ulles Water on the S.

Glencroy, the Vale of, a wild and romantic valley in Argyleshire.

Glendale, Northumb. on the Glen.

Glendalagh, otherwise called the *Seven Churches*, a beautiful valley in Wicklow, Leinster, nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and containing two lakes, and extensive ruins of the city of Glendalagh, which was formerly a bishoprick, with an episcopal jurisdiction, extending to the walls of Dublin. It is 5 miles NW. of Rathdrum.

Glendon, Northamptons. near Rothwell.

Glenfield, NW. of Leicester. *Glenham, Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Glen, Magna* and *Parva*, SE. of Leicester.

Glenn Inn, in Donegal, Ulster. *Glenny Bridge*, in Down, Ulster.

Glenshee, Spital of, a noted pass into the Grampian Mountains in Scotland, S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

Glentham, Linc. W. of Market Raisin.

Glentis, in Down, Ulster. Here is one of the most considerable fairs for black cattle in the N. of Ireland.

Glentworth, Linc. SW. of Glentham. *Glewston*, Heref. SW. of Ross. *Glimpton*, Oxfords. N. of Woodstock.

Glinsk, in Galway, Connaught.

Glinton, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Glisset, All Saints, St. Michael*, and *Middle*, Dorsets. near Cranbourn Chace.

Glinville, in Cork, Munster.

Glocester,

Glocester, Northumb. on the coast near Anbell. *Glossop*, Derb. in the HighPeak.

* GLOUCESTER, a large, clean, populous, and considerable city, of Gloucestershire, containing 5 parish churches, besides it's ancient and magnificent cathedral. It is well built, and has been lately much improved: it's four principal streets are greatly admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town; besides which there are several smaller ones, all well paved. Here is a good stone bridge over the Severn, the lowest down that river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house. Gloucester has a flourishing manufacture of pins, and is seated on the E. side of the Severn, where, by it's two streams, it forms the Isle of Alney, 25 miles NE. by N. of Bristol, and 106 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday. Fairs on April 5, July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28, the latter chiefly for fat hogs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It extends from NE. to SW. more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain one city, 27 market towns, 280 parishes, 1229 villages, about 26,760 houses, and 162,560 inhabitants. The soil and appearance of this country vary in different parts, but the air is healthy throughout; sharp in the E. or hilly part, which contains the Coteswold Hills, but mild in the rich Vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W. part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean, which was once full of oak trees; but the iron-works have consumed a great part of them. The staple commodities are cheese, cyder, perry, bacon, grain, and fish, besides it's manufactures of woollen cloths, hats, leather, paper, bar iron, edge tools, nails, brass, &c. It's rivers are the Severn, the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, Lech, Windrush, Evenlode, Churn, Leden, Swiliate, Caron, and Stour.

GLOUCESTER, a county in the state of Rhode Island; a town of New Jersey, situated on the Delaware; and a town of Virginia, situated on the N. side of York River.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, an inhabited island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 8 miles long and 1 wide. The men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. Lat. 19. 14. S. lon. 140. 4. W.

GLOUCESTER ISLANDS, two islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues distant from each other. One of them is in lat. 20. 38. S. lon. 146. 0. W. and the other in lat. 20. 34. S. and in lon. 146. 15. W.

GLOGAW, a fertile principality of Silesia, on both sides of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It is divided into six circles. Great Glogaw (which contains 2 catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, 3 convents, a Lutheran church and school, and a chapel for Calvinists) situated on the S. side of the Oder, in the capital.

GLOGAW OBER, a town of Oppeln, in Silesia.

GLOMME, a river of Aggerhuys, in S. Norway, which passes by Elvedal, Koningsuinger, &c. and flows into the North Sea near Frederickstadt. From the outlet of Lake Mioss to Frederickstadt, it's streams are intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. About 30,000 trees are annually floated down this river to Frederickstadt.

Glowston, Leic. S. of Hallaton. *Glasburne*, Yorks. S. of Skipton. *Glurius*, Cornw. near Penryn. *Glyford*, Cornw. SE. of Bodmin. *Glymon*, Cornw. near Columb Magna. *Glyne*, Sussex, S. of Lewes. *Glyneburn*, Sussex, near Lewes.

Glynn, or *Glin*, in Limerick, Munster. *Glyn of Agerlow*, and *Glyn Caum*, in Cork, Munster. *Glyn of the Downs*, a romantic dale in the county of Wicklow, Leinster, so narrow as to admit of little more than the road which passes through it, and the small, gurgling river which runs near the side of it. It is 15 miles from Dublin. *Glyn Wood*, in the parish of Donoghmore, in Down, Ulster.

Gnarmack, Cornw. NW. of Truro.

GNESEN, or GNESNO, a town, late of Kalisch, in Poland, but now of West Prussia.

Gnostall, Staffords. upon Rowley Water, between Knightley and Wilbrighton.

GOA, a large and well-built city, on the W. coast of Hindoostan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom the native Portuguese amount to a very small number, and stands on an island, of the same name, about 24 miles in circumference, separated from the continent, by a fine river, called MANDOVA, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, which lie within a mile of the town. This noble port, which is, by nature, one of the best in the Indies, (and the Portuguese have spared no pains to heighten and improve it's natural advantages) as well as the whole island, is defended by many castles and towers, furnished

nished with abundance of cannon. Beyond these castles, the channel becomes narrower, sometimes to 1, sometimes to 2 miles; and its banks are planted with the best fruits and finest trees India affords. Eight miles up is the city of Goa. Half way up, on the right side, is a palace, formerly the seat of the viceroys, but it now serves as barracks for the garrison. The buildings are of stone, and splendid, with numerous convents, nunneries, and ecclesiastical houses. The viceroy's palace is a grand building, erected over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. Here is also a stately hospital; and in the shops about the market-place may be had the prodnce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. In the houses they generally make use of clear oyster-shells, instead of glass, for windows. The air within the town is unwholesome, but the banks of the river are pleasant, and adorned with many handsome structures. From Old Goa to the new city, there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees, for fruit and shade. The soil of the island is fertile, especially in the valleys; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit, and a great number of springs issue from the mountains. The tract between the town and the sea is thickly planted with villages and fine seats, and abounds with tropical trees and fruits. Though the houses here make a showy appearance, they are but poorly furnished. The inhabitants live chiefly on greens, fruit, roots, bread, rice, and fish, though they have hogs and fowl in plenty. Goa has few manufactures, or productions for commerce; their principal trade is in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. It has been in the hands of the Portuguese since the year 1510, when it was taken by General Albuquerque. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 73. 45. E.

Goa, a town of the Island of Celebes, near the S. coast, in lat. 5. 12. S. and lon. 120. 30. E.

Goadby, Leicesters. NW. of Hallaton. *Goadby*, Leicesters. N. of Walton-on-the-Would.

Gobblecote, Herts, near Tring.

Gobin, St. See Fere.

Gobions, Magna, Essex, in the liberty of Havering.

Goch, a town of Cleves.

Gociano, a town and district of Sardinia.

* Godalmin, a town of Surry, noted for licorice, excellent carrots, and peat, that burns as well as pit-coal. Here is a manufactory of stockings; as also of mixed kerseys, and blue ones, that are not to be matched for colour. The country about it is agreeably diversified with hills and gentle uplands. It is seated on several streams of the river Wey, (which abounds with good fish, especially pike, and which drives one grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills), 4 miles SW. of Guildford, and 34 SW. of London, on the road to Portsmouth. Market on Wednesday.

Godavery, Gunga, or Godoury, a river of Hindostan, which rises about 70 miles NE. of Bombay, and after crossing Dowlatabad, and part of Golconda, falls into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, in lat. about 16. 40. N. and lon. 82. 20. E.

Goddington, Kent, in Frendsbury parish. *Goddington*, Oxfords. NE. of Bicester. *Godley*, Cheshire, SE. of Druckenfield. *Godlingstone*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, and Swanwich parish.

Godmanchester, a town or large village, of Huntingdonshire, parted from the town of Huntingdon by the river Ouse, but united to it by a bridge and short causeway, which form a part of the post-road between London and Edinburgh. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, no town in England keeping more ploughs at work than this hath done. They formerly received the kings, who passed that way, with a display of their instruments of agriculture, exhibiting, at one time, to James I. when he passed through it, nine score ploughs, adorned with trappings, &c.

Godmanham, Yorks. between Beverley and Pocklington. *Godmanston*, Dorsets. NW. of Frampton, 1 mile from Nether Cerne. *Godmersham*, Kent, on the river that runs from Wye to Canterbury. *Godneston*, Kent, a manor of Sittingbourn. *Godolphin*, Cornwall, situated on a hill, E. of Mount's Bay, 4 miles from Market Jew, famous for its tin mines.

Godshill, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

* *Godstone*, Surry, E. of Blechingley.

Godstow, NW. of Oxford, in a sort of island formed by the divided streams of the Isis, after being joined by the Evenlode. This place is noted for the catching and dressing of fish. Here are an arched gateway, and the venerable ruins of the nunnery, with its conventual church, which Fair Rosamond quitted for the embraces of Henry II. *Godwick*, Nottinghams. W. of Elmham. *Gofford Green*, Warwicks. E. of Coventry. *Gofforth*, Cumb. near Ponsonby.

Goes, or Ter Goes, a town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, capital of the Island of S. Beveland. It communicates with an arm of the Scheldt, by a canal, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, grain, &c. It is 10 miles NE. of Flushing.

Gogmagog Hills, 3 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket and Balsham.

Gogra, Dewah, or Soor Jew, a large river which rises in Thibet, and forcing its

its way through Mount Himmaleh, crosses the country of Oude, and unites with the Ganges, about 15 miles W. of Patna.

GOHUD, a circar, or territory of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Its capital, which is of the same name, is about 53 miles SSE. of Agra.

Goit, a river of Ches. which runs into the Mersey, 3 miles E. of Stopford. *Goit Hall*, Ches. NE. of Stockport.

GOITO, a town of Mantua.

GOJAM, a flat country of Abyssinia, about 25 leagues long, and 14 wide. It is almost surrounded by the Nile, and abounds in pastures.

Gokewell, Lincolns. NW. of Glandford Bridge. *Golând*, Cornwall, near Fowey. *Golborn*, Ches. SW. of Tattenhall. *Golborn*, Lanc. near W. Derby.

GOLCONDA, a country of Hindostan, bounded on the N. by Berar, on the E. by the 5 Circars, on the S. by Mysore and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowlatabad and Visiapour, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, August, September, and October, swell the rivers here to a dangerous degree of depth and rapidity, but render the land exceedingly fertile; especially in fruits. The inhabitants make white wine of their grapes, and have yearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond-mines here are reckoned the most considerable in the world. The black merchants usually buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fail in meeting with any; and at others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt and fine iron; and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes. Hydrabad is the capital, but the city and fortress of Golconda was formerly the residence of the kings of this country.

GOLDBERG, a town of Lignitz, in Silesia.

Goldbroke, Suffolk, near Eye. *Goldcliff*, Monmouths. on the S. side of the county.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, in which are more forts and factories of European nations, than in any other part of the coast of Africa. It reaches from the river Sucra da Costa on the W. to the river Volta on the E. and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, scattered along the sea-shore. The whole Gold Coast is about 180 miles in length. The negro merchants here are generally very rich, and trade with Europeans in gold. The domestic animals are bulls, cows, sheep and goats; the last of which are innumerable, and their flesh is excellent. The beef and mutton, however, are not good. The principal countries are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambore, Labadde, Fantin, Incassan, Ningo, and Sabre.

Goldcot Park, Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon.

Golden, in Tipperary, Munster, on the Suir, 8 miles from Dublin.

Golden, or *Walveden*, Cornw. between Grampound and Truro.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien, in lat. 8. 20. N. and lon. 77. 10. W.

Golden Vale, Heref. extends along the banks of the Dove, with hills all about it, covered with woods. It is so named from its fertility, and the yellow livery of flowers which it wears in the spring. The wool here is reckoned as fine as any in England. *Golder*, Oxf. NE. of Chalgrave. *Golder's Green*, Middl. between Hampstead Heath and Hendon. *Goldsburg*, Yorkshire, near Boroughbridge. *Goldgate Bay*, Kent, W. of Margate Bay. *Goldhanger*, Essex, E. of Malden. *Goldhill Green*, Kent, E. of Tunbridge.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland.

Goldingham, Essex, between Bumsted Steeple and Sudbury. *Goldings*, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Heybridge. *Goldington*, N. of Bedford. *Goldsmith's Grange*, Leic. NE. of Melton Mowbray. *Goldwell*, Kent, W. of Ashford. *Goldwhurd*, Surry, SE. of Croydon. *Gole*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Armin.

GOLETTA, an island and fortress at the enntrance of the Bay of Tunis.

GOLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania.

GOLPHINTON, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Golsury, or *Golsinny*, Cornwall, near Mount's Bay and St. Hilary. *Golthorn Hill*, Staff. S. of Wolverhampton. *Golthorp*, York. W. of Doncaster.

GOMEROON, or GAMERON, a sea-port of Laristan, in Persia, called also Bandar Abassi, seated on a bay 9 miles distant from the island of Ormus. The best houses here are built with bricks dried in the sun, and are flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for a free passage of the air. Those who stay in town during the summer sleep upon these roofs. Other houses, or rather huts, are made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The soil around it is barren, but provisions, brought from other countries, are plentiful. Through all the 17th century, and at the beginning of the last, this town was the port of Schiras, and of all the S. part of Persia. At present, however, trade is very low here, nor is there a single European counting-house in the city. The Dutch for a while continued to trade here, but since they formed a settlement in the Island of Karek, they have entirely deserted Gombroon. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 57. 0. E.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, lying between Ferro and Teneriffe, about six leagues SW. from the latter. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar-canes, fruits, and wine, with corn enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on the E. coast, and has an excellent harbour, better than in any of the other islands, where the Spanish West India fleets often stop to take in provisions and refreshments. Lat. 28. 6. N. lon. 17. 8. W.

Gomera, a river of Fez, which runs into the Straits of Gibraltar, near the town of Velez de Pegnon.

Gomersal, Yorkshire, W. of Wakefield. *Gomersyg*, Dors. near Stalbridge. *Gomersat*, Yorks. N. Riding, between Swaledale Forest and Arkendale.

Gommern, a town in the electorate of Saxony, situated on the river Elbe, 8 miles SE. of Magdeburg.

Goms, a town of Switzerland, which gives name to a territory in the Valais. It is about 33 miles E. of Sion.

Gonaives, Les, a sea-port town of the Island of St. Domingo, situated near a medicinal spring, with an excellent harbour, in lat. 19. 36. N. and lon. 73. 40. W.

Gonapi, or Gounong Api, one of the small Banda Islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean. Its only inhabitants are wild hogs, cows, and serpents. In the middle of it is a volcano.

Gonalston, Nottingh. SE. of Sherwood Forest.

Gondar, a town of Africa, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones, the usual construction within the tropical rains. On the W. end of the town is the palace, or king's house, which, with its contiguous buildings, is surrounded by a substantial stone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements and a parapet, by which you can go along the whole. The inhabitants are of an olive complexion, and profess Christianity. Their patriarch depends upon that of Alexandria; but they appear as jealous of the European Christians as of the Mussulmans. They have no shops, but expose their merchandise to sale upon mats, in a large square; gold and rock-salt form their medium of barter. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons, but the common people wear nothing but drawers. It is 180 miles SE. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 12. 34. N. lon. 37. 33. E.

Gondegama, or Gondlacomma, a river of Hindostan, which rising near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N. and enters the Bay of Bengal at Medipilly, or Mootapilly.

Gondrain, a town in the dept. of the Gers, 8 miles SW. of Condom.

Gondrecourt, or Gandrecourt, a town in the dept. of Meuse, seated on the river Orney, 21 miles SSE. of Bar le Duc.

Gondreville, a town in the dept. of the Meurthe, seated on the Mosselle, 5 miles NE. of Toul.

Gonga, a town of Romania, 36 miles NE. of Gallipoli.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, little known, and situated, according to some, between the coast of Upper Guinea on the S. and Tombuctou on the N. Its capital, Gonjah, is computed to be 870 miles W. by S. of Cashna. Lat. 13. 20. N. lon. 4. 10. W.

Gonnesse, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, remarkable for the goodness of its bread. It is seated on the river Crould, 9 miles N. of Paris.

Gonneville, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 16 miles N. of Montvilliers.

Goodale House, Yorks. in Holderness, W. of Hornsey Mere. *Gooderston*, Norf. between Downham and Watton.

Good Hope, Cape of, the most southerly point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, lies in 34. 29. S. lat. and 18. 23. E. lon. Upwards of 30 miles to the N. of it is the Cape Town, which is neat and well built, rising in the midst of a desert, encompassed by black and dreary mountains. The public offices of the Dutch East-India company are situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle ascent. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses are mostly built of stone, cemented together with a glutinous kind of earth, which serves as mortar, and afterwards is neatly plastered and whitewashed with lime. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states. They are treated, however, with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are kept at work. The slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were originally brought from the E. Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E. India ships, which touch here. It is situated close to the company's garden, and is an honour and ornament to the town: the convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a pure, wholesome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a great number of rich fruit-trees, aromatic shrubs, and odoriferous plants and flowers; they have likewise the use of every production in it. This garden, for its handsome, pleasant, and well-

 shaded

shaded walks, is much frequented by persons of every description, but particularly by the fashionable and gay. The inhabitants, indeed, in general, are extremely fond of gardens, which they keep in excellent order. The heavy draught work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country, than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and some of the wealthier people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. There are two churches here, one large, plain, and unadorned, for the Calvinists, the prevailing sect; and a smaller one for the Lutherans. The lower parts of the houses here are uncommonly neat and clean, both in appearance and reality, but the upper apartments are said to be barely and badly furnished. The streets seem much on a par with the latter, being rough, uneven, and unpaved. Many of the houses, however, have a space flagged before the door, and others have trees planted before them, which form a pleasant shade, and give an air of novelty to the streets. The only landing place is at the E. end of the town, where there is a wooden quay, which runs some paces into the sea, with several cranes on it, for the convenience of loading and unloading the scoots that come alongside. Close to this quay, on the left hand, stands the castle, and principal fortress; a strong, extensive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the colony. Within the gates, the Dutch East-India company lately had their principal stores; which were spacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends, the E. part of the town and harbour, as Amsterdam Fort does the W. part. The latter, which has been built since Commodore Johnstone's expedition, and wherein both French and Dutch judgment have been united, to render it effectual and strong, is admirably planned, and calculated to annoy and harass ships coming into the bay. Some smaller detached fortifications extend along the coast, both to the E. and W. and make landing, which was not the case before the American war, hazardous and difficult. In a word, Cape Town, is, at this time fortified with strength, regularity, and judgment. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides toward the mountains, called the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar Loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head; Charles Mount; and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. The view from the Table Mountain is extensive and picturesque; and all along the valleys are scattered a number of fine plantations. The cultivated country, beyond the mountains is of great extent, and forms six different establishments. The soil is uncommonly productive, and the climate benign and favourable to vegetation. The spring commences here in October. Provisions are very reasonable at the Cape. A late traveller says, that he saw 13lb. of mutton sold for about 6d. sterling; a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three guineas; and corn and other things in proportion. Fish, and game brought from the country, are in great abundance. In September, 1795, the town and colony surrendered to an English squadron, under Sir G. K. Elphinstone, seconded by about 8000 land forces under Majors General Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation. The loss of the English amounted to only 4 men killed, and a few officers and men wounded.

Goodleigh, Devonshire, near Sherwell. *Goodmanham*, Yorks. E. Riding, NE. of Market Weighton. *Goodrich*, Herefords. 3 miles from Monmouth. *Goodrich Castle*, Herefords. near Ross. Here is one of the grandest views on the Wye. A noble bay spreads before the eye, formed by a reach of the river. The bank on the right is steep, and covered with wood, beyond which a bold promontory shoots out crowned with a castle rising among trees. *Goodrington*, Devonshire, in Paynton parish.

Goodwin Sands, noted sand banks off the coast of Kent, lying eastward of the Downs, and about 4 or 5 miles from the S. Foreland. As they run parallel with the coast for 3 leagues together, at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from it, they add much to the security of the Downs, as a road, as they break off the force of the sea on the E. and S. and SW. but when the wind blows hard at SE. or at E. by N. or ENE. ships are often driven from their anchors, and are either forced on these sands, or obliged to take shelter in Sandwich Bay, or Ramsgate Pier. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of low, marshy ground, belonging to Goodwin, earl of Kent, father of King Harold, and was afterwards given to the St. Augustin monastery at Canterbury; but the abbot, neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was inundated. Great part of it is dry at low water.

Goodwinston, Kent, near Feversham. *Goodwood*, Sussex, near Chichester. *Goodworth*, Hants, near Whorwell.

Goompty, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, and flowing SE. by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, about 15 miles NNE. of Benares.

Googoose Hill, Cornwall, by the sea side, near

near Helstone. *Gonhill Downs*, Cornwall, near Lizard Point.

Gooseberry Hill, in Cork, Munster.

Goosehurst, Yorksh. W. Riding, N. of Snaith. *Gooses*, Essex, NE. of Giddy Hall. *Goosey*, Berksh. a chapel near Standford. *Goosetree*, Chesh. SE. of Northwich.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name. It was formerly the seat of the government of Morari Row, a Mahratta prince, but was subjected by the late Tippoo Sultan. It lies N. of the river Pennar, about 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni, and 170 N. of Seringapatam. Lat. 15. 15. N. lon. 77. 45. E.

Gopshall Grange, Leicestersh. NW. of Bosworth.

GORCUM, a town of S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is situated on the river Linge, at its junction with the Wahal, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 30 S. of Amsterdam.

Gore Court, Kent, near Leeds Castle.

GOREE, an island on the W. coast of Africa, about three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, subject to the French. It is reckoned of great importance on account of its proximity to Cape Verd, lying nearly within cannon shot of the shore, and its advantageous situation for trade. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 17. 30. W.

GOREE, a town and island of S. Holland, situated on the E. coast, on a canal which communicates with the Meuse, 6 miles W. of Helvoetsluys.

GOREE, an Island of Holland, about 10 miles in circumference. It is situated near the mouth of the Meuse, 2 miles N. of Schowen.

Gore End, Kent, in Thanet Isle.

Gorey's Bridge, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

*GOREY, or NEWBOROUGH, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, 21 miles N. of Wexford, and 59 S. of Dublin.

GORE ISLAND, in the N. Pacific, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It appeared to be barren, and destitute of inhabitants, and is about 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 40. N. lon. 172. 30. W.

GORGONA, an island about 25 miles from the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for the great quantities of anchovies taken near it.

GORGONA, an island S. of Bonaventure Bay, near the coast of Popayan, S. America.

Gorhumbury, Herts, near St. Albans. *Goring*, Oxfordsh. on the Thames, between Reading and Wallingford. *Goring*, Sussex, near Terring.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a county of Austria, bounded on the N. E. and S. by Carniola, and on the W. by the late Venetian states. The town of Goritz is situated on the river Lisonzo, 20 miles NNW. of Trieste.

Gorlard, Yorksh. N. Riding, near Blakemore.

GORLITZ, a town in Upper Lusatia, situated on the river Neisse, 50 miles W. of Dresden. It is the second in rank, but the first for size, population, and riches.

Gorlston, Suffolk, near Yarmouth.

Gorman's Town, in Tipperary, Munster.

Gornaston, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham. *Gornhay*, Devonsh. near Tiverton. *Gorpill Hill*, Yorksh. W. of Halifax. *Gorsynon*, Glamorganshire. *Gorsticotes*, Staffordsh. N. of Walsal.

*GORT, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 16 miles SSE. of Galway, and 98 W. of Dublin.

Gortahwrk, in Donegal, Ulster. *Gortin*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Gortneighraght*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Gorton, Lancash. SE. of Manchester. *Gorway*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Menai, a little below Llanvagion. *Gorwell*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles SE. of Litton.

GORZE, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, seated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moselle, 8 miles SW. of Metz.

Gosbeck, Suffolk, NE. of Needham. *Gosberton*, Lincolnsh. 8 miles from Boston. *Gosfield Hall*, Essex, near Braintree. *Gosford*, Oxfordsh. SE. of Woodstock. *Gosford, North* and *South*, Northumberl. near Newcastle.

GOSLAR, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, seated on a hill, near the river Gose, which soon after runs into the Ocker, 30 miles S. of Brunswick. In the Rammel Mountain, near it, are mines of lead and iron; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer.

Gosnarth, Lancash. near Preston.

*GOSPORT, a large trading town, in Hampshire, situated in Alverstock parish, on the W. side of Portsmouth Harbour, (over which there is a ferry,) 79 miles SW. of London. Here is a spacious hospital for the relief of sick and wounded sailors. It is mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers, every thing being much cheaper and more commodious here than at Portsmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames is at Westminster, is secured on this side by 4 forts and a platform of above 20 guns, level with the water. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships; and, in time of peace, packets sail every week from hence to Havre de Grace, and other parts of France. Market on Saturday.

Gosse, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Gosses*, Essex, 3 miles from Brentwood.

wood. *Gossington*, Glouc. in Slimbridge parish.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa.

Goswell, Lincolnsh. near the Humber. *Goswick*, Northumberl. on the coast, NW. of Holy Island. *Gotchurst*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Gotehurst*, Somersetsh. SW. of Bridgewater. *Goteland*, Yorksh. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmoor.

GOTHA, a town and principality of Upper Saxony, which contains 12 towns, besides villages. The duke maintains a guard of 160 men; two regiments, each consisting of 800 men; and a corps of artillery.

GOTHA, or GOTHELLA, a river of W. Gothland, which runs from the Wenner Lake into the sea, near Gothenburg.

Gotham, Nottinghamsh. in the SW. angle of the county, 7 miles from Nottingham.

GOTHARD, ST. one of the highest mountains in Swisserland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. It is 8 miles S. of Altorf.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTHENBURG, a fortified and commercial town of West Gothland, in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, about two furlongs wide, inclosed between two chains of rocks; and near its conflux with the Moldal, 190 miles SW. of Stockholm. It is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound; and from this port the ships of the Swedish E. India Company (established in 1731,) take their departure. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. A considerable herring fishery is carried on here. Lat. 57. 42. N. lon. 13. 10. E.

Gotherington, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Bishop's Cleve. *Gothill*, Somersetsh. near Candleparse, in Dorsetshire.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general divisions of the kingdom of Sweden, containing the provinces of Ostrogothia, Smaland, Westrogothia, Wermland, the fief of Bahus, Dalia, Halland, Blekinge, and the Isles of Gothland and Eland. It is a pleasant and fertile country, and contains 48 towns. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden in the person of Suercher.

GOTHLAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in its greatest breadth. The soil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good pastures, and profitable fisheries on the coast. Here are also large quarries of stone, and they export an excellent breed of sheep. The chief and only town is Wisby.

GOTTENBURG. See GOTHEBORG.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, subject to the elector Hanover. Here George II. founded an university, in 1734, which has already acquired a very distinguished reputation. The library, called the *Bulowoun*, which is increasing every year, is justly reckoned one of the most capital in Europe. Here is also a fine observatory, a physic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a school for midwifery; together with a Royal Society of Sciences, and a Royal German Society, all part of the university. Belonging to it is a large splendid church, with a peculiar pastor, and a new and stately structure of stone, the ground floor of which serves as a hall for public lectures.

Gotton, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Gotton*, Somersetsh. near Taunton.

GOTTORP, a town of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp.

GOTTESBERG, a town of Schweidnitz, in Silesia.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a town of S. Holland.

GOUDHURST, a small town in Kent, 12 miles SW. of Maidstone, and 44 SE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Mantua, situated at the junction of the Mincio and the Po.

Govilade, Great, and *Little*, Yorksh. E. Riding, N. of Pocklington. *Gouldhall*, Yorksh. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Goulesby*, Yorksh. SE. of Northallerton. *Goulsnarth*, Lancash. between Preston and Bowland Forest. *Goultho Hall*, Lincolnsh. between Lincoln and Stanton.

GOULVIN, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, 12 miles W. of St. Pol de Leon.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Masovia, in Poland, situated on the Vistula, 12 miles from Warsaw.

GOURAINCOURT, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, 15 miles NE. of Verdun.

GOURDON, a town in the dept. of Lot, 18 miles N. of Cahors.

GOURIN, a town in the dept. of the Morbihan, 27 miles W. of Pontivy.

Gournal, Staffordsh. in Sedgely parish.

GOURNAY, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Epte, 24 miles E. of Rouen.

GOUROCK, a town of Renfrewshire, seated on a creek of the river Clyde, near a copper-mine, 2 miles W. of Greenock.

Gourton, Nottinghamsh. a hamlet of Southwell, in Bleseby parish.

GOUZEC, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, 11 miles NE. of Quimper.

Gowborn Head, Lancash. in Lunesdale, near the Ken Sands.

GOWER, GEVER, or ST. GOAR, a town of Hesse Rhinefeldt, circle of Upper Rhine.

*GOWRAN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster.

Gowthwate Hall, Yorksh. in Halifax parish

rish. *Goxhill*, Lincolnsh. near Barrow and Barton, on the Humber. *Goxhill*, Yorksh. E. Riding, near Hornsey. *Goyte*, a river of Derbyshire and Lancashire, which runs into the Mersey, opposite Goyt. *Goyt-houses*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Goytre*, Monmouthsh. SE. of Abergavenny.

GOZZI, GOZES, or GOZA, an island near the SW. coast of Candia.

GOZZA, a small and well-fortified island, about 5 miles NW. of Malta, and dependent on it.

Grabie, Lincolnsh. SE. of Fokingham.

GRABOW, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, in Lower Saxony.

Gracedieu, Monmouthsh. on the Trothy, SW. of Monmouth. *Gracedieu*, Leicestersh. between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Loughborough.

Grace Hill, a settlement of the Moravian Brethren, near Ballymena, in Antrim, Ulster.

Graces, Essex, near Little Baddow.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores Islands, about 10 miles long and 8 broad. It takes its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, wine, fruit, pastures, and cattle; and it supplies Tercera, and several of the other islands, with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and contains a number of villages, with some forts for the defence of the coast. The inhabitants, who are about 3000, make a great deal of butter and cheese. The principal place is La Plata. Lat. 39. 29. N. lon. 18. 12. W.

Grade, Cornw. near the Lizard Point.

GRADISKA, a well fortified town of Sclavonia, situated on the river Save, 132 miles W. of Belgrade; also a town of Friuli, in Austria, situated on the Lisonzo, 5 miles S. of Goritz; and a town of Stiria.

GRADO, a small island of Friuli, in Venice.

Grafton, Chesh. on the Dee, NW. of Malpas. *Grafton*, Northamptonsh. NE. of Kettering. *Grafton*, Bucks, near Leighton in Bedfordshire. *Grafton*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Grafton*, Yorksh. W. Riding, SE. of Boroughbridge. *Grafton*, Oxfordsh. on the Isis, E. of Lechlade. *Grafton*, Worcestersh. near Bromsgrove. *Grafton*, *East* and *West*, Wilts, between Manningford and Great Bedwin. *Grafton*, *Ardens*, *Little*, or *Lower*, and *Grafton*, *Temple*, or *Upper*, Warwicksh. between Ancester and Stratford-upon-Avon. *Grafton Fliford*, SE. of Worcester. *Grafton*, Gloucestersh. on the borders of Worcestershire, and on the side of Bredon Hill, where, in Feb. 1764, a large tract of land, near 16 acres in extent, slipped from the side of Bredon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture grounds, and a considerable space of the common field, at the bottom of the hill. *Grafton Regis*, Northamptonsh. on the river Tove, that runs from Towcester to the Ouse, near 8 miles from Northampton, on the road to Stony Stratford. It was held in chief, of King Edward III. by the service of keeping one of the king's white brackets, or beagles, having red ears. The manor-house and park were given by Charles II. to the Duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived. *Graftwick*, Yorksh. near Thirsk. *Grages*, Bucks, near Rickmansworth. *Graham's Muir*, between the Carron Works and Falkirk, in Scotland.

Graigemanagh, in Kilkenny, Leinster, seated on the Barrow. *Graigstown*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Graingham, Lincolnsh. near Corringham.

GRAIN COAST, or PEPPER COAST, or MALAGUETTA, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leone Country on the W. and the Ivory Coast on the SE. It extends about 100 leagues along the Atlantic. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick shell, a most delicious fruit. The palm wine and dates of this country are in great esteem. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are also in great plenty; but what constitutes its chief wealth, is the abundance of pepper, or grains of parada, it produces, called Malaguetta by the Portuguese.

GRAINVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 14 miles N. of Caudebec.

Gralam, Chesh. on the Pever.

GRAMAT, a town in the dept. of the Lot, 22 miles NNE. of Cahors.

GRAMMONT, a town in Flanders County.

GRAMMONT, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 15 miles NE. of Limoges.

GRAMPOUND, a town of Cornwall, containing about 200 inhabitants. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, and is seated on the river Fale, over which it has a bridge, 18 miles NE. of Falmouth, and 244 W. by S. of London. A small market on Saturday.

GRAN, a town of Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 55 miles SE. of Presburg.

GRANADA, sometimes called Upper ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean, about 175 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. It is rather a mountainous country; but the soil is remarkably fertile, although not well cultivated, and the climate is healthy and temperate. It produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests abound with gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. Its capital is Granada.

GRANADA, a large city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, containing a university, and several palaces, with other splendid public buildings. It has manufactures of silk, and is situated on two hills, near the confluence of the Oro,

or Darro, with the Xenil, and is 240 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 17. N. lon. 3. 34. W.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, an island in the West Indies, about 20 miles in length from N. to S. and 20 wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards the extremities. A chain of mountains crosses it from N. to S. in the centre of which is a large lake. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and tobacco. It is finely wooded, and trees of all sorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa-tree, thrive better here than those of the same species in the neighbouring islands. It is watered with ten rivers, three of which run into the sea towards the E. three to the N. eight to the W. and five to the SE. all sufficient to drive sugar mills, and capable of becoming harbours for vessels. There is also abundance of game and river-fish. In 1787, the exports of this island were 175,584 cwt. of sugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8300 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cocoa, 2,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and 2800 lbs. of indigo, besides miscellaneous articles, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600,000l. sterling, at the London prices. It is one of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The principal harbours are Port Lewis, a very spacious one, on the W. side of the island, and St. George. It was taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. Lat. about 12. 10. N. lon. 61. 30. W.

GRANADA, a trading town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on an island in the Lake Nicaragua, which communicates with the Atlantic by the river St. Juan, 50 miles SSE. of Leon.

GRANADA, NEW, a province in the government of Terra Firma, having the provinces of Popayan and Carthagena on the W. and St. Martha and Venezuela on the N. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horses, mules, corn, good pasturage, and fruits. Santa Fe de Bagota is the capital.

GRANADILLAS, or GRANADINES, a cluster of islands, about 23 in number, in the W. Indies, dependent on Granada. They are mostly fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar.

* GRANARD, a town of Longford, in Leinster, 11 miles NE. of Longford, and 48 WNW. of Dublin.

Granborough, Warwicksh. near Willoughby. *Granchester*, on the Cam, S. of Cambridge. *Grandby*, Nottinghamsh. SE. of Bingham.

GRAND ANSE. See JEREMIE.

GRAND PRE', a town in the dept. of Ardennes, seated on the river Ayre, 29 miles E. of Rheims.

Grandesborough, Suffolk, NW. of Woodbridge.

GRANDRIEUX, a town in the dept. of the Lozere, 10 miles NW. of Langogne.

Graney, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Grange*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Grange*, or *Mount Hamilton*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Grange*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Grange*, in Meath, Leinster. *Grange Fortescue*, in Meath, Leinster. *Grange Mellon*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Grange More*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Grange, New*, in Meath, Leinster, near Slane.

Grange, Chesh. near the mouth of the Lee. *Grange*, Cumberl. in Borrodale, near Keswick. *Grange*, Dorsetsh. near Wareham. *Grange*, NE. of Durham. *Grange*, Gloucestersh. in Tetbury parish. *Grange*, Hants, N. of Itchinstoke. *Grange*, Herefordsh. near Brampton Brion. *Grange*, Kent, 1 mile from Gillingham. *Grange*, Lancash. in Amounderness, has a port for small vessels. *Grange*, N. of Lincoln. *Grange*, Northumberl. SW. of Morpeth. *Grange*, Northumberl. near Pontiland. *Grange Harnege*, near Shrewsbury.

GRANGES, a town of N. Carolina.

GRANGES, a town in the dept. of the Lot, and Garonne.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Becsangil, anciently MYSIA, a province of Natolia. It has its source in Mount Ida, near the supposed ruins of Troy, and falls into the Sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampsaco.

Gransam, Herefordsh. NW. of Ledbury. *Gransden, Great*, Huntingdonsh. SE. of St. Neot's. *Gransden, Little*, Cambridgesh. SE. of Great Gransden.

Granshaw, in Down, Ulster. *Granshaw*, in Kerry, Munster.

GRANSON, a town and bailiwick of Swisserland, to the SW. of the Lake of Neufchatel, and between it and Mount Jura.

Granta, a river of Cambridgeshire, which runs into the Cam at Cambridge.

* GRANTHAM, a neat, populous town, in Lincolnshire, noted for the steeple of its church, which terminates in a spire, near 300 feet high, and which, by a deception of the sight, seems to lean on one side. Here is a good free school, where the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton received his first education. Grantham has a number of very good inns, being greatly resorted to as a thoroughfare on the N. road. It is situated on the river Witham, 24 miles SW. of Boston, and 110 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Granthorn, Lincolnsh. on the coast, N. of Saltfleet. *Grantley*, Yorksh. W. Riding, SW. of Rippon.

GRANVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Channel, mostly seated on a sharp rock, 12 miles NW. of Avranches. It is surrounded by walls, and has an harbour capable of receiving about 60 small vessels. Near it is a noted oyster fishery, and on the

the land side are quarries of stone of a very large size, and remarkable for their hardness. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 1. 32. W.

Grany Ferry, in or between the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

GRASON, an island near the coast of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, about 15 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 60. 22. N. lon. 18. 20. E.

GRASSONO, a town of Basilicata, in Naples, 18 miles ESE. of Cirenza.

Graston, Dorsetshire, in Burton parish. *Grarigg Hall*, Westmorl. NE. of Kendal. *Grasham*, Hunt. W. of Bugden. *Grashham*, Sussex, SW. of Petworth. *Grassington*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Skipton, in Craven.

GRASSMERE WATER, a small, beautiful lake of Westmorland, N. of Ambleside and Rydal; near it stands the neat village of Grassmere.

Grassmire, a lofty mountain of Cumberland, near Buttermere.

GRASSE, a town in the dept. of Var, trading in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles WSW. of Nice.

GRASSE, LA, a town in the dept. of the Aude, seated on the river Orbieu, 18 miles SE. of Carcassonne.

Grately, Hants, SE. of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury. *Gathwate*, Lanc. between the Fosse river and Winandermere. *Graton*, Yorks. E. Riding, N. of Baynton. *Gratton*, Derb. NW. of Wirksworth. *Gratwich*, Staff. N. of the Blith, near Chartly Castle.

GRATZ, a town of Stiria, containing several churches and convents, a university, and an arsenal, with a castle on a rock. The assembly of the states is held here. It is seated on the Muehr, 70 miles SSW. of Vienna.

GRATZ, a town of Troppau, in Silesia, situated on the Mora, 4 miles S. of Troppau.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Culm, in Prussia.

GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, situated in a marshy country, on the S. side of the Meuse, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 20 E. of Bois le Duc.

Gravely, Cambridgs. near Papworth. *Gravely*, Herts, between Stevenage and Baldock.

GRAVELINES, a sea-port town in the dept. of the North, not large, but well fortified, with bastions, half moons, and a horn work. The country near it is intersected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another passes directly to Bergues. In 1658, it was attacked by the army of France, and surrendered after a siege of 5 days. Since that time it has remained with France, to which it was ceded by the peace of the Pyrenees. It is seated on the river Aa, 9 miles WSW. of Dunkirk.

GRAVELOTTE, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, 6 miles SW. of Metz.

GRAVENAU, a town in Lower Bavaria.

Graveney, Kent, NE. of Faversham. *Gravenhanger*, Shrops. on the borders of Cheshire and Staff. *Graven Hall Wood*, Oxf. near Langford, in Berks. *Gravenhurst*, Bedfords. S. of Shefford.

GRAVENMACHEREN, a town of Luxemburg, situated on the Moselle, in a pleasant and fertile country, 12 miles SW. of Treves. Near it is an ancient monument, erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents, before the reign of Constantine the Great.

Graves, Warw. between Coleshill and Sutton Colfield. *Gravesbirge*, Yorksh. near Rotherham.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, where the ancient counts generally resided. It is situated about 4 miles from the sea, and 6 WSW. of Delft.

Gravesend, Herts, near Aldbury.

* GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, consisting chiefly of one paved and lighted street. It is a place of considerable resort being a common landing place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places having been incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away most of the people; and, by way of compensation for this loss, he granted the remaining inhabitants the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers, between this place and London, in large and commodious boats, at twopence a head, or a whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now ninepence a-head, and the boats are much improved. For its better security, Henry VIII. raised a blockhouse, with a platform of guns to the E. of the town. The gardens round the town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping, and all the towns for several miles round, with every article of that kind, but great quantities, and particularly of asparagus, remarkably fine, are sent to London. The chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is situated on the Thames directly opposite to Tilbury Fort, 9 miles WNW. of Rochester, and 22 S. by E. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fish-market on Sunday morning.

Graversnorton, Northamptons. NW. of Towcester.

GRAVINA, a town of Bari, in Naples.

GRAULHET, a town in the dept. of Tarn, 12 miles NW. of Castres.

Graursbie, Linc. W. of Marsh Chapel. *Grawley*, Sussex, SW. of E. Grinstead.

GRAY,

GRAY, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, seated on the river Saone, which is navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants send grain and iron, 25 miles NE. of Dijon.

GRAY, or GREY ABBEY, a town of Down, in Ulster, 89 miles N. of Dublin.

Graesby, Cheshire, near Woodchurch. *Grayes Court*, Oxfords. NW. of Henley upon Thames. *Grayesland*, Linc. near Gunthorp.

* GRAY'S THURROCK, a town of Essex, seated on the Thames, opposite Dartford in Kent. Market on Thursday.

Graystock Castle, Cumb. on the Peterel, W. of Penrith. *Grayston*, Durham, between Darlington and Bishop Aukland.

Gray's Town, in Tipperary, Munster.

Graythorn, Kent NW. of Cranbrook. *Grey Wethers*, Wilts, on Marlborough Downs, are white stones, of various dimensions, which, at a distance, have the appearance of straggling sheep. They lie on the surface of the ground in infinite numbers, and of all dimensions. *Grazewood Hill*, Surry, near Witley Park and Haslemere. *Greane Isle*, Kent, opposite to Sheerness.

Greany, in Limerick, Munster.

* *Greatabridge*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Rookby and Bowes.

Greatham, Sussex, near Arundel Forest.

Great Island, in Cork Harbour, Munster. It is 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide. *Great Skelig Island*, off the coast of Kerry, Munster.

Greaveslane, Nottinghams. a hamlet of Southwell.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Janna, or Thessaly, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Greecester, Northumb. N. of Otterburn. *Green*, Sussex, SE. of Michelham Park. *Green*, Lancas. between Warington and Flixton. *Green*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth.

GREENBURG, a town of Pennsylvania.

Greenbury, Hertfordshire, in Barley parish. *Greencroft*, Durham, near Lanchester. *Greenend*, Glouces. in Twining parish. *Greenfield*, Linc. NW. of Alford. *Greenfield*, Oxfords. in Watlington parish. *Greenfield Castle*, Monm. S. of Newport. *Greenford*, Middl. 2 miles S. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Green, Great* and *Little*, Glouces. in Knibley Park. *Greenhall*, Lancas. NE. of Garstang. *Greenham*, Berkshire, near Newbury. *Greenhaugh*, Northumb. NE. of Greensted. *Greenhaugh*, Lanc. near Garstang. *Greenhill*, Middl. between Harrow and the Weald. *Greenhithe*, Kent, in Swanscomb parish. Here is a horse-ferry, to W. Thurrock, in Essex. A number of coasting vessels, from London and other parts, frequently take in here a freight of lime for building, and of chalk to fertilize and mellow some kinds of soils. *Greenhithely*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Greenholm*, Westm. a mount near Langdale. *Greenhow*, Yorks. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Green Island*, Dorsets. in Pool Harbour.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island near the NE. coast of New Holland, 4 leagues ENE. from Cape Grafton.

Green Island, in Donaghadee Harbour; and *Green Island*, in Carlingford Bay; both in Down, Ulster.

GREENLAND, a country, including some islands, situated between the Straits of Davis and Frobisher, and Iceland. The northern limits are as yet unknown. W. Greenland seems to be the most N. easterly part of America. E. Greenland lies in a high latitude, N. of the continent of Europe, as does also Spitzbergen, which is sometimes comprehended under the general name of Greenland. The seas on the coast are annually visited by a great number of ships of the English and other European nations, for the purpose of fishing for whales. The most southerly point of land in W. Greenland, is Cape Farewell, at the entrance of Davis' Straits, in lat. 59. 38. N. and in lon. 42. 45. W. The Greenlanders are strangers to trade, arts, and sciences. They are generally short, or under the common size, but well-proportioned, fat, and plump. Their clothing is made of the skins of the rein deer, the dog-fish, and of certain birds sewed together, with the small guts of the *canis marinus*. It is very seldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diseases, but the scurvy is the reigning distemper in this country; their common remedy on this occasion, besides other simples, is scurvy-grass. Both sexes live together in a very sordid, filthy manner, in two sorts of habitations, one of which serves for the winter, and the other for the summer season. The winter dwellings are large huts, seldom more than two ells above the surface of the ground; the roof is covered with turf, and the entrance is dug narrow and winding under ground. These wintry mansions are extremely warm, but stink intolerably, from the number of persons generally confined in them. Their summer habitations are light tents, made of the smooth skins of the dog-fish. The occupation of the men is chiefly fishing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle and instruments. The boats in which the men only row out to sea, are made of very thin, narrow boards, fastened together with whalebone, and covered with seal-skins. Only one man goes out in one of these boats, who is half covered, and so securely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; thus equipped he will row 60 or 70 miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is 6 or 7 feet long, and flat at both ends.

Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone, the horn of the sea-unicorn, and the skins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fish. They neither use, nor have any knowledge of money, but they fix a certain value on iron. The original inhabitants, on the first arrival of the Norwegians, in 1023, were savages, apparently of American extraction. Since the middle of the last century, the Danes have settled several colonies along the coast, and at present claim the sovereignty of the country. There is a company established at Copenhagen, which sends 3 or 4 ships every year to Greenland. The animals are deer, bears, foxes, wild fowls; and in the water, whales and seals.

Greenland, Bucks, in Hambledon parish.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickshire, 17 miles WSW. of Berwick.

Greenleighton, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Greenlow Bridge*, Derby, in the High Peak.

* GREENOCK, a sea-port town in the county of Renfrew, situated at the mouth of the Clyde, 18 miles W. of Glasgow. It has a considerable foreign trade, and a share in the herring-fishery. The town has increased prodigiously within the last 30 years, and is still rapidly improving. Here is a sugar-house, and a rope and sail manufactory. Lat. 55. 54. N. lon. 4. 29. W.

Greenogh, in Cork, Munster.

GREEN RIVER, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in lat. 37. 38. N. and lon. 87. 55. W.

GREEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, about 100 miles below Quebec.

Green's Norton, Northamp. near Towcester.

GREENSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania.

Greensted, Essex, near Chipping Ongar. The walls of its ancient, little church are formed of the solid trunks of trees, placed in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, though built prior to the conquest. *Greensted*, Northumb. near Dale Castle. *Greenstreet*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Greenstreet*, Kent, SE. of Dartford. *Greenstreet*, Middl. between Kentish Town and Highgate. *Greenstreet*, Middlesex, S. of Waltham Cross. *Greenstreet*, Essex, near Ham.

GREENVILLE, a county of Georgia; and a town of N. Carolina.

Greenware, Somersets. near Mendip lead-mines. *Greenway*, Devons. between Dartmouth and Torbay. *Greenway Court*, Kent, E. of Hollingbourn.

GREENWICH, a populous town in Kent, situated on the Thames. 5 miles E. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It contains about 1350 houses, but is principally noted for its magnificent hospital, for decayed seamen, its beautiful park, and astronomical observatory. This last is situated on the summit of Flamstead Hill, from the meridian of which the English reckon their longitude.

GREENWICH, a town of New Jersey; and a town of the state of Rhode Island.

Greenwoodley, Yorks. NW. of Halifax.

Grees, a river in the county of Kildare, which runs into the Barrow, 6 miles S. of Athy.

Greet, Shrops. SE. of Ludlow. *Greet*, Glouc. in Winchcomb parish. *Greetham*, Rutland, near Cottesmore. *Grecton*, Glouc. in Winchcomb parish. *Greetwell*, 1 mile from Lincoln. *Greetyate*, Staff. S. of Bradley. *Gregorystoke*, Somersets. NE. of North Curry. *Greinton*, Somers. N. of Sedgemore. *Grench*, Kent, E. of Gillingham. *Grendon*, Warw. SE. of Polesworth. *Grendon*, *Bishop's* and *Warren*, Heref. W. of Bromyard. *Grendon Underwood*, Bucks, S. of Edgecot. *Grendon*, or *Gwendron*, Cornw. W. of Penryn. *Grenely*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey. *Greverig*, Yorks. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Grenno*, Lancash. NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderness.

GRENOBLE, a large and populous city in the dept. of Isere. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. The leather and gloves made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere, near its conflux with the Drac, 265 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 12. N. lon. 5. 49. E.

Gresby, Linc. NW. of Castor. *Gresham*, Norf. near Cromer. *Gresley Church*, Derb. W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Greffedge*, Shrops. NW. of Wenlock. *Gressenhall*, Norf. NW. of E. Dereham. *Gressford*, Denbighs. *Gresthorp*, Nott. SE. of Tuxford. *Greston*, Corn. on the Tamar, SW. of Launceston. *Greta*, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Tees near Morton. *Gretborough*, Surry, near Banstead. *Grete*, a river, of Westmorl. and Lancash. which runs into the Lune, below Thurland Castle. *Grettenham*, Wilts, W. of Wotton Basset. *Gretford*, Linc. NE. of Stamford. *Gretham*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Gretham*, Durh. between Stockton and Hartlepool. *Gretland*, Yorkshire, near Halifax. *Gretna Green*, a village of Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the river Esk, and about 4 miles from Longtown, in Cumberland. It has long been noted as the resort of enamoured couples from England, who have an opportunity of being married here at once, by a blacksmith, as this place is out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act. *Gretton*, Northampton, near Stamford. *Gretton*, Shrops. N. of Rushbury. *Grewel*, Hants, W. of Odiham. *Greysley*, NW. of Nottingham.

Greyston Bay, Kent, near Ramsgate. *Griddleshay*, Dors. near Chadwick. *Griffe*, near Northampton.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town in Prussian Pomerania, 12 miles S. of Old Stettin.

Griffin's Town, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Griffo, Warw. near Ardbury. *Griffy Dam*, Leices. near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, here is a noted mineral water. *Grilston*, Devons. in Nemet Bishop's parish.

GRIMBERG, a town of Treves.

Grimbleby, Lincolns. SW. of Saltfleet.

Grimley, NW. of Worcester. *Grimlom*, Derby, in the High Peak.

GRIMA, a town of Leipsic, in Upper Saxony.

GRIMMEN, a town in Swedish Pomerania.

Grimpston, Devons. in Blackawton parish.

GRIMSAY, one of the smaller Western Islands of Scotland, between the N. Vist and Benbecula.

* GRIMSBY, GREAT, a town of Lincolnshire, containing several streets of pretty good houses, and a church that looks like a cathedral. It is said to be the oldest corporation in England; and had formerly a good harbour, which has been long choaked up with sand. Some considerable improvements, however, have been made in it of late, under parliamentary encouragement. It is situated on the river Humber, by which it has a trade in coals and salt, about 5 miles from the German Ocean, 35 NE. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

GRIMSBY, a town of Virginia.

Grimsby, St. Mary, Linc. 5 miles S. of Great Grimsby. *Grimscar*, Yorks. near Halifax. *Grimsditch*, Cheshire, NW. of Northwich. *Grimsditch*, Oxf. near Ditchley, supposed by different antiquarians to have been a Roman road, a boundary, a Saxon work, and by others, again, to be British. There is another work of this kind, that separates the counties of Dorset and Wilts. *Grimsthorp*, Linc. near Bourn. *Grimston*, Dorsets. E. of Frampton. *Grimston*, Leic. between Afkettleby and Dalby Wood. *Grimston*, Norf. NW. of Great Massingham. *Grimston*, Nott. between Tuxford and E. Retford. *Grimston*, SE. of York. *Grimston*, Yorks. SE. of Tadcaster. *Grimston Garth*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Grimston Hall*, Suffolk, in the parish of Trimley St. Martin's. *Grimston, North*, Yorks. S. of New Malton. *Grindal*, Yorks. near Burlington. *Grindon*, Staff. SE. of Leek. This parish produces great quantities of excellent marble, of a white, hard, shining grit, and striped red, which takes so good a polish, that it is fit for chimney-pieces, monuments, &c. *Grindon*, Durh. near Foxton and Blackston. *Grindon Rigg*, a river in Northumb. near Berwick. Near it are 4 upright stone pillars, funeral memorials of the chieftains slain here, in the year 1558, when the Earl of Northumberland and his brother, gained a victory over the Scots, many of whom were drowned in this river. *Gringley-on-the-Hill*, and *Grinley Little*, Nott. NW. of Gainsborough. *Grinley*, Staff. between Chorley Castle and Needwood Forest. *Grinsted*, Essex, near Colchester. *Grinsted, E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Salisbury.

* GRINSTEAD, EAST, a town of Sussex, where the Lent assizes for the county are held. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Market on Thursday; and a great fair, on Dec. 11, for Welch runts, fat hogs, and other cattle.

Grinstead, West, 10 miles SW. of East Grinstead. *Grinton*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, N. of Swaledale Forest.

GRIPSWALD, or GREIFSWALDE, a town of Hither Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes. It has a good harbour, and a university, founded in 1456, by Wratislaus IX. It is situated on the river Rick, which is navigable to the Baltic, 15 miles SE. of Stralsund.

Grisdale, Cumb. near Penrith. *Grisdall*, Lanc. in Hawkshead parish. *Grishurst*, Lanc. near Bury. *Grismond*, Monmouths. on the Munnow.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting a district of the Alps, called by the ancients Upper Rhœtia, and in alliance with the Swiss. They are divided into 3 leagues, which they denominate the *Caddée*, or *League of God's House*, formed in 1419, against the secular power of the bishop; the *Grise*, or *Grey League*, in 1424; and the *League of the Ten Jurisdictions*, in 1436; these, however, unite and form one republic, but have their peculiar constitutions, laws, and customs. A diet, or assembly, of the three leagues is held every year, at the towns of Hantz, Coire, and Davos, alternately. It consists of 63 deputies, and 3 chiefs. In the election of these deputies, every male of 16 years of age has a voice. The country does not produce grain sufficient for the wants of half the inhabitants; the rest they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object is the care of their sheep and cattle. The country of the Grisons is about 27 miles in length, and is bounded on the N. by Swisserland, and a part of Germany; on the E. by the Tyrolese; on the S. by Venice and Milan; and on the W. by Swisserland. They are partly of the Church of Rome, and partly Protestants.

Gristhorp, Yorks. SE. of Scarborough. *Griston*, Norf. N. of Watton. *Grittleton*, Wilts, SW. of Malmesbury. *Groby*, Leic. N. of Leicester Forest.

GRODNO, a town in the palatinate of Wilna, Lithuania, and next to Wilna, the

the best in that duchy. Here is a college and botanical garden; Stanislans, the last, dethroned king of Poland, having established here a royal academy of medicine and surgery. It is a large, straggling place, containing a mixture of houses, little better than cottages, some habitations in good repair, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, and other remains of decayed splendour. A wing yet remains of the old castle, in which the diets formerly assembled. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7000, many of whom are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk. It is seated on the river Niemen, 125 miles NE. of Warsaw. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 24. 6. E.

GROLL, a strongly fortified town of Zutphen, situated on the river Slinghe, whose waters fill the ditches round the fortifications, 19 miles E. of Zutphen.

Groombridge, Kent, near Speldhurst. *Gromond*, or *Grosmont Abbey*, Yorkshire, near Gisborough. *Groney*, a river in Brecknockshire.

GRONINGEN, a large, rich, strong, and populous town, with a university, capital of the province of the same name, in the United Dutch States. It has a very commodious harbour, into which ships enter with great ease by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones, on the rivers Aunes and Dunster; 9 miles from the sea, and 85 NE. of Amsterdam.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the W. by W. Friesland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart Bay, E. Friesland and Germany; and on the S. by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. This country abounds in fine pastures, which feed a great number of large horses.

Groomsport Bay, in Down, Ulster.

Gropenhall, Cheshire, S. of Warrington.

Gropestill, Leic. NW. of Bosworth.

GROSSA, an island of the late Venetian Dalmatia, about six miles long, and one wide.

Grosborough, in Monaghan, Ulster.

GROSSETTA, a town of Tuscany.

Grotehugh, Northumb. on the Tweed, near Norham Castle.

GROTEN, a town of Connecticut.

Groton, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Hadley.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia.

GROTTA DEL CANE, a cavern near the Lake d'Agnano, in Naples. From the bottom of this little cave a vapour, or mephitic air, rises, (about a foot in height) which is destructive to animal life. For the *amusement* of travellers, persons attend at the cave with dogs, on which they perform the cruel experiment of holding their heads in the vapour; after which they are convulsed in a few minutes, and expire in tortures.

GROTTKAW, a town of Neisse, in Silesia.

GROUPE'S ISLANDS, two groups, or clusters, of islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; the two largest of which are separated by a strait, about 400 fathoms wide. They are all covered with cocoa-trees. The inhabitants are almost naked, and painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-work. Lat. 17. 58. to 18. 6. S. lon. 142. 45. to 142. 54. E.

Grouville, a village of the island of Jersey, about 3 miles E. from the town of St. Hellier.

Grove, Herts, in Watford parish. *Grove*, Nottingham, SE. of Retford. *Grove*, Kent, in Woodnesborough parish. *Grove*, Bucks, S. of Leighton. *Grove Ferry*, Kent, over the Stour, NE. of Fordwich. *Grove Hill*, Warw. near Hasseler. *Grovehurst*, Kent, in Hawkhurst parish. *Groveley*, Wilts, NW. of Salisbury. *Grovely*, Worc. N. of Bromsgrove. *Grove Park*, Warwicks. in Budbrook parish. *Grove Place*, Hants, near Rumsey. *Grove Place*, Kent, in Staple parish. *Groves*, Essex, near Ockenden. *Grovesend*, or *Grovening*, Glouc. near Alveston. *Growmond Abbey*, Yorks. SW. of Whitby.

GROYNE, a river of Galicia, in Spain, which falls into the Bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a castle, now in ruins, which gives name to a mountainous and woody principality of Lower Saxony, subject to Hanover. The inhabitants raise a great number of horned cattle and sheep, cultivate flax, and carry on some linen manufactures. In the mountains are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. The Hartz forest is a chain of mountains, covered with trees, which are some remains of the ancient Hercynian Forest. Eimbeck is the capital.

Grubthorp, Yorks. near Rippon.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia.

GRUMBACH, a town of Rhingrave country, Upper Rhine; a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony: and a river of Upper Saxony which runs into the Saal, 4 miles NE. of Weissenfels, in Thuringia.

GRUMBACH OBER, and GRUMBACH UNTER, 2 towns of Spire.

Grumbald, Gloucesters. SE. of Thornbury.

GRUNBERG, a town of Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court; and a town of Glogaw, in Silesia.

GRUNDE, a town of Brunswick, in the Hartz Forest.

GRUNINGEN, a town and bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich.

GRUYERES, a town and considerable bailiwick of Friburg, in Swisserland, celebrated for its cheese, which is exported to Italy,

Italy, France, Germany, and other countries. It is 15 miles S. of Friburg.

Gryby, Worces. on the Severn, opposite to Ombersley. *Grymscot*, Northamp. NW. of Towcester. *Grymston*, Nott. on the river Idle, NW. of the Markhams. *Gryndon*, Northampton, near Wellingborough. *Grynshill*, Shropshire, between Hadnall and Wem. *Grytworth*, Northampton, 3 miles from Brackley.

GUACOGINGA, a town of Tlascala, in Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile; and a river of Andalusia, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Gibraltar and Marbella.

GUADALAJARA, a town, the capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, in Mexico, about 200 miles NW. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 21. 20. N. lon. 104. 49. W.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a river of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro, at Caspe; also a river and town of Spanish Estremadura.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Islands, lying between Antigua and Dominica, in lat. 16. 20. N. lon. 62. 0. W. and subject to the French. It is about 250 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by a channel, in one place 4 miles over, and navigable, only for canoes, called Riviére Sale. By this strait, the sea on the NW. communicates with that on the SE. The NW. part is divided into Basseterre and Cabesterre. The SE. part is named Grandeterre; it does not, however, contain more land than the former, but its shape is more irregular. The soil is exceedingly good, and every where well watered, especially in the district of Cabesterre. On the top of a very lofty mountain, is a volcano, called La Souffriere, the two mouths of which open into a pit of sulphur. The negroes get brimstone here, which they afterwards purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon-tree, balsam of the capivi, and the milk-shrub, which yields a balsamic liquor like milk. The bees here are without stings; their honey never hardens, but is always of the consistence of oil. In 1775, the exports were 188,386 quintals of sugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 of cacao, and 5193 of cotton; besides hides, and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico, and other islands. In 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the English, but restored at the peace of 1763.

GUADALQUIVER, a large river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and empties itself into the Atlantic, about 18 miles NW. of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a river and town of New Castile; the latter is celebrated for its cheese.

GUADIANA, a large river, which rises in New Castile, and crossing La Mancha, and Spanish Estremadura, enters Portugal a few miles W. of Badajox, and partly separating Andalusia from Alentejo, falls into the Atlantic between Agamonte and Castromarim.

GAUDIX, a town of Spain in Granada.

GUALDO, a town of Ancona, in Italy.

GUAM, or GUAHAN, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 90 miles in circumference. This island is fertile, and has several good harbours, with a great number of small fresh-water rivers. It is subject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are mostly natives of the country. Their number is estimated at 30,000. They are skilful at boat-building, and are subject to a kind of leprosy, though the air is wholesome, and the island abounds with excellent fruit. The Spaniards have a town here, the houses of which are built with stone, and defended by two forts, and a garrison of 100 men. There are also several other villages, some of which contain about 130 houses. The natives go naked. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 145. 15. E.

GUAMANGA, a town and province of Peru, with an university, which enjoys a great revenue, for the study of philosophy, divinity, and law. It is 200 miles SE. of Lima.

GUANANHANI, one of the Bahama Islands, now called Cat Island.

GUANUCO, a town and jurisdiction of Peru, which begins about 40 leagues NE. of Lima.

GUANCAVELICA, a town and country of Peru, famous for mines of quicksilver.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the NE. extremity of Adel, and the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 11. 46. N. lon. 50. 18. E.

GUARDA, a town of Beira.

GUARDIA, a town of Galicia, seated at the mouth of the Minho river; also a town of Alava, and a town of New Castile, all in Spain; and a town of Calabria Citra, in Naples.

GUARDIA ALFERES, a town of Moliso, in Naples.

GUARDAMAR, a sea-port of Valencia.

GUARMA, a sea-port of Santa, in Peru.

Guash, or *Wadeland*. See *Wash*.

GUASTALLA, a town of Mantua.

GUASTO, a town in Abruzzo Citra.

GUATIMALA, THE AUDIENCE OF, in Mexico, is about 400 miles in length, and, in some places, 100 in breadth. It contains 12 provinces. A chain of mountains runs across it, many of which are volcanoes, and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces

produces corn, cattle, chocolate, cochineal, cotton, and the best indigo in the Spanish dominions.

GUATIMALA, a province of Mexico, in the audience of the same name.

GUATIMALA, a town of Mexico, capital of the province and audience of the same name, with an university. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and again in 1773, when not less than 8000 families instantly perished. The city, however, has been rebuilt on a spot about 24 miles distant from the former. The audience is composed of a governor, presidence, and counsellors. Lat. 14. 28. N. lon. 92. 40. W.

GUAVE PETIT, or GOAVE PETIT, a seaport town of the Island of St. Domingo, with a safe, capacious harbour. It is the staple to which the inhabitants of Grand Guave, and other places, send their commodities. It is 20 miles WSW. of Leogane. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 37. W.

GUAXACA, a province of Mexico, extending from the gulf of that name to the S. Sea, about 240 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It produces wheat, Indian corn, cassia, cochineal, and mulberry-trees, and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal. Here are 150 Indian towns, besides 300 villages, and upwards of 150,000 natives. Its capital,

GUAXACA, otherwise called ANTEQUERA, contains about 2000 inhabitants, who make fine sweetmeats and chocolate, and are reckoned wealthy. It has several rich convents, and is 90 miles nearly S. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 17. 45. N. lon. 97. 40. W.

GUAYAQUIL, a bay, harbour, and town of Peru, capital of an audience of the same name. It is divided by a stream into two parts, called the Old and the New, joined by a bridge, for foot passengers, half a mile long. It is about 140 miles SSW. of Quito, and 150 NE. of Paita. Lat. 2. 11. S. lon. 79. 59. W.

GUAYRA, a sea-port of Terra Firma, situated on the Carraccas coast, in the harbour of Leon de Carraccas.

Gubbins, Devons. near Brent Torr and Lidford. *Gubbins*, or *Gobions*, Herts, near Stapleford.

GUBEN, a town of Lusatia, situated on the river Lubbe, 22 miles S. of Frankfort on the Oder.

GUBIO, a town of Urbino, in Italy.

Gudby, Linc. NW. of Horncastle. *Gudrevie Isle*, Cornwall, off St. Ives' Bay. *Guedall*, a river in Montgomeryshire.

GUELDERLAND, including Zutphen, a province of the Dutch United States, bounded on the N. by Overyssel, and the Zuyder Zee; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, and the duchy of Cleves; on the S. by Cleves and Dutch Brabant; and on the W. by the Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Holland. Before the late invasion by the French, Guelderland sent 19 deputies to the States General. Nimeguen is the capital.

GUELDERS, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ceded, with a considerable district, to Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, in exchange for the principality of Orange, which was annexed to France. In 1794, it was taken by the French. It is seated on the river Niers, among marshes, 22 miles NNE. of Ruremonde.

GUERANDE, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, which carries on a considerable trade in white salt. It is situated about 3 miles from the sea, and 32 W. of Nantes.

GUERCHE, LA, a town in the dept. of the Isle and Vilaine, 20 miles ESE. of Rennes; a town in the dept. of the Cher; and a town in the dept. of the Indre and Loire, 24 miles NNE. of Poitiers.

GUERET, a town in the dept. of Creuse, situated near the source of the Gartempe, at some distance from the river Creuse, 35 miles NE. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris.

GUERNSEY, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, about 30 miles in circumference. It has been held subject to England, since the time of the Norman conquest. The natives speak French, this island having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being still governed by the old Norman laws. The air is healthy, and the soil more rich and fertile than that of Jersey. Here is a very good harbour, and, on the S. side of the island, a bay capable of receiving large vessels. They are sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle, for their own use and that of the ships; wines and cider are cheap and plentiful; there is plenty of game and fowl; and they catch great quantities of sea-fish of various kinds. The inhabitants have a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. Guernsey is divided into 10 parishes, but with only 8 churches. The convention of the estates consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the principal town. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 2. 56. W.

Guestling, Sussex.

GUETA, a town of New Castile.

GUIANA, an extensive country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic, lying between the rivers Oronoko and Orellana. It is about 1100 miles in length, and from 300 to 600 in breadth. The French possess one part of the coast, and the Dutch another. Dutch Guiana contains the settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerary; all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana goes by the name of Equinoctial France, or Cayenne, from the territory so called, and extends from the river Maroni to the river Oyapoco SE. The interior

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ternal parts of the country are but little known; they are inhabited, however, by different tribes of Indians, some of whom make their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. Sugar, cotton, silk, tobacco, Brasil wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats, or otherwise, are articles of commerce in this country. It lies between 2 and 8 degrees of N. latitude.

GUIENNE, a ci-devant province of France, very fruitful, and producing great quantities of wine. It was about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, having Bourdeaux for its capital. The word Guienne is a corruption of Aquitaine, an ancient country, of great extent, said by Cæsar to be separated from the rest of Gaul, by the river Garonne.

Guilesborough, Northamptonsh. near Naseby. It stands on a high hill, with a large prospect every way.

* GUILFORD, an ancient town of Surry, noted formerly for its manufactory of cloth, of which there are still some small remains. It has a number of good inns, with excellent accommodations, being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Portsmouth. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Croydon. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which is navigable to the Thames, and by which a great quantity of timber is carried to London, not only from the neighbourhood, but from Sussex and Hampshire woods, above 30 miles off; 17 miles SW. of Kingston, and 30 SW. of London. Market (chiefly for corn) on Saturday.

GUILFORD, a town of Connecticut; and two towns of N. Carolina.

Guilford, East, Sussex, near Rye Harbour.

GUILLAIN, ST. See GHILLAN.

GUILLESTREE, a town in the department of the Upper Alps, 9 miles NNW. of Embrun.

Guilsdon, Warw. near Coleshill.

GUIMARAENS, a considerable town in Entre Duero e Minho, with a manufacture of linen in high estimation, 27 miles NNE. of Oporto.

GUINCAMP, a town in the dept. of the North Coast, 258 miles W. of Paris.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known, except the coast, thence called the Coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper. The Lower part is commonly called Congo. The Upper comprehends the districts of Sierra Leone; the Grain Coast, or Malagueta; the Tooth Coast; the Gold Coast; the Slave Coast; and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked, and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans. These have factories on the coast, and promote feuds, frauds, and civil wars among the natives, by every means of seduction, kidnapping, and coercion, that they may get the prisoners to carry off as slaves. Two or three European settlements are at length formed in Guinea, under the governments of Great Britain and Denmark, for the purpose of carrying on an honest and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. The productions of this country are the variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c.

GUINEA, NEW, a long, narrow island of the S. Pacific Ocean, N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. This strait is about 10 leagues long and 5 broad, except at the NE. entrance, where it is contracted by a groupe of islands, called the Prince of Wales's Islands. New Guinea extends from near the equator to 12 deg. S. lat. and from 131 to 153 deg. E. lon. The land is in general low, and covered with an astonishing luxuriance of wood and herbage. Most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common in the S. Sea Islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants resemble the New Hollanders.

GUIPUSCOA, a mountainous and woody country in the NE. part of Biscay, extending about 25 miles from N. to S. and from 15 to 20 from E. to W. A multitude of forges have been established in this country, to manufacture the excellent iron found in the mountains. The principal towns are Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

GUISCARD, a town in the dept. of the Oise, 5 miles N. of Noyon.

GUISDEN. See FOXFORD.

GUI E, a small town in the department of Aisne, seated on the river Oise, 15 miles NE. of St. Quintin, and 95 NE. of Paris.

Guiting, Guiting Power, or *Lower Guiting*; and *Guiting Temple*, or *Upper Guiting*, Gloucestersh. 6 or 7 miles NW. of Stow. *Gulrock*, Cornwall, in the sea, at the Land's End. *Gulval*, Cornwall, at the bottom of Mount's Bay.

Gule, Lough, a lake in Antrim, Ulster.

Gumbledon, Wilts, NE. of the Winterborns. *Gumley*, Leicestersh. NW. of Harborough. *Gumshall*, Surry, between Abinger and St. Martha's Chapel. *Gumstod* Gloucestersh. in Woolaston parish. *Gumby*, Lincolnsh. near N. and S. Witham. *Gunby*, Lincolnsh. NE. of Spilsby.

GUNDELFINGEN, a lordship and castle of Suabia; and a town of Newburg, in Bavaria.

Gunfield, Dorsetsh. between Blandford and Cranbourn Chace. *Gunfleet*, Essex, S. of

S. of Harwich. *Gunhaskin*, Cornw. SW. of Columb Magna. *Gunnarrow*, Heref. NE. of Monmouth. *Gunnarton*, Northumb. NW. of Swinborn Castle. *Gunnersbury*, Middl. between Acton and Old Brentford, a villa, which has all the grace and boldness of its architect, the great Inigo Jones. *Gunny*, Linc. near Trent, opposite to Axholm Isle. *Gunston*, Staff. S. of Brewood. *Gunthorp*, Norfolk, near Walsingham. *Gunthorp*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Gunthorp*, Rutland, near Okeham. *Gunthorp*, Linc. on the Trent, in the Isle of Axholm. *Gunthorp*, Nott. near the Trent, in Ludham parish. *Gunthwaite Hall*, Yorkshire, near Barnesley. *Gunton*, Norfolk, near Norwich. *Gunton*, Suff. N. of Lowestoff.

Guntoor, one of the northern circars, in the peninsula of Hindostan. It is also called Mortinazagar and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilla, the southernmost of the English circars, (from which it is divided by the river Kistnah) and the N. part of the Carnatic; extending about 40 miles along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. The sea-coast is flat, but the interior part contains several fortresses and great towns. It was formerly subject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded lately to the English.

Guntsberg, a town in Burgau, Suabia.

Guntzenhausen, a town of Anspach, in Franconia, seated on the river Altmul, 10 miles SSE. of Anspach.

Gunwallo, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard Point. *Gunwarby*, *N.* and *S.* Linc. near Grantham. *Guppy*, Dorsets. in the parish of Wotton Fitzpain.

Gurck, a town and river of Carinthia.

Gurlyn, Cornwall, SE. of Market Jew. *Gurran*, Cornwall, between Tregony and the sea-coast. *Gussage, St. Michael*, *Gussage Middle*, *Gussage Dinant*, or *Gussage Bohun*, *Gussage All Saints*, *Higher* and *Upper*, *Gussage*, Dorsets. near Cranborn. *Guston*, Kent, near the S. Foreland.

Gustrow, a town of Mecklenburg.

Gutheridge, Heref. near Dean Forest. *Guydon* Warw. near Chadshunt.

Guydore River, in Donegal, Ulster.

Guzerat, a country of Hindostan, about 170 miles long, and 120 broad, mostly in a peninsula, formed by the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, and the Indian Ocean. The western parts are mountainous and woody, inhabited by a hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest and finest part of it is divided between two of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, the Paishwa and Fusty Sing Gwicuar. Great part of this country was conquered by the English, under General Goddard, but restored to the Mahrattas, soon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, a strong fortress of Hindostan, in the circar of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top; the sides of which are so steep, as to appear nearly perpendicular; for, where it was not naturally so, it has been cut away. The height, from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet, and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all round. This fortress was taken in August, 1780, by Major Popham, by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. The town, which is large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, is situated at the foot of the mountain. Gwalior is 65 miles S. of Agra.

Gwallon Downs, Cornw. heathy mountains near Trewardeth Bay. *Gwana*, a river in Pemb. *Gwarneu Clepa*, Monm. NW. of Tredegar. *Gwarnock*, Cornwall, NW. of Truro. *Gweger*, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the sea on the N. coast, a little below Llanbaderich. *Gwelly*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, about 4 miles S. from the town of Caernarvon. *Gwendrathvag* and *Gwendrathvaus*, rivers in Carmarthenshire, which run into the Bristol Channel, near Kidwelly. *Gwenrow*, a river in Denbighs. which runs into the Dee below Wrexham. *Gwerndy*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Gwernesseny*, Monmouths. NE. of Usk. *Gwerngoohen*, Monmouths. NE. of Abergavenny. *Gwilly*, a river in Carmarthens. which runs into the Towy at Abergwilly, where there is a good stone bridge, about 2 miles above Carmarthen. *Gwornall*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Staff. in Sedgley parish. Grindstones, for thick-edged tools, are dug here, some of which have proved as good as the Derbyshire stones. *Gwitlurin*, Denbighshire. *Gwymer*, Cornwall, NW. of Clowans. *Gwyn*, a river in Pembrokes. *Gwynap*, Cornw. NW. of Penryn. *Gwyndrath Bay*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth Haven. *Gwynne Rock*, Cornw. in Tredwardreth Bay. *Gwynt*, or *Gynt*, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Kevenny, opposite Llangistolis. *Gwythel*, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Arro, near Kyneton. *Gwythion*, Cornw. near St. Ives Bay.

Gyfhorn, a town of Lunenburgh Zell.

Gyhorn, Cambridges. in Ely Isle, SW. of Wisbeach. *Gyles*, *St.* Essex, S. of Epping Street. *Gyrroic*, a river in Denbighs. which runs into the Alwen a little below Beitus. *Gyssing*, Norf. near Diss.

HAAG, or HAG, a town and county of Bavaria; and 3 towns in the archduchy of Austria.

HABAR. See ABHER.

HABAT, the NW. province of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar.

Habbe Lench, Worcesters. near Bishampton. *Habergham*, Lanc. NE. of Shuttleworth. *Haberley*, Shrops. E. of Aston's Pigot. *Habelsthorp*, Nott. near N. Leverton. *Habton, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. N. of New Malton. *Haccomb*, or *Huckham*, Devons. near Chudleigh. *Hach*, Devons. between Kingsbridge and Modbnry. *Hach*, Wilts, near the Nadder, not far from Wardour Castle.

HACHA, a sea-port and river of St. Martha, in Terra Firma. Here the Spanish galleons touch on their arrival in S. America, and hence expresses are sent to the different settlements, to give them notice of it. It is 210 miles ENE. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 30. N. lon. 72. 0. W.

Hach Beauchamp, Somersets. adjoining to Curry Mallet. *Hacheston*, Suffolk, near Wickham. *Hachford*, Norfolk, between Repeham and Falsham. *Hachford*, Norf. near Windham. *Hackliff*, Lincolns. E. of Caistor. *Hackenby*, Linc. between Bourn and Fokingham.

Hacket's Town, in Carlow, Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin. *Hacket's Town*, in Waterford, Munster.

Hackforth, Yorks. N. Riding, between Bedall and Hornby Castle. *Hackington*, Kent, 1 mile from Canterbury.

HACKINSAC, a town of New Jersey, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Atlantic, about 6 miles N. from Staten Island. It is 6 miles NNE. of Newark.

Hackinston, Lanc. near Garstang. *Hackleton*, Northamptons. near Sacy Forest. *Hacklins*, Kent, near Deal. *Hacknes*, Yorks. near Whitby. *Hackney*, a populous village of Middl. containing about 800 houses; it is nearly joined to London towards the NNE. The parish contains the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, Darleston, Shacklewell, Homerton, and 7 others. This village is said to have been the first near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the term Hackney, as applied to hired coaches, horses, &c. *Hackpendown*, Devons. near Stanton. *Hackstall*, Surry, in Blechingly parish. *Hackthorn*, N. of Lincoln. *Hackthorp*, Westm. near Lowther. *Hackwell*, Essex, near Rochford. *Hacton*, Cornw. N. of Saltash. *Hacton*, Essex, SE. of Rumford.

HADAMAR, a town, the capital of Nassau Hadamar, Upper Rhine.

Hadbury, Worcesters. near Charlton. *Hadden Bridge*, Northumb. NW. of Hexham. *Hadderford*, Staff. near Beaudesert. *Hadden Hall*, Derbys. in the High Peak, near Bakewell. *Haddenham*, Camb. near Ely.

* HADDINGTON, an ancient and populous town of Scotland, in the county of the same name, with a manufacture of coarse woollen, established here for several centuries past. It consists of 4 streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 2000. John Knox, the celebrated reformer, was a native of this town. It is seated on the river Tyne, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the county of Berwick. It is about 25 miles long from E. to W. and 15 miles where broadest. The land is, in many places, doubly productive, affording immense quantities of coal, while rich crops of corn are raised on its surface. The southern part of the county, comprehending the N. side of Lammermuir Hills, is mountainous. These high grounds, however, feed vast numbers of sheep. On the sea-coast are several harbours and fishing-towns; salt is made in many places, and the country in general is populous and rich.

Haddon, Huntingdonshire, N. of Stilton. *Haddon Beacon*, Somersets. NE. of Dulverston. *Haddon, E.* and *W.* Northamptonshire.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port in the duchy of Sleswick, with a harbour only fit for small vessels. The inhabitants principally subsist by the passage from Sleswick to the Island of Funen. It is 24 miles E. of Ripen.

HADHAM, a town of Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut River, 80 miles SW. of Boston.

Hadham, Magna, and *Parva*, *Hadham Cross*, and *Hadham Mills*, Herts, on the river Ash, near Bishop's Stortford. *Hadhurst*, Sussex, near Brighthelmstone. *Hadleigh*, in Essex, near Prittlewell. It is noted for the considerable remains of its ancient castle, which appears to have been a grand structure of stone, seated on the brow of a steep hill, from whence there is an extensive prospect. Its walls, 9 feet thick, are now covered with bushes. *Hadlesleigh*, Yorks. near Sherborn. *Hadley*, Norfolk, near Langley Abbey. *Hadley*, Shrops. NE. of Wellington. *Hadley*, Middlesex, near Barnet.

HADLEY, a town of Suffolk, pretty large, populous, and tolerably well built, but, being situated in a bottom, it is generally dirty. Large quantities of yarn are still spun here for the Norwich manufacture, and formerly it had a considerable woollen manufacture. It is seated on the river Preston,

Preston, 20 miles SE. of Bury, and 64 NE. of London. Considerable markets on Monday and Saturday for corn, provisions, &c.

Hadlow, Kent, between Ewherst and Merworth, near the Medway. *Hadnall*, Shrops. between Shrewsbury and Wem. *Hadnam*, Bucks, NE. of Tame.

HADRAMUT, a town and province of Arabia Felix, containing several large towns and sea-ports. Its principal productions are frankincense, gum arabic, dragons' blood, myrrh, and aloes; which last, however, is chiefly produced in the Island of Socrata. It has Oman to the NE. the sea to the SE. and Yemen to the W. Hadramut is about 3000 miles ENE. of Mocha.

Hadsco, Norfolk, on the Waveney, between Beccles and Yarmouth. *Hadser*, Worcesters. near Droitwich. *Hadstock*, Essex, between Walden and Linton. *Hagborn, E.* and *W.* Berks, 4 miles SW. of Wallingford.

HAGARSTOWN, a flourishing inland town of Maryland.

Haggerston, Northumb. E. of Norham-Castle. *Haghamon*, near Shrewsbury.

HAGIAZ, a town of Hedjas, in Arabia.

Hagington, Devons. in Ilfordcomb parish. *Hagington, East*, Devons. in the parish of Berry Nerbert. *Hagley*, Worc. between Clent and Stourbridge: its elegant hall and park form one of the most delightful seats in the kingdom. *Hagloe*, Glouc. near Aure. *Hagnaby*, Linc. near Bolingbroke.

HAGUE, THE, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, with regard to extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It was the late residence of the stadtholder, the states general, and the states of the province: was governed by its own magistrates, viz. a baily, whose office was for life; 3 burgomasters, changed every year; 7 echevins; 12 common council; a pensioner; a secretary; and a treasurer. In 1768, it was supposed to contain 40,000 souls. It is seated about 2 miles from the sea, 10 N. of Rotterdam, and 30 SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

HAGUENAU, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated on the river Morter, in the middle of a forest, which bears its name; 12 miles N. of Strasburg.

HAG'S TOOTH, a mountain near Killenane, N. of Cahir, in Kerry, Munster, on the N. side of which are some romantic lakes. The mountains hereabouts are frequented by herds of fallow deer, which range undisturbed in these wild and solitary recesses.

Hagworthingham, Lincolns. near Horn Castle. *Haigh*, Lanc. near Wigan. From the top of a mount in the park here, are pretty distinctly seen 13 counties, and the Isle of Man. In this lordship are the finest works of cannel works in England, which appear to be inexhaustible, and have vitriol springs in them.

HAILBRON, an imperial town of Wirtemberg, Suabia, seated on the river Neckar, in a country celebrated for its vineyards, 22 miles N. of Stutgard. There are public baths in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly protestants.

Hailweston, Hunting. near St. Neot's. Here is a mineral spring, which is extremely useful in curing many disorders incident to the eyes, and likewise for eruptions on the skin.

HAIMBURG, a town of Austria, and a town of the Upper Palatinate.

HAIN, a town of Gotha, in Upper Saxony.

HAINAN, a considerable island in the Chinese Sea, about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is about 10 miles S. of the province of Canton. The northern part is level; but the country in the S. and E. is mountainous It yields the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, rice, and indigo. The inhabitants of the mountains are mostly wild, and independent of the Chinese. They are very deformed, of short stature, and copper coloured; the women paint their faces, from the eyes to the chin, with blue stripes made of indigo, and both sexes are clothed from the waist downwards only. The inhabitants in the plain country have submitted to the Chinese, who obtain from this island gold and lapis lazuli, which last is used to paint porcelain with, together with various kinds of curious and valuable wood, highly esteemed by the Orientals.

Hainault, a forest of Essex, SE. of Epping Forest.

HAINAULT, COUNTY OF, divided into Austrian and French, a late province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Flanders and Brabant; on the E. by Brabant, Namur, and Liege; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Artois and French Flanders. It extends about 55 miles from E. to W. and 48 from N. to S. Mons is the capital. In the French part are included the towns of Landrecy, Quesnoy, Avesnes, Marienburg, Philipville, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambray, and Maubeuge, with their respective districts; as also several villages.

Haireholm, or *Hairum*, Durham, in Brandspeth parish. *Hackeridge*, Dorsets. in Whitchurch parish. *Halam*, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell.

HALBERSTADT, a town, capital of a fertile principality of Lower Saxony, about 36 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It is subject to the king of Prussia.

Halberton, Devons. near Tiverton. *Halcheston*,

cheston, Suff. *Halcomb*, Glouc. in Painswick parish. *Halden High*, Kent, NE. of Tenterden.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the Grisons, near Coire. It consists of a small semicircular plain, which lies between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about 5 miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth; and occupies also part of the mountain. It contains only 2 villages, Haldenstein and Sewils. The whole number of inhabitants does not exceed 4000.

Haldingham, Lincolns. NE. of Sleaford. *Haldon Hill*, Devons. near the Ken and Exminster. *Hale*, or *Halle*, a river of Cornwall, which runs into the Irish Channel near St. Ives. *Hale*, Middl. between Hackney Ferry and Tottenham High Cross. *Hale*, Cumberl. near Egremont. *Hale*, Cornw. N. of Saltash. *Hale*, Lancas. on the Mersey, SE. of Liverpool. *Hale*, Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Hale*, Norf. near Cranwich. *Haledon*, Northumb. near Kirkheaton. *Haledon Hill*, Northumb. W. of Berwick. *Hale End*, Essex, near Woodford. *Hale End*, Surry, NW. of Woking. *Hale House*, Surry, near Okewood. *Hale House*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Middl. in Hendon parish.

HALEN, a town in the late Austrian Brabant, situated on the river Geet, 4 miles SE. of Diest, and 24 W. of Maestricht.

Hales, Glouc. near Winchcomb and Teddington. *Hales*, Norfolk, NE. of Loddon. *Hales*, Staff. near Brewood. *Hales Cote*, N. of Shrewsbury. *Hales Hall*, Staff. near Cheadle.

HALES OWEN, a town of Shropshire, noted for a manufacture of nails. A great part of the walls of its ancient abbey are yet standing, but partly overgrown with bushes and weeds. Its parish is insulated in Worcestershire and Staffordshire. It is seated on or near the river Stour, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. A small market on Monday.

HALESWORTH, an ancient and populous town of Suffolk, noted for the plenty of linen yarn which is bought up here, and spun by the women of the county; as also for a manufactory of sail-cloth. A great deal of hemp is raised about the town. It is situated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blythe, which is navigable from hence to Southwold for barges, that pass three or four times a week with corn, &c. for the London markets; 10 miles W. of Southwold, and 101 NE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Halewell, Northumb. NW. of Tinmouth. *Halewood*, Lancas. on the Mersey, S. of Prescot. *Halfcoat*, Staff. near Stourbridge. *Halfdrunken Downs*, Cornwall, NE. of Camelford. *Halfhide*, Herts, N. of Ware. *Halfhide*, Staff. in Chebsey parish. *Halford*, or *Hawford*, Warwicks. near Edgehill. *Halgaver Moor*, Cornw. near Bodmin, noted for the sports and pastimes of its yearly carnival, about the middle of July, which is resorted to by thousands of the country people. The *Jovial Society* here, is said to be as old as the time of the Saxons.

Halfway House, in Sligo, Connaught.

HALIBUT ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook in 1778, on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here; some of which weighed upward of a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty. It is about 7 leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon. 163. 0. W.

HALICZ, a town and district of Lemburg, in Poland, now included in Galicia.

HALIFAX, the principal town and seat of government of Nova Scotia, a peninsula of Acadia. It is seated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, in a healthful country, which is greatly improved of late years, and has the appearance of fertility and cultivation, but is subject to fogs. It has a large, safe, and commodious harbour, affording shelter to the largest fleets, and an excellent naval yard for repairing ships of war. The town is defended by an intrenchment and forts of timber. It was founded in the year 1747, and is advantageously situated for the fishery. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 30. W.

* HALIFAX, a large, populous, and flourishing town of Yorkshire, seated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse. The principal manufactures are shalloons, tammies, duroys, kerseys, baizes, &c. The Piece Hall, or Market House, is a very elegant new structure of stone, in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgement of goods. The parish is about 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, the vicar of which is justice of peace, as vicar. The adjoining hills display on their brows, and often to their summits, marks of agriculture and manufactures. It is 40 miles SW. of York, and 197 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

HALIFAX, a town of Massachusetts; a town of Virginia; and a town of N. Carolina, situated on the S. of the river Roanoke.

Haling, Surry, near Croydon. *Halkwill*, Kent, SE. of Tunbridge. *Hall*, Devons. S. of Barnstaple. *Hall*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Hall*, Cornwall, on Fowey Harbour, opposite to the town. *Hall*, Devonshire, near Bishop's Tawton. *Hall Barn*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Hallams*, NE. of Derby. *Halland*, Sussex, NE. of Lewes.

HALLAND, a mountainous province of Sweden, inclosed between Westro Gothland,

land, Scania, Smaland, and the N. Sea; it extends about 60 miles along the SW. coast, but is not above 16 in breadth. The chief employment of the inhabitants is grazing and fishing. Halmstadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, noted for its poverty in the midst of a rich soil. It is 12 miles SE. of Leicester. Market on Thursday.

Hallaton, Warw. near Lower Whitacre. *Halldown House*, Devons. 6 miles from Exeter.

HALLE, a town in the late Austrian Hainault.

HALLE, a large town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, with a famous university and salt-works.

HALLE, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains; a town of Ravensburg, Westphalia; and a town in the Tyrolese.

HALLEIN, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are salt springs.

Hallen, Gloucesters. in Henbury parish. *Hall End*, Warwicks. between Whatley and Polesworth.

HALLER, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

Hallerton, Devonshire, near Tiverton. *Hall Hassey*, near Shrewsbury. *Hallifield*, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Nasing. *Hallington*, Leices. SW. of Louth. *Halling*, Kent, near the Medway, opposite Woldham. *Hallington*, Staff. near Rowley. *Hallistone*, Northumb. near Harbottle. *Hallow*, 2 miles from Worcester. *Hallowes*, Yorks. W. of Bradford. *Hall Place*, Surry, in Godalmin parish. *Hall Place*, Surry, near Thorp and Chertsey.

Hall's Mill, in Down, Ulster.

Hallweston, Huntingdonshire, near St. Neots. *Hallwin*, Cornwall, between St. Breock's and Padstow. *Halmley*, Heref. E. of Stevenage.

HALMSTADT, a sea-port town of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland, with flourishing woollen manufactures, and a rich salmon fishery. It is situated at the mouth of the river Nissa, 96 miles WNW. of Carlscrona. Lat. 56. 39. N. lon. 12. 48. E.

Halmstead, Kent, SE. of Cranbrook. *Halmston*, Devonshire, near the Taw river and Coddon Hill. *Halnaby*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Halneck*, Sussex, near Chichester. *Halpton*, Devons. in Uffcolumb parish. *Halsall*, Lanc. W. of Ormskirk. In its neighbourhood is a bituminous turf, which emits a smell like the oil of amber, and from which an oil is prepared, not easily distinguishable from it. The country people use pieces of it instead of candles. *Halsey*, Somersets. near Taunton. *Halsey Priors*, Somersets. near Bishop's Ledïard. *Halsham*, Yorks. in Holderness, E. of Headon.

* HALSTEAD, a town of Essex, with a considerable manufacture of bays and feys. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the river Colne, 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 NE. of London. Its market on Friday is noted for corn.

Halstead, Kent, between Cray and Sevenoke. *Halsted*, Kent, between Farnborough and Otford. *Halsted*, Leic. E. of Bilston. *Halstock*, Dorsets. 2 miles NE. of Corscomb. *Halston*, Shrops. NE. of Oswestry. *Halstow*, Kent, N. of Sittingbourn. *Halstow, High*, Kent, between Cliffe and Stoke. *Haltemprise*, Yorks. near Hull.

HALTEREN, a town of Munster, in Westphalia, seated on the river Lippe.

Halton, Shrops. between Ryton and Babins Wood. *Hulton*, Somersets. near Cheriton and Wincanton. *Halton*, Linc. near Spilsby. *Hulton*, Somersets. on the W. side of Sedgemoor.

HALTON, or HAULTON, a town of Cheshire, situated loftily on a hill, near a navigable canal, which communicates with all the late inland navigations, 2 miles NE. of Frodsham, and 186 from London. Market on Saturday.

Halton, near Lancaster. It has a salmon-fishery in the river Lune, with a promising prospect of lead and coal. *Halton, E. and W.* Yorks. W. Riding, near Settle. Here was anciently a royal mansion, built by the kings of Northumberland, who made this their place of retreat from the fury of the Danes. *Halton*, Northumb. near the Picts' Wall, below Portgate. In its manor-house, called Halton-Hall, is preserved an ancient sword, 64 inches long. *Halton Chesters*, Northumb. between Rutchester and Walwick Chesters. *Halton Park*, Lancas. S. of Bolton. *Halton Sheles*, Northumb. on the Picts' Wall, N. of Corbridge.

HALTWHISTLE, a considerable town of Northumberland, with an infant manufactory of baize. Its inns have good accommodations for travellers, this town being a thoroughfare, in the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle. It stands in a lofty situation, 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 315 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

HALVAN, or CHAULAN, a town of Fez.

Halwell, Devonshire, between Modbury and Dartmouth. *Halworth*, Yorks. N. of Halifax.

HAM, a town with a strong castle, in the department of Somme, seated on the river Somme, 10 miles N. of Noyon, and 48 NNE. of Paris.

Ham, a village in Surry, between Petersham and Kingston, the houses of which surround

surround a pleasant common. Near it is Ham House, an elegant structure, near Richmond Park, and Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and others. It is a hamlet to Kingston, and is 11 miles WSW. of London. *Ham, West*, Essex, between Stratford and Little Ilford, four miles E. by N. of London. It is seated on the river Lea. *Ham, East*, Essex, adjoining to W. Ham. *Ham*, Cornwall, N. of Stratton. *Ham*, Dorsets. near Gillingham. *Ham*, Dorsets. near Pool. It has some trade, and a street of good houses. *Ham*, Glouces. near Cheltenham. *Ham*, Heref. near Ross. *Ham*, Kent, SW. of Sandwich. *Ham*, Kent, NE. of Appledore. *Ham*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Ham*, Worc. near Clifton. *Ham*, Wilts, S. of Hungerford. *Ham Court*, Surry, near Weybridge. *Ham Court*, Worces. near Upton-upon Severn. *Ham Hall*, Warw. near Coleshill.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria, seated on the river Assi, formerly called Orontes. It is the residence of the scheik, with the title of Emir. A manufacture of linen is carried on here. It is 68 miles SSW. of Aleppo.

HAMAMET, a town and bay of Tunis.

HAMAR, a town in Aggerhuys, Norway.

Hamberne Hall, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Hamberwith*, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Hamble*, a river of Hants, which runs into the English Channel at Hamble Haven, in Southampton water.

HAMBLEDON, a town of Hants, 10 miles SW. of Petersfield, and 63 WSW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Hambledon, Bucks, near Henley-upon-Thames. *Hambledon Hill*, Dorsets. at one end of Cranbourn Chase, whence there is an extensive view of the Vale of Blackmore. *Hambleton*, York. W. Riding, SW. of Selby. *Hambleton*, Lanc. SW. of Garstang. *Hambrook*, Glouces. in the parish of Winterbourn.

HAMBURG, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, with a territory belonging to it, in which are several large villages and fine seats. The streets are many of them spacious; and the houses, which are high and built of brick, make a grand appearance. It is very populous, and is seated partly on islands in the river Elbe, and partly on the continent. On the side of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin, that is not equalled in Germany. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, formed by the Elbe, which are regularly filled by the tides. The walks round the ramparts are lofty, and planted with trees. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the different European nations; they have also several vessels in the Greenland whale fishery, and there are not less than 200 ships at a time belonging to foreign merchants at anchor before the city. The magistracy is composed of 4 burgher-masters, 4 syndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 secretaries. Lutheranism is the established religion. The principal manufactures are those of sugar refinery, gold, thread, velvet, and ribbons. It is 55 miles NE. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 34. N. lon. 9. 55. E.

HAMBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountains, 50 miles NW. of Philadelphia.

HAMDEN, a town of Connecticut.

Hamden, Great and *Little*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Hamden Hill*, Somersetshire, SE. of S. Petherton. *Hame*, Hants, near Andover.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Fulda, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Hameldon, Leic. near Barkby. *Hameldon*, Surry, between Chiddingford and Godalmin. *Hamel, Great*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Hameringham*, Linc. SE. of Horncastle.

HAMELN, a fortified town of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, situated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, which last here forms an island, with a sluice for the convenience of the shipping, 18 miles SE. of Minden.

Hamerton, Hunt. NW. of Buckworth. *Hamerton Green*, Yorks. E. of Knaresborough. *Hameswell*, Glouces. near Bath. *Hamfallow*, Gloucesters. near Berkeley. *Hamfield Hall*, Lancas. NE. of Cartmel. *Hamford*, Devons. near Ashwater.

* HAMILTON, a town of Lanerkshire, containing many handsome houses. It is situated on the Clyde, 10 miles SE. of Glasgow. Near it is Hamilton House, the magnificent chateau of the duke of Hamilton, seated between the Clyde and Avon, and surrounded by venerable oaks.

Hamilton's Bawn, in Armagh, Ulster.

Hamleyton, *Hambledon*, or *Hamelton*, Rutland, near Normanton.

HAMM, a large, well-built town, the capital of Mark, in Westphalia. It is a place of good trade, with fine and extensive linen bleacheries. It is seated on the river Lippe, 17 miles S. of Munster.

Hammels, Herts, N. of Puckeridge. *Hammer End*, Staff. S. of Audley. *Hammer Green*, Herts, S. of Datchworth. *Hammersmith*, a large village of Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, is a hamlet belonging to Fulham. There are a number of handsome seats about it, especially towards the Thames.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortress of Treves, seated upon the Rhine, opposite Cobleutz.

Hamon, Dorsets. near Sturminster. *Hamond Park*, near Shrewsbury. *Hammond Street*, Herts, SW. of Wormleybury.

HAMONT, or HELMONT, a town of Liege.

HAMOSE CREEK, or HAMOAZE, Devonshire, near Plymouth, a creek or bay of Plymouth Sound, being the western branch, or main stream of the river which falls into it. It forms a deep and safe harbour for the British navy, capable of containing near a hundred vessels, and it is also much resorted to as a road by merchant ships bound to the E. when they wait for a wind. The men of war lie for the most part in 3 tiers; the middle is appointed to three-decked ships, that on the W. side to ships of less force, and that on the E. side to frigates.

Hampall, Yorksh. NW. of Doncaster. *Hampden Common*, Gloucestershire. *Hampen*, Gloucestersh. a hamlet in the parish of Shipton Oliff. *Hampnet*, Gloucestersh. near Northleach. *Hampnet*, Sussex, E. of Chichester. *Hampreston*, Dorsetsh. near Winborne.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilts, on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surry and Sussex, and on the S. by the English Channel. It extends, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market towns, 253 parishes, 1062 villages, above 36,000 houses, and about 200,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most fertile counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; toward the sea it is mild and inclined to moisture. Its products are the finest corn and hops, very large stocks of cattle and sheep, with excellent wool, bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the Forest of East Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Test or Tese, the Itchen, and the Stour.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of North America, and one of the four divisions of New England. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the state of Vermont, on the N. by Canada, on the NE. by the province of Main, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. by Massachusetts. It extends about 155 miles from N. to S. and from 10 to 70 in breadth, and is divided into the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in southern climes; yet in summer the heat is great, but of short duration, and in winter this country is intensely cold. The capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of Virginia; and a county of Massachusetts.

Hampstead, a village of Middlesex, 4 miles NNW. of London. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, reaching about a mile every way, adorned with several pretty villas, and affording an extensive prospect of the metropolis, and the counties all round it, as far as Shooter's Hill, Banstead Downs, Windsor Castle, &c. Hampstead is now crowded with good buildings, even to the very steep of the hill; but, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by the laundresses who washed for the Londoners. *Hampstead*, a small village, S. of Gloucester. *Hampstede*, Staffordshire, on the N. side of Tame, opposite Pirrie.

HAMPTON, a sea port of New Hampshire, and a town of Virginia.

* HAMPTON MINCHING, a pretty large parish in Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Tetbury, which has 12 hamlets belonging to it. Market on Tuesday.

HAMPTON, a town in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, the buildings, gardens, and parks of which are 4 miles in circumference, and washed on three sides by the Thames. The apartments in Hampton Court are justly admired, there being none more magnificent, nor more exactly disposed, in any palace in the world; and they are adorned, in respect of furniture, with all the elegance and good taste imaginable. It is seated on the N. side of the river, over which there is a bridge to it from Kingston, 14 miles SW. of London.

Hampton, Chesh. N. of Malpas. *Hampton*, Gloucestersh. in Minsterworth parish. *Hampton*, Kent, E. of Swale Cliff. *Hampton*, Somersetsh. NE. of Bath. *Hampton-upon-Avon*, Warwicksh. E. of Stratford. *Hampton Bishops*, 2 miles from Hereford. *Hampton Court*, Herefordsh. 5 miles SE. of Leominster. *Hampton Curlew*, Warwicksh. a hamlet of Budbroke. *Hampton-in-Arden*, Warwicksh. NE. of Solihull. *Hampton, Gay*, Oxfordsh. near Woodstock. *Hampton, High*, Devonsh. near Hatherley. *Hampton Level*, Worcestersh. near Droitwich. *Hampton, Magna* and *Parva*, Worcestersh. SW. of Evesham. *Hampton Merke*, Gloucestersh. near Fairford. *Hampton, Nether*, Wilts, NW. of Salisbury. *Hampton Poyle*, 5 miles from Oxford. *Hampton, Short*, Oxfordsh. NW. of Charbury. *Hampton Turville*, Wilts, NW. of Cricklade. *Hampton Welch*, Shropsh. near Ellesmere. *Hompton Wick*, at the foot of the bridge of Kingston-upon-Thames. *Hams, East* and *West*, Berks, in Wantage parish. *Hamsey*, Sussex, near Lewes. *Hamsill Bridge*, Sussex, between Stoneland Park and Watendown Forest. *Hamsted*,

sted, East, Berks, near Okingham. *Hamsted Marshall*, Berks, 3 miles W. from Newbury, near the Kennet. It formerly belonged to the earls marshal of England. *Hamsted Norris*, Berks, near Compton. *Hamstede*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Hamstell*, Staffordsh. N. of Lichfield. *Hamsterleigh*, Durham, between Bedborn Park and Whitton Castle. *Hamston*, Wilts. *Ham Street*, Kent. *Hamworthy*, Dorsetshire, W. of Pool. *Hamworthy*, 5 miles NE. of Lincoln.

HANAU, a town, the capital of Hanau Munzenburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine. The country is about 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; its soil is one of the most fertile in Germany. The town has some manufactures, and a great trade in timber, iron, meal, and corn brought down the Maine. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and is seated on the Kinzig, where it falls into the Maine, 8 miles E. of Frankfort.

Hanborough, Oxfordsh. near Woodstock. It is noted for the selenites, or moonstone, which has been dug in great plenty out of its wells. *Hanborough, Long*, Oxfordsh. near Rollrich Stones. *Hanbridge*, Lancash. between Burnley and Townley. *Hanbury Hill*, Worcestersh. between Fakenham and Droitwich.

HANCOCKS, a town of Maryland.

Handale Abbey, Yorksh. E. of Gisborough. *Hanbridge*, near Chester. *Handbury*, Staffordsh. E. of Paget's Bromley. *Hanby Hall*, Lincolnsh. 2 miles from Folkingham. *Handchurch*, Staffordsh. W. of Trentham. *Handcross*, Sussex, E. of Leonard's Forest. *Handfast Point*, Dorsetsh. by Studland Bay, is a high promontory. *Handley*, Chesh. SW. of Beeston Castle. *Handley*, Lancash. near Blackburn. *Handley Green*, Staffordsh. near Trent, E. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Handsaker*, Staffordsh. W. of King's Bromley. *Handsworth*, Staffordsh. W. of Tame. *Haneker*, Sussex, NE. of Chichester. *Handford*, Chesh. NW. of Macclesfield. *Handford*, Dorsetsh. NW. of Blandford, 2 miles from Durweston. *Handford*, and *Handford Lower*, Middlesex, W. of Sunbury. *Handford*, Staffordsh. near the conflux of the Trent and Tyne. *Hanger Hill*, Middlesex, N. of the road from Acton to Baling. *Hanging Houghton*, Northamptonsh. W. of Walgrave. *Hanningston*, Worcestersh. N. of Morton-in-Marsh. *Hangingston*, Northumberl. near the Cheviot Hills. *Hanging Wood*, Kent, near Woolwich.

HANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the province of Tchekiang. It is one of the largest and richest of the empire, and is said to contain a million of inhabitants. The country round produces great quantities of excellent silk, in the manufacture of which 60,000 persons are employed within the walls, without reckoning the vast numbers employed in the towns and villages round about. It is 600 miles SSE. of Peking.

Hankdon, Suffolk, between Clare and Bury. *Hankerton*, Wilts, NE. of Malmesbury. *Hankilow*, Chesh. SE. of Wrenbury. *Hankridge*, Wilts, near N. Bradley. *Hanley*, Derbysh. S. of Chesterfield.

Hanley, Northamptonsh. in Towcester parish. *Hanley, Upper* and *Lower*, Worcestersh. E. of Tenbury. *Hanley Castle*, Worcestersh. an extensive parish on the Severn, near Upton, and opposite to Malvern Hills. *Hanley, Sixpenny*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles from Pentridge. *Hanmer*, Flintsh. near St. Asaph.

HANMORE ISLAND, an island of above 100 acres of fertile, well-cultivated land, in Lough Derg, an expansion of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

Hannam, East and *West*, Gloucestersh. in Bitton parish, near the Avon. *Hannaway*, Essex, near Colchester. *Hannay*, Lincolnsh. NE. of Alford. *Hannay, East*, Berks, between the Vale of White Horse and Abingdon. *Hanningfield, East, West*, and *South*, Essex, NE. of Billericay. *Hannington*, Hants, W. of Basingstoke. *Hannington*, Wilts, W. of Highworth.

HANOVER, THE ELECTORATE OF, comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe, Lawenburg, Bremen, and Lunenburg, the principalities of Calenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, Hoye, Oberwald, Diepholtz, Bentheim, &c. The country is well situated for foreign trade, lying mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe. Its produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, minerals, quicksilver, vitriol, and brimstone.

HANOVER, a well-built, populous city, of Calenburg, in Lower Saxony, the seat of the privy council and regency of the electorate, it contains the elector's palace, (which having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt, in 1741, with great magnificence,) the state-house, a very grand structure, 3 parish churches, 3 hospitals, a poor-house, and about 1200 houses, some of which are very large and handsome buildings. Here are some valuable manufactures of lace, stuffs, stockings, ribbons, &c. and a considerable trade in the tanneries, and brewing a species of white beer. It is situated on the river Leina, (which divides it into two parts,) 58 miles SE. of Bremen, and 140 W. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 25. N. lon. 10. 5. E.

HANOVER, a large island of the S. Pacific, opposite the NW. extremity of New Ireland, a little S. of the line. It is high and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, presenting a beautiful appearance. It is about 30 miles in length, and was discovered by Captain Carteret, in

in 1767. Lat. of the SW. part, 2. 49. S. and lon. 148. 27. E.

HANOVER, a town of Pennsylvania; a county in the NW. part of the island of Jamaica; a town of Virginia, situated on the York River; and

HANOVER, NORTH and SOUTH, two towns of New Jersey.

HANS TOWNS, or HANSEATIC UNION, a name given to a confederacy of several sea-ports of Europe, which formed, at the time, the principal part of the commerce of Europe. This association extended from the North Seas and the Baltic, along the whole coast of Europe to Messina in the Mediterranean, and included in it cities of Poland, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different states of Italy. The design of this association was, at first, their common defence against the pirates, who were numerous in the North Seas and the Baltic; for a time they were much encouraged by the different governments of Europe, and had considerable privileges granted them. In the year 1200, there were seventy-two cities in the list of Hans Towns; and so powerful was this alliance, that their ships were often hired by different princes to assist them against their enemies; at length they grew so formidable, particularly from the 14th to the 16th century, as to give umbrage to several princes, who commanded all the different cities within their jurisdiction to withdraw from the union. This immediately separated the cities of England, France, Spain, and Italy, from the Hans. These, on the other hand, excluded several others, and put themselves under the protection of the empire, making a decree that none should be admitted into their society, but such cities as stood within the limits of the German Empire. For a while the confederacy was thus continued where it had first begun, but was at length reduced to Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Dantzick, each of which cities now carries on a separate trade for itself.

Hans, or *Hansey*, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Manifold at Blore Park. *Hanstop*, Bucks, 3 miles from Newport. *Hansted*, Herts, near Abbot's Langley.

HANTCHEOU, a town of Corea, in the province of Hoanhai, situated on the river Tchouang. Lat. 39. 38. N. lon. 161. 17. E.

HANTCHONG, a city of China, of the first rank, situated in a fertile country, in the southern part of the province of Chensi, on the river Han, 625 miles SW. of Peking. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar.

Hanton, Nottinghamsh. S. of Southwell.

HANUYE, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

Hanwell and *Park*, Oxfordsh. near Banbury. *Hanwell*, Middlesex, 2 miles from Brentford, N. of the road from London to Oxford. *Hanwood, Great* and *Little*, Shropsh. SW. of Shrewsbury. *Hanworth*, SE. of Lincoln. *Hanworth*, Norfolk, between Barningham and Felmingham. *Hanworth*, Middlesex, W. of Twickenham. This was the favourite seat of Henry VIII. having a prospect of the Thames, and a delightful country round about it. *Honeymouth*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of a similar height: and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which are dry at low water. The plantations are very numerous and extensive; and some of the fences inclosing them run parallel to each other, and form spacious public roads, that have a beautiful effect, and would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniencies have been carried to the greatest perfection. These fertile, well-cultivated, islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a sea-port of Revel, 5 miles SW. of that city.

HAPSBURG, a ruinous castle, on a lofty eminence, on the right bank of the Aar, about 3 miles above Bruck, in the canton of Bern. What remains of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. It is famous for being the cradle, as it were of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when they were no more than simple gentlemen of Swisserland, and afterwards were, for many years, counts of Hapsburg; till Rodolph I. by his talents, raised himself to the empire of Germany, and archduchy of Austria. This castle commands an unbounded view over hills and dales, plains and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and villages, mountains and Alps, &c. Also a bailiwick of Lucern; both in Swisserland.

Hapsburgh, Norfolk, NE. of Waltham. *Hapsford*, Chesh. NW. of Delamere Forest. *Hapswell*, Yorksh. S. of Richmond. *Hapton* and *Tower*, Lancash. NE. of Blackburn. *Haracles*, Staffordsh. NW. of Leek. *Harberbury*, 4 miles from Warwick. *Harber House*, near Durham. *Harberton*, Devonsh. SW. of Berry Pomery. *Harberween*, Westmorl. SE. of Shap. *Harbiford*, Bucks, near High Wycomb. *Harbirdown*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Harborn*, Staffordsh. SW. of Birmingham.

* HARBOROUGH, MARKET, a town of Leicestershire, with some manufactures of tammies and lastings. It is a great thoroughfare on the road from Northampton to Leicester and Derby, and is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, 14 miles SSE. of Leicester, and 83 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Harbough,

Harborough, Lincolnsh. NW. of Grimsby. *Harborough*, Warwicksh. N. of Rugby. *Harbottle, Manor* and *Castle*, Northumberl. near Hallistones, in Riddesdale. It stands on the Coquet.

HARBURG, a town of Lunenburg Zell, in Lower Saxony; and a town of Oetingen Wallerstein, in Suabia.

Harburn, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Dart, below Harburton. *Harby*, Leicestersh. SW. of Belvoir Castle. *Harbybrow*, Cumberl. near Ireby.

HARCOURT, a town in the dept. of Calvados, 10 miles S. of Caen; and a town in the dept. of Eure, 15 miles NW. of Evreux.

Harden, Chesh. N. of Stockport. *Harden*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Harden*, Kent, N. of Elham. *Harden*, Yorksh. NW. of Bradford. *Harden Huish*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Hardendale*, Westmorl. in the parish of Shap.

HARDERWICK, a sea-port of Dutch Guelderland, with a small university. It is situated on the Zuyder Zee, 25 miles NE. of Utrecht.

Hardham, Sussex, NW. of Parham. *Hardhorn*, Lancash. in Amounderness. *Harding*, Oxfordsh. S. of Henley-on-Thames. *Harding*, Staffordsh. N. of Walsal. *Harding*, Wilts, NE. of Great Bedwin. *Harding*, or *Harpedon*, Herts, 3 miles S. of Walthamsted. *Hardingdale*, Westmorl. NE. of Shap. *Hardingham*, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham.

HARDINGS, a town of Virginia.

Hardingstone, near Northampton. *Hardington*, Somersetsh. 3 miles from Yeovil. *Hardington*, Somersetsh. NW. of Frome Selwood. *Hardknot Hill*, Cumberl. a steep mountain, SE. of Copeland Forest. *Hardley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Hardley Beacon*, Sussex, between Ashdown and Dallington Forests. *Hardley Hall*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Hardmead*, Bucks, NE. of Newport. *Hardness Wood*, Berks, near Binfield and Warfield. *Hardraw*, Yorksh. N. Riding, by Swaledale, near the cataract of Aysgarth. *Hardress, Upper* and *Lower*, Kent, N. of Elham. *Hardsworthy*, Devonsh. near Hartland.

HARDWICK, a town in the state of Georgia, 19 miles SW. of Savannah.

Hardwick, Derbysh. in Scarsdale. *Hardwick*, 4 miles from Gloucester. *Hardwick*, Gloucestersh. in Elmston parish. *Hardwick*, Norfolk, near Lynn. *Hardwick*, Bedfordsh. in Kempston parish. *Hardwick*, Surry, near Chertsey. *Hardwick*, Bucks, between Aylesbury and Winslow. *Hardwick*, Cambridgesh. W. of Granchester. *Hardwick*, Durham, NW. of Grindon. *Hardwick*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Hardwick*, Herefordsh. near Clifford Castle. *Hardwick*, Herefordsh. E. of Pembridge. *Hardwick*, Huntingdonsh. NW. of St. Neot's. *Hardwick*, Monmouthsh. SE. of Abergavenny. *Hardwick*, Norfolk, N. of Harleston. *Hardwick*, Norfolk, near Hawsted. *Hardwick*, Northamptonsh. near Wellingborough. *Hardwick*, Nottinghamsh. SW. of Mansfield. *Hardwick*, Oxfordsh. between Fencot and Mixbury. *Hardwick*, Oxfordsh. NW. of Reading. *Hardwick*, Oxfordsh. W. of Stanton Harcourt. *Hardwick*, Rutland, near Empingham. *Hardwick*, Shropsh. NE. of Bishop's Castle. *Hardwick*, Shropsh. SW. of Ellesmere. *Hardwick*, Staffordsh. in Sandon parish. *Hardwick*, Yorksh. a forest adjoining to Halifax. *Hardwick*, Yorksh. near Pontefract. *Hardwick Priors*, near Warwick.

HARE, an island near the coast of Norway, about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 20. N. lon. 6. 33. E.

Hareby, Nottinghamsh. near Broadham Priory. *Hareby*, near Lincoln, noted for the death of Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. *Harecastle*, Staffordsh. the Great Trunk, or Staffordshire Canal, (devised by Mr. Brindley, and which joins the navigation of the Eastern and Western Oceans, in spite of every obstruction, through a space of 93 miles,) passes under ground here for 2880 yards; it is 9 feet wide and 12 high, lined and arched with brick. It was begun July 14, 1766. *Harefield*, Middlesex, between Uxbridge and Rickmansworth. *Harefield*, Gloucestersh. N. of Bristol. *Harehaugh*, Northumberl. between Yardop and Bickerton. *Harelaw*, Northumberl. NW. of Newcastle. *Hareridge Hall*, Cumberl. NW. of Graystock Castle.

* HARESBURY, in old records called HEYTSBURY, and now written HATCHBURY, a village, or borough town, of Wilts, with a large woollen manufacture. It was once the residence of the Empress Maude, and is situated on the Willey, 20 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 93 W. by S. of London. Market disused.

Harescomb, Gloucestersh. a hamlet in Haresfield parish. *Harescomb*, Gloucestersh. near Painswick. *Haresfield*, Gloucestersh. 5 miles W. of Stroud. *Haresfield, Little*, Gloucestersh. in Standish parish. *Haresgate*, Kent, between Speldhurst and Tunbridge Wells. *Hareshaw Linn*, Northumb. near Wark and Bellingham, is a fine waterfall. *Hareston*, Dorsetsh. on a river that runs into Sandwich Bay. *Harestreet*, Essex, near Rumford. *Harestreet*, Herts, between Puckeridge and Barkway. *Hareswell*, Yorksh. E. Riding, SW. of Wighton. *Harewood*, Bedfordsh. near Turvey.

HARFLEUR, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, with a harbour now filled up, and only fit for boats. It contains about 2400 inhabitants, and is situated on a small river that runs into the Seine, near its mouth, 36 miles NW. of Rouen, and 5 E.

5 E. of Havre-de-Grace. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 0. 19. E.

Harford, a river of Yorkshire, which runs into the Darwent at Wickum Abbey. *Harford*, Devonsh. 10 miles from Plymouth. *Harford*, and *Harford Lower*, Gloucestersh. in Naunton parish. *Harford Bridge*, Hants, near Hartley Row. *Harford, East*, Northumberl. near Stanington. *Hargust*, Herefordsh. near Kyneton. *Hargrave*, Suffolk, SW. of Bury. *Hargrave*, Dorsetsh. NE. of Sturminster. *Hargrave*, Northamptonsh. E. of Higham Ferrers. *Harimere Chapel*, Cambridgesh. S. of Ely. *Harington*, Northamptonsh. W. of Rothwell. *Haringworth*, Northamptonsh. NE. of Rockingham. *Harkirk*, Lancash. in the parish of Crosby Parva. *Harksted*, Suffolk, W. of Harwich. *Harlackenden*, Kent, in Woodchurch parish. *Harlaston*, Staffordsh. NE. of Tamworth. *Harlaxton*, Lincolnsh. 2 miles from Grantham. *Harle, Little* and *West*, Northumb. near Kirk Harle.

HARLEBECK, a town in Flanders county.

HARLECH, a mean town of Merionethshire, but naturally strong, being seated on a rock, on the sea-shore. It is chiefly remarkable for its castle, built by Edward I. which is still almost entire. Near it is a cataract of the Rhais Du, which rushes down a mountain for above 100 yards, and then forms a cascade, part of an elliptical curve, to a pool 40 feet below. Harlech is the county town, and is 24 miles S. of Caernarvon, and 223 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

HARLEM, a large, rich, and handsome town of the United Provinces, in Holland, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. It is noted for its church, which is the largest in Holland, and in which is a remarkably fine organ, that consists of 8000 pipes; the largest is 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter, and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*. To the S. of the town is a wood, cut out into delightful walks and vistas. Here are considerable manufactures in linen, ribands, and tapes, and they export great quantities of beer. It is situated on the river Sparen, about a league from the sea, and 10 miles W. of Amsterdam.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, about 14 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam, and is navigable for boats. The canals, however, from Leyden to Amsterdam are a safer, though more tedious passage.

Harlesay, East and *West*, Yorksh. NE. of Northallerton. *Harlescot*, N. of Shrewsbury.

* HARLESTON, a dirty town of Norfolk, seated on the river Waveney, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. A large market on Wednesday.

Harleston, Devonsh. in Brixton parish. *Harleston*, Middlesex, in Wilsdon parish. *Harleston*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Harleston*, Suffolk, NW. of Stow. *Harlestwas*, Herefordsh. near Dowre. *Harley*, Shropsh. E. of Acton Burnel Castle.

HARLING, EAST, a pretty, neat, genteel town of Norfolk, seated on a rivulet, between Thetford and Buckenham, 21 miles SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London. Its market, on Thursday, is chiefly for linen-yarn and linen-cloth.

Harling, Middle and *West*, Norfolk, near Harling.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of West Friesland, situated at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, about 13 miles nearly W. of Lewarden. Next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous town in the province.

Harlington, Middlesex, N. of Hounslow Heath. *Harlington*, Bedfordsh. near Ampthill. *Harlings*, Sussex, SW. of Hardley Beacon.

HARLOW, a town of Essex, chiefly noted for its annual fair, on a common, about 2 miles from the town, much frequented for horses, hogs, and cows, on September 9th. It is called Harlow Bush Fair. It has another fair on November 8. Harlow is situated on the W. side of the Rodings, about 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 NE. of London.

Harlow Hill, Yorksh. near Leeds. *Harlow Hill*, Northumberl. S. of Stannington. *Harlow Bury*, and *Harlow Street*, Essex, SW. of Hatfield Broad Oak. *Harlston*, 5 miles S. of Cambridge. *Harlton*, W. of Harlston, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Harlton*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Grimsby. *Harlyne*, Cornw. W. of Padstow Haven. *Harmby*, Yorksh. N. Riding, NE. of Midlum. *Harmer*, Sussex, N. of Salehurst. *Harmondsworth*, Middlesex, NW. of Harlington, and 2 miles from Colnbrook. It is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and which is supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARMONY, a town of Pennsylvania.

Harmshay, Dorsetsh. a hamlet of Chidiock. *Harmston*, 4 miles from Lincoln. *Harnal*, Bucks, E. of Ivingo. *Harnam*, Northumberl. NW. of Ogle Castle. *Harnam, East* and *West*, Wilts, near Sarum. *Harndon*, Hants, SE. of Hambledon. *Harnhill*, Gloucestersh. 3 miles from Cirencester. *Harnidge Grange*, near Shrewsbury. *Harold Stone*, Pembrokesh. near Haverfordwest.

HARO, a town of Old Castile, situated on the Ebro, 32 miles NE. of Burgos.

Harper Hill, Cumberl. N. of the Picts Wall, near Stapleton. *Harpers*, or *Harefoot Lane*, Dorsetsh. NW. of Bingham's Melcomb. *Harpford*, Devonsh. near Sidmouth. *Harpham*, Norfolk, between Thetford

ford and Windham. *Harpham*, Yorksh. E. Riding, SE. of Kilham. *Harpley Hall*, Durham, on the Wear, SE. of Wolsingham. *Harpley Hall*, Norfolk, near Houghton. *Harpole*, NW. of Northampton. *Harpsfield Hall*, Herts, near Hatfield. *Harpston*, Dorsetsh. near Bradel. *Harpswell*, Lincolnsh. near Gainsborough. *Harptree, East* and *West*, Somersetsh. N. of Mendip. *Harraby*, Cumberl. near Carlisle. *Harradon*, Bedfordsh. in Carington parish. *Harrendon, Great* and *Little*, Northamptonsh. between Wellingborough and Kettering. *Harrietsham*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Harrington*, Cumberl. near Carlisle. *Harrington*, Lincolnsh. near Alford. *Harrington*, Worcestersh. N. of Evesham.

HARRINGTON, Cumberl. a sea-port between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. Its principal business arises from the colliers and ship-building.

HARRIS. See LEWIS.

HARRISBURG, a town of N. Carolina; and a town of Pennsylvania.

* HARRISTOWN, a small town of Kildare, in Leinster, 18 miles SW. of Dublin.

HARRODSBURG, a town of Kentucky.

Harrock Hall, Lancash. between Standish and Bispham. *Harrold*, near Bedford. *Harrold Ewias*, Herefordsh. at the conflux of the Munny and Dore. *Harrolds Park*, Essex, W. of Epping. *Harraton*, Durham, on the Wear, W. of Sunderland. *Harrowbridge*, Devonsh. SE. of Tavistock. *Harrowgate*, Yorksh. in the parish of Knaresborough, remarkable for its mineral waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. Bathing is the most general mode of using them; and they are often successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. *Harrow Hill*, Worcestersh. 2 miles from Evesham. *Harrow-on-the-Hill*, Middlesex, a village situated on the highest hill in the county, 10 miles WNW. of London. At its free-school, a silver arrow is shot for, once a year, viz. August 4, by a select number of the scholars, who are dressed for the purpose in the habit of archers. *Harrow Weald*, Middlesex, at the foot of Harrow Hill. *Harsingside*, Northumberl. SW. of Hexham. *Harston*, Leicestersh. S. of Belvoir Castle. *Harstuden*, Northumberl. near Harlow. *Harthorne*, Northumberl. SW. of Morpeth. *Harthorn, West*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Hartbury*, NW. of Gloucester. *Hartclack Bridge*, Somersetsh. between Wells and Glastonbury. *Harte*, Durham, near the coast, NW. of Hartlepool. *Harterton*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth. *Hartest*, Suffolk, N. of Boxted. *Hartey*, Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey. *Hartfield*, Sussex, SE. of E. Grinstead.

HARTFORD, a flourishing, commercial town, in the state of Connecticut, seated on the W. side of the river of that name, about 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a small river, with high romantic banks; over this river is a bridge, connecting the two divisions of the town, which is 69 miles WSW. of Boston. Lat. 41. 52. N. lon. 72. 30. W.

Hartford, Chesh. NW. of Northwich. *Hartford*, Yorksh. N. Riding, near Ravensworth Castle. *Hartford*, near Huntingdon. *Hartham*, Wilts, between Cosham and Slaughterford. *Harthill*, Chesh. SW. of Peckforton. *Harthill*, Yorksh. near Holderness. *Harthill*, Yorksh. near Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. *Harting*, Sussex, near Midhurst. *Hartingford Bury*, 1 mile from Hertford. *Hartington*, Derbysh. NW. of Wirksworth.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, partly concerned in the herring fishery on this coast. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland Point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hartlebury, near Worcester. *Hartlebury*, 4 miles from Gloucester.

HARTLEPOOL, a pretty, large, sea-port town, of the county of Durham, seated on a promontory, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, and partly by the sea. It has a safe harbour, where the Newcastle and Sunderland colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. It has a considerable fishery on the coast, and they export a good deal of coals and lime. It is 16 miles SE. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Its market, on Saturday, is much decayed.

Hartley, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the S. Tyne, at Fetherstonehaugh. *Hartley*, Kent, SW. of Cobham.

Hartley, Northumberl. on the coast, N. of Tinmouth. Here are salt, copperas, and glass-works; and here is a pretty haven, or harbour, to which a canal has been cut, through a solid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long. The exports from this place, in 1776, were 70,000 dozen of bottles, 300 tons of salt, 100 tons of copperas manufactured here, and 18,000 chaldrons of coals.

Hartley, Hants, near Selborn. *Hartley*, Dorsetsh. in Great Mintern parish. *Hartley Castle*, Westmorl. near Kirkby Steven. *Hartley Hall*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Hartley Row*, Hants, 9 miles from Bagshot. *Hartley Waspill*, Hants, NW. of Hartley Row. *Hartlip*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Hartmere*, Surry, in Godalmin parish. *Hartmore*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Harton*, Devonsh. near Hartland. *Harton*, Durham, S. of Shields. *Harton*, Shropsh. NW. of Diddlesbury. *Harton*, Yorksh. N. Riding, near Flaxton. *Harton*, Yorksh. W. Riding, in Craven.

Hartpury,

Hartpury, 4 miles NW. of Gloucester. *Hartro House*, Somersetsh. between Bridgewater and Dulverton. *Harts Hill*, Warwicksh. between Nuneaton and Atherston. *Hartshead*, Yorksh. E. of Halifax. *Hartsholm*, near Lincoln. *Hartshop*, Westmorl. near Depedale. *Hartshorn*, Derbysh. N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Hartside*, Northumberl. W. of Branton. *Hartwell*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Hartwell*, Northamptonsh. W. of Olney. *Harty Isle*, Kent, at the corner of Sheppey Isle, opposite Feversham. *Harvard*, Middlesex, near Shepperton, in Sunbury parish. *Harum*, Yorksh. N. Riding, between Helmsley and Rydal. *Harwardale*, Yorksh. in Whitby Strand. *Harwell*, Berks, near E. Hendred. *Harwell*, Nottinghamsh. near Bawtry. *Harwep*, Northumberl. NE. of Branton.

* HARWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, seated on a tongue, or point of land, opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 72 NE. of London. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed, that sail to Helvoetsluys, regularly every Wednesday and Saturday, if wind and weather do not prevent, in time of peace. It has a very safe, spacious, and convenient harbour, extending from the sea to within 2 miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 100 guns all the way: here is also a very good dock-yard for building ships, with the necessary store-houses, cranes, launches, &c. The washing and undermining of the tides, and the falling off of large pieces of cliff, have made the point a peninsula, and, perhaps, may in time make it an island. The harbour is defended by Languard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, and other strong works. It is a place of considerable trade, and many vessels are employed in the North Sea fishery. Lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 1. 25. E. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

HARWICH, a town of Massachusetts, situated in Barnstaple Bay; a town of Vermont; and a town of Connecticut.

Harwich Chapel, Lancash. near Bolton.

HARWINGTON, a town of Connecticut.

Harwood, Bucks, N. of Winslow. *Harwood*, Herefordsh. W. of Ross. *Harwood*, Herts, W. of Watford. *Harwood*, Lancash. S. of Clithero. *Harwood, Great* and *Little*, Lancash. N. of Blackburn. *Harwood*, Yorksh. NE. of Leeds, is a pretty little village, and has a handsome, costly, stone bridge, of 11 arches, over the Wharfe, which runs here in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as rock water.

Harwood Dale, Yorksh. near Scarborough. *Harwood Grange*, Derbysh. SW. of Chesterfield. *Harwood Shields*, Northumberl. N. of the Tyne, near Ridlam-Hope. *Harwood*, Nottinghamsh. on the borders of Yorkshire, near Tickhill Castle. *Hascomb*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. On Castle Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a Roman camp; from it there is a prospect extending over the whole county of Surry, and a part of Sussex. *Haselbadge*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Haselbury*, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham. *Haseler*, Staffordsh. near Lichfield. *Haseley*, Essex, 2 miles from Malden. *Haseley*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Haseley Great* and *Little*, Oxfordsh. near Cuddesden. *Haseley*, Warwicksh. between Birdbrook and Wroxhall. *Haseley*, Yorksh. W. Riding, S. of Pateley Bridge. *Haselover*, Staffordsh. N. of Tamworth. *Haselton*, Gloucestersh. NW. of North Leach. *Hasfield*, 6 miles N. of Gloucester. *Hasilbeare*, Dorsetsh. W. of Blandford. *Hasilbeare*, Somersetsh. near North Parret. *Hasingrove*, Somersetsh. near S. Barrow. *Hasketon*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Hasleden*, Gloucestersh. in Rodmarton parish.

* HASLEMERE, a small, but ancient town of Surry, 12 miles SW. of Guilford, and 42 SW. of London. Its market, on Tuesday, is chiefly for poultry.

Hasleton, Gloucestersh. near N. Leach. *Haslewood*, 4 miles from Derby. *Haslewood*, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough. *Haslewood*, Yorksh. W. Riding, NW. of Aberforth. It has a pleasant prospect of the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, though 60 miles asunder, and a remarkable quarry, called Peter's Pit, because the cathedral of St. Peter, at York, was built with the stones dug out of it. The country, for 10 miles round this place, is remarkably rich in manor-houses, parks, woods, chases, navigable rivers, &c. and within these limits, as much sport for hunting, fishing, and fowling, as in any part of England.

HASLINDEN, a small town of Lancashire, 14 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 196 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Haslingfield, on the Cam, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Haslingham*, E. of Norwich. *Haslington*, Ches. 3 miles from Sandbach. *Hason*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Hassal*, Ches. near Haslington and Sandbach. *Hasselbech*, Northamp. near Naseby. *Hasselbury Brian*, Dorsetsh. near Sturminster. *Hasseler*, Warwicks. E. of Alcester.

HASSELT, a town in Overyssel, situated on the Vecht.

HASSELT, a town of Liege, situated on the Demer.

Hassobury, Essex, near Stanstead Mountfichets. *Hassop*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Hassercomb*, Somers. near Bishop's Lidiard. *Hastingbury*, or *Hallingbury, Great*, called also *Morley*; and *Hastingbury*, or *Hallingbury, Little*, called also *Hastingbury Nevil*, and *Bouchier*, or *Bowser*, Essex, 3 miles from

from Bishop's Stortford. *Hastingleigh*, Kent, NE. of Ashford.

* HASTINGS, a sea-port of Sussex, containing 2 churches, about 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. It is seated between high clefts, or hills, on a small stream, called the Bourne, which divides it into two different parishes, 14 miles SW. of Rye, and 64 SE. of London. The chief employment of the people is fishing. Near this town, in the year 1066, was fought the most memorable battle in the annals of this country, between Harold II. king of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. Of the Normans, there fell near 15,000 men, and a much greater number of the English were killed in the pursuit. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Haswell, Somers. 2 miles from Bridgewater. *Haswell, Great*, and *Little*, NE. of Durham.

HATBOROUGH, a town of Pennsylvania.

Hatch, Bedfords. NW. of Biggleswade. *Hatch*, Devons. in S. Moulton parish. *Hatch*, Kent, W. of Canterbury. *Hatch, West*, Somersets. near Castle Cary. *Hatcham*, Surry, between Newington Butts and Deptford. *Hatch End*, Middl. between Pinner Green and Stanmore. *Hatchland*, Dorsets. near Netherby. *Hatchland*, Surry, 4 miles from Guilford.

* HATFIELD, a town of Herts, seated on the river Lea, and on the great North road, 20 miles NNW. of London. Here is a magnificent seat and park of the Marquis of Salisbury. Market on Thursday.

HATFIELD, a town of Massachusetts.

Hatfield, Herefordsh. E. of Leominster. *Hatfield* and the *Chase*, Yorks. 4 miles from Doncaster. *Hatfield, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. in Holderness.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, or HATFIELD REGIS, a town of Essex, 30 miles ENE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hatfield Peverel, Essex, near Witham. *Hatfield Woodhall*, Herts, is a subordinate manor of Hatfield. *Hatfield Woodhouse*, Yorks. 2 miles from Hatfield. *Hatford*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Hather*, Linc. NE. of Grantham. *Hatherden*, Hants, NW. of Andover. *Hatherker*, Yorks. NW. of Ripon. *Hatherland*, Devons. N. of Tiverton.

HATHERLEY, a town of Devonshire, with a considerable woollen manufacture. It is seated on a branch of the river Towridge, near its confluence with the Ock, 26 miles NW. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Hatherley Down, 2 miles from Gloucester. *Hathern*, Leic. NW. of Loughborough. *Hatherop*, Glouc. 7 miles from N. Leach. *Hathersedge*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Hatherton*, Ches. near Webbenbury. *Hathwate*, Cumb. N. of Longtown. *Hathrington*, Northumberl. near Wark. *Hatley Cockayne*, and *Hatley Port*, or *Parra*, Bedfords. NE. of Potton. *Hatley, St. George*, or *Great Hatley*, Camb. NE. of Hatley Cockayne. *Hatley, East*, and *Hatley Hungry*, Cambridge, near Gamlinghay, 13 miles from Cambridge. *Haton*, Cumberland, in the parish of Aspatrick.

HATTEN, a town in Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yssel, 13 miles N. of Deventer.

Hatterel Mountains, in Wales, on the borders of Monmouths. and Brecknocks.

HATTINGEN, a town of Mark in Westphalia.

Hatton, Ches. N. of Grimsditch. *Hatton*, Ches. W. of Huxley. *Hatton* Derb. SW. of Sutton. *Hatton*, Kent, SE. of Ashford. *Hatton*, Linc. SE. of Market Raisin. *Hatton*, Middl. in the parish of E. Bedfont. *Hatton*, Shrops. NE. of Acton Scott. *Hatton*, Shrops. SE. of Shefnal. *Hatton, Cold*, Shropsh. E. of Evelyn. *Hatton, High*, Shrops. between Hodnet and Stanton. *Hatton upon Avon*, Warwicks. *Hatton*, Yorks. SE. of Pocklington.

HATVANY, a town of Hungary, 20 miles NE. of Buda.

HAVANNAH, a sea-port town of the Island of Cuba, situated on the NW. part of it, opposite Florida. The harbour is capable of containing commodiously 1000 vessels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, strongly fortified with platforms, works, and artillery, for at least half a mile, the length of the passage. On the E. side of the mouth of the channel is the famous Moro Fort, mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water; and on the opposite side a strong fort, called the Puntal, adjoining to the town. All the ships that come from the Spanish American settlements, rendezvous here on their return to Spain. In 1700, the town was computed to contain 26,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; a number which must have been considerably increased since. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly finished; and the churches, and other public buildings are rich and magnificent. Provisions here are extravagantly dear; neither is their fresh meat of the best kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the soil of the Island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by an English squadron and army, under Sir G. Pocock and Lord Albemarle. The Moro Fort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days. Twelve men of war and three frigates were taken at the same time with the town. It was restored, however,

by

by the peace of 1763. Lat. 23. 12. N. lon. 82. 13. W.

* HAVANT, a town of Hants, containing about 500 houses. It is situated between Fareham and Chichester, 7 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hauderby, Yorks. between Marsh Land and Burton Stather. *Haveland*, or *Halland*, Sussex, NE. of Lewes and Laughton.

HAVELBERG, a town of Pregnitz, in Brandenburg, situated on the river Havel, 48 miles WNW. of Berlin.

Haven Points, Dorsets. 1 mile SE. of Pool, bounding the harbour. *Haven, Upper*, Wilts, near Everley. *Haverbrack*, Westmorland, in Betham parish, near Dallam Tower Garden.

* HAVERDFORDWEST, a very ancient town of Pembrokeshire, containing 4 parish churches, about 600 houses and 5000 inhabitants, seated on a creek of Milford Haven, called the Dongledye, over which it has a stone bridge, 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London. It is a large, well-built, handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families; and has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it. Here is also a commodious quay for ships of burden, and a custom-house. Here the assizes are held, and the county jail is kept. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Havergate, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth.

HAVERHILL, a town of Massachusetts, 27 miles N. of Boston.

Haverholm, Lincolns. NE. of Sleaford. *Haverick*, Northumberland, near Millum Castle.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, partly in Essex. It has a considerable manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians, and is 59 miles NNE. of London. Market on Weds.

Having at Bower, Essex, near Rumford. It is a most charming spot, having an extensive and beautiful prospect over a great part of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and also a fine view of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Some parts of the walls of a palace, that seems to have been always the house of a queen consort and her jointure, are still standing here. *Haversham*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Haverstock Hill*, Middl. between London and Hampstead.

HAVERSTRAW, a town of New York, 32 miles N. of that city.

Hauford Chapel, Shrops. SW. of Diddlesbury. *Haugh*, Linc. near Alford. *Haugh*, Yorkshire, NW. of Rotherham. *Haughley*, Suff. near Dagworth. *Haughton*, Cumberl. near Stanwix. *Haughton*, Durh. near Darlington. *Hauhgton*, Durh. SW. of Newbottle. *Haughton*, Lancash. in Amounderness. *Haughton*, Northumb. N. of Hexham. *Haughton*, Shrops. near Shefnal. *Haughton*, near Stafford. *Haughton*, Sussex on the Arun, S. of Amberley. *Havington*, Northamp. near Walgrave. *Havington*, Worcester. near the Littletons. *Haukesdale*, Cumberl. in Dalston parish. *Haukeswell*, Warwicks. near Coleshill. *Haukeswell, E.* and *W.* Yorks. N. Riding, between Midlam and Richmond. *Haukewell*, Northumberl. on the Pont, W. of Pont Eland.

Hauleboicling, a dangerous rock in the entrance of Carlingford Bay, covered by the tide before full sea, or high water.

Haul Down, Somers. near Bath. *Haulgate*, Yorks. NW. of Richmond. *Halton*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Haulton*, Linc. near Spilsby. *Haulton*, Lincolns. N. of Tattershall. *Haulton*, Lincolns. NW. of Wragby. *Haulton, West*, Linc. NE. of Burton Stather. *Haultwick*, Herts, W. of Puckeridge. *Haunton*, Staffords. near Clifton Canvil.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial town, in the dept. of the Lower Seine. The harbour here has particular advantages, as the water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide. The bason is reserved for ships of war, with room and depth of water for 30 vessels of 60 guns. It is seated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles nearly W. of Rouen, and 112 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 0. 11. E.

Hausegarth Yorks. SE. of Whitby. *Hause Yard*, Staffords. near Armitage.

HAUT-RIVE, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne; and a town in the dept. of the Drome.

HAUTEVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of Marne, seated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims.

Haw, Devons. a rock near Plymouth. *Haw*, Kent, near the coast, E. of Swale Cliff. *Haw*, Surry, SW. of Abinger. *Hawarden*, or *Harwarden*, Flintshire, 5 miles SW. of Chester, near the river Dee. Here are the ruins of a large castle, from one part of which is a very extensive prospect. *Hawcaster Rig*, Yorksh. near Leeds. *Hawcolm Chapel*, Lancash. near Entwisle. *Hawcombe*, Glouc. in Hampton parish. *Haw Cupple*, Northumb. E. of Kirkhaugh. *Hawford*, Warwicks. E. of Newbold.

HAWICK, a town of Roxburghshire, seated on the river Tiviot, in a romantic situation, (the scenery of which is composed of wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges) 15 miles SW. of Kelso.

Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire, 4 miles from Chardstock. *Hawkebury*, Warw. in Sow parish. *Hawkesbury*, Glouces. NW. of Badminton, 4 miles from Sodbury.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancashire, situated near the Lake of Winandermere, in a valley surrounded by a woody, hilly

tract

tract, 24 miles NNW. of Lancaster, and 273 NNW. of London. It has a market on Monday, for the sale of wool, yarn, provisions, &c.

Hawkhurst, Kent, near Benenden. It is a very populous, large parish, but full of poor, and noted for smugglers. *Hawking*, Kent, SW. of Alkham. *Hawkley*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Hawridge*, Somersets. W. of Dulverton. *Hawksley*, Northumb. on the coast, opposite Coquet Island. *Hawkston*, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Hawkston*, Shrops. near Hodnet. *Hawksworth*, Nott. NE. of Bingham. *Hawksworth*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Otley. *Hawkwood*, Essex, in the parish of Heningham Sible. *Hawkwood*, Sussex, S. of Itchingham. *Hawley*, Hants, SE. of Blackwater. *Hawling*, Glouc. 6 miles SE. of Winchcomb. *Hawnby*, Yorks. N. Riding, NW. of Helmsley. *Hawnby*, Yorks. N. Riding, E. of Ravensworth Castle. *Hawne*, Shrops. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Hawnes*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Haworth*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax. *Haw Passage*, Glouc. on the Severn, between Tewkesbury and Gloucester. *Haws*, Yorks. in the W. Riding. *Haws*, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn at Aberhaws. *Haws*, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Ython a little above Dyssart. *Hawsehouse*, Westmorl. E. of Winandermere. *Hawsham*, Essex, SW. of Hatfield Broad Oak. *Hawsted*, Lincolns. SW. of Horncastle. *Hawsted*, or *Halsted Hall*, Suffolk, 3 miles SW. of Bury. The church is built of free-stone and flint, which have a durable and pleasing effect, and the workmanship, though built in 1521, is excellent.

HAWS WATER, a lake of Westmorland, W. of Penrith, above 3 miles long, half a mile over in some places, and a quarter in others, but nearly divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures.

Hawsworth, Yorkshire, near Sheffield. *Hawthorn*, Durham, near the sea, 6 miles S. of Sunderland. *Hawthorp*, Durham, N. of Little Eden. *Hawton*, Nott. near Newark. *Hawton, Halloughton*, or *Halmiston*, Nott. S. of Southwell. *Hawton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Wigglesworth. *Haxby*, Yorks. N. Riding, S. of Galtres Forest. *Haxey*, Lincolns. NW. of Gunthorp. *Haxton*, Bedfordshire, N. of Luton. *Haxton*, Wilts, near North Tudworth.

* HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, seated between the rivers Wyall and Dulas, on the river Hay, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, of seven arches, 14 miles ENE. of Brecknock, and 151 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hay, Dorsetshire, a hamlet to Chidioc. *Hay*, Glouces. a hamlet in Filton parish. *Hayclose*, Northumberl. N. of Morpeth. *Haycote*, Lanc. between Dalton Castle and the sea. *Haycrofts*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, N. of Dunshay. *Haydon*, Dorsetsh. near Charminster. *Haydon*, Dorsets. near Folke. *Haydon*, Dorsets. near Sherborn. *Haydon*, Kent, 2 miles from Tunbridge. *Haydon*, Northumberl. W. of Hexham. Here is an ancient castle, greatly in decay, formidable by its situation, and strikingly august from the solemnity of its ruins. It appears to have been a place of considerable extent and strength, and is situated on the W. side of a deep glen, on the brink of a precipice, at the foot of which runs a little brook. One thing remarkable here, is a stable, with an arched roof of stone, without any wood in its structure, even the mangers beng stone troughs. The prospects from it is delightful.

HAYE, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated on the river Creuse, 25 miles from Tours and 135 SW. from Paris.

Haye, Cornw. near the Hurlers. *Haye Castle*, Cumberl. near Moresby. *Hayes*, Devons. near Budleigh. *Hayes*, Glouces. in the parish of Awre. *Hayes*, Kent, near Bromley. Here is *Hayes Place*, the elegant villa and gardens of the late Earl of Chatham. *Hayes*, Middl. 12 miles from London, N. of the road to Uxbridge. *Hayes Arundels*, Devonshire, an island in the manor of Cowicke, between the river Ex, and the village Lahegen. *Hayes Floyers*, Devons. in Ex Island. *Hayham*, Lincolns. near Burwell. *Hayham Potter*, Norf. E. of Hickling. *Hayles*, Glouces. 2 miles N. of Winchcomb. *Hayley*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Hayley Wood*, Glouc. near Cirencester. *Hayling Isle*, Hants, E. of Portsmouth. *Hay, Little*, Staffordshire, S. of Lichfield.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Sussex, 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 58 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Haylshot, Sussex, E. of Cocking. *Hayne*, Devons. in Stopford parish. *Hayne*, Devons. in the parish of Newton St. Cyre. *Haynebyth*, Yorks. W. Riding, NE. of Settle. *Hayneford*, 5 miles from Norwich. *Haynton*, Devonshire, near Huish. *Haynton, High*, Devons. near Black Torrington. *Hay Park*, Yorks. near Knaresborough. *Hays*, Derbs. near Wirksworth. *Hayesby*, Linc. NW. of Fokingham. *Haystrop*, Yorks. E. Riding, between Killiam and the ocean. *Hayton*, Cumberl. near Farlam and Castle Carrok. *Hayton*, Kent, near Hythe. *Hayton*, Nott. to the W. of N. and S. Wheatley. *Hayton*, Shrops. NW. of Ludlow. *Hayton*, Sussex, between Terring and the coast. *Hayton Hall*, Yorks. near Pocklington. *Hayward Bridge*, Dorsets. near Child Ockford. *Haywood*, S. of Hereford. *Headborn Worthy*, Hants, near Winchester.

HEADFORD, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 12 miles N. of Galway, and 103 W. of Dublin.

Headingley,

Headingley, Yorks. a hamlet of Leeds. *Headley*, Northumberl. SE. of Hexham. *Headley Hall*, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Bramham Moor. *Headneston*, Derbysh. SE. of Ashborn.

Head of Elk, a town in Maryland, situated near the head of the Bay of Chesapeak, on a small river, that bears the name of the town. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Headon, an ancient town of Holderness, in Yorkshire, seated on a river that falls into the Humber, about 2 miles below, 10 miles E. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. It is pleasant and well built, though little, and was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, but its harbour is now nearly choaked up. Market on Saturday.

Headon, Northumb. S. of the Picts' Wall, and E. of Rutchester. *Headon*, Nott. SE. of Retford. *Heage*, Derbys. in Duffield parish. *Heale*, Devons. in Meth parish; and there is another *Heale*, in this county, near the Plym River, in the parish of Cornwood. *Healy*, Northumb. S. of the Tyne, near Sleley. *Healy*, Yorks. N. Riding, W. of Masham. *Healey*, Yorkshire, near Sheffield. *Healigh*, Yorkshire, near Wetherby. *Health Hill*, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcastle.

Hean, a town of Asia, in Tonquin.

Heanton Sachvile, Cornwall, near Padstow. *Heapham*, Linc. SE. of Gainsborough. *Heath*, Bedf. near Leighton Buzzard. *Heath*, Derbys. between Mansfield and Chesterfield. *Heath*, Glouc. in Westerleigh parish. *Heath*, Hants, SW. of Christchurch. *Heath*, Oxf. on the N. side of the Ouse, a little before its entrance into Northamptonshire. *Heath*, Shrops. W. of Brown Clee Hill. *Heath*, Warw. near Hill Wotton. *Heath*, Yorks. near Wakefield. *Heathcote*, Derbys. NW. of Wirksworth. *Heath, East*, Middl. between Acton and Great Ealing. *Heathencote*, Northamp. S. of Towcester. *Heath End*, Kent, between Charing and Ashford. *Heath End*, Middl. near Heston. *Heath House*, Hants, S. of Petersfield. *Heathen Heath*, Kent, in Erith parish. *Heather*, Leic. SE. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Heath Farm*, Shrops. in Stottesden parish. *Heath Hill*, Staff. N. of Sheriff Hales. *Heathfield*, Derbs. in the Peak, near Chapel Frith. *Heathfield*, Sussex, near Burwash Downs, 7 miles from Hastings. In this parish is Bailey Park, with a fine grove, and a mansion house, on a beautiful eminence, that has a noble view of the sea, and the country, for above 20 miles round. *Heathorp*, Oxfords. 2 miles from Chipping Norton. *Heath Row*, Middl. near Heston and Hounslow Heath. *Heaton*, Lanc. N. of Manchester. *Heaton*, SW. of Lancaster. *Heaton*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Heaton*, Northumb. near the mouth of the Tyll. *Heaton*, Staff. on the borders of Cheshire. It is noted for small grit and grind-stones, that are of a greyish colour. *Heaton*, Yorks. near Bradford. *Hebborn*, Durh. SW. of Shields. *Hebborn*, Northumb. N. of Morpeth. *Hebden*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Calder, near Midley.

Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. These islands lie between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. on the W. coast of Scotland, and are supposed to be about 300 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, N. and S. Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Isla, &c. which see respectively.

Hebrides, New, a group of Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. The principal islands are Tierra del Espirito Santo and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usal productions of the tropical islands. The bread-fruit, cocoanuts, and plantains, are neither so good nor so plentiful here as at Otaheite; but the sugar canes and yams are not only in great plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are generally of a slender make, and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are but small, and poorly constructed: and they have scarcely any manufacture, even for cloathing. They generally appear civil and hospitable.

Hebron, a town of Palestine, where the Christians have a church, built by Constantine, the walls of which are yet in existence. It is situated near the fertile Valley of Mamre, partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, 24 miles SW. of Jerusalem.

Heckdyke, a river in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent, a little above Stokerith. *Heckfield*, Hants, NW. of Hartley Row. *Heck, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Heckingham*, Norkf. NE. of Loddon. *Heckington*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Heckington*, Linc. in the Fens. This village is a compact place, with several good houses. It has been inclosed but a few years, having been, before that period, generally under water, but it now produces immense crops of oats. *Heckmondwyck*, Yorks. in Burstall parish.

Hecla, a burning mountain in Iceland, which frequently sends forth flames, and torrents of burning matter. It takes up 4 hours time to ascend.

Hedemora, a well-built, commercial

town

town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, with a large manufacture of gunpowder. It is situated near a lake, 53 miles NW. of Upsal.

Hedcorn, Kent, NW. of Smarden. *Heddenham*, Norfolk, NW. of Bungay. *Heddingley*, Nottingh. NW. of Southwell. *Heddington*, near Oxford. *Heddington*, Wilts, between Marlborough and Bath. It seems to have been anciently a Roman colony, from the foundations of houses that have been dug up here, for a mile together, and silver and copper coins of the emperors found here. *Heddon, E.* and *W.* Northumb. E. of Harlow. *Heden*, Kent, near Wingham. *Hedgesset*, Suffolk, SE. of Rushbrook. *Hedgeley*, Bucks, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield.

HEDGEMAN, a town of Virginia, 24 miles WSW. of Washington.

Hedlam, Durh. SE. of Staindrop. *Hedley*, Durham, W. of Chopwel. *Hedley*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, N. of Aberforth. *Hedley*, Hants, S. of Alton. *Hedley*, Surry, 3 miles from Epsom. *Hedsdon*, Middl. between Pinner and Whitchurch.

HEDSJAR, HADSJAR, or HEDJAS, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen.

Hedsor, Bucks, E. of Marlow, in a delightful situation. *Hedworth*, Durh. E. of Newcastle. *Heefield*, Northumb. N. of Dale Castle. *Heene*, Sussex, E. of Ferring. *Heepol*, Northumb. in the lordship of Woller. *Hefferlaw*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Heghington*, Durham, N. of Darlington.

HEGOW, a territory of Suabia, including all that part which borders on the Lake of Constance.

Heighington, SE. of Lincoln. *Heighington*, Worcestershire, near Wire Forest.

HEIDELBERG, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Palatinate, Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is situated on the S. side of the Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a fertile country, 12 miles E. of Spire. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 8. 48. E.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Anspach, in Franconia.

HEILA, a town of Western Prussia.

HEILEGEN HAVE, a sea-port of Holstein, Lower Saxony, seated on the Baltic.

Heiley, Staffordshire, in Betley parish.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Eichsfeld, Lower Rhine.

Hekington, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Helaugh*, Yorksh. N. Riding, near Constable Burton. *Helathyrne*, Yorksh. near Hull. *Heldrop*, Wilts, near Ramsbury.

HELENA, ST. an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, held by the English East-India Company. Its circumference is about 20 miles, and it has the appearance at a distance, of a rock, or castle, rising out of the ocean, being only accessible at one particular spot, where the town is erected, in a valley, at the bottom of a bay, between two steep, dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half vitrified flags. The country, however, is far from being barren: the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountains, in the centre of the island, are covered with wood. The soil, which covers the rocks and mountains, is, in general, a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs. The walks of peach trees are loaded with fruit, which have a peculiarly rich flavour; but the other European fruit trees and vines, which have been planted here do not succeed. Cabbages, and other greens, thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as are the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for these reasons, is laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which is surprising; and the island can support 3000 head of their small cattle. They have English sheep here, and a small breed of horses, with goats and rabbits. Their fowls are ring pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the E. Indies. The number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and about 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and many of the slaves are employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful. This island is situated between the continents of Africa and South America, about 1200 miles W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter. Lat. 15. 55. S. lon. 5. 49. W.

HELEN'S, ST. a town in E. Medina, in the Isle of Wight, with a large bay, which runs a considerable way within the land, and is capable of holding the largest fleets.

Helen's, St. near Derby. *Helen's, St.* Lanc. near Warrington. *Heley*, or *Hethley*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Helford*, Cornwall, has a small but good harbour, on the river Hele, and the people are much engaged in the pilchard fishery. This river, the Hel, or Hele, rises in Wendron parish,

parish, whence it runs about three miles to the village of Guyk, whither the barks come up with the tide. About 3 miles below, it falls into the sea, forming a haven, which, within a mile of its mouth, is deep enough for ships of 200 tons to ride in safety, and is about a mile wide at its passage into the sea. *Helgey*, Norfolk, near Downham.

HELICON, MOUNT, a hill in the ancient Bœotia, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel, on the coast of France. It is seated in St. Aubin's Bay, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier; having the sea on the SW. and hills on the N. Another large hill projects, in a manner, over the town, and has a pleasant walk, that affords an extensive prospect. The little island, St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, contains Elizabeth Castle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garrison; it is a peninsula from half-flood to half-ebb, during which time there is a passage, called the Bridge, which is half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones. It leads to the town, which is well paved, and has wide streets. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and in their place of worship, the French and English languages are used alternately. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

Helinhull, Warwicks. NW. of Stonely. *Hellaby*, Yorks. E. of Rotherham. *Helland*, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Hellegan*, Cornwall, N. of Helland. *Hellendon*, Northampt. 5 miles from Daventry. *Hellensford*, Yorks. near Weatherby, where a Roman military way crossed the river Wharfe. *Hellesden*, NW. of Norwich. *Hellifield*, Yorks. W. Riding, in Craven. *Hellingley*, Sussex, N. of Halysham. *Hellington*, Norfolk, NW. of Loddon. *Helloughton*, Norfolk, W. of Fakenham. *Helmeden*, near Northampton. *Helmerton*, Wilts, N. of Calne. *Helmingham*, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Debenham. *Helmley*, Suffolk, S. of Wodbridge.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant.

HELMSDALE, a river of Sutherlandshire, noted for a salmon fishery, at its mouth in the German Ocean, near the Ord of Caithness.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY BLACKMORE, a town of Yorkshire, with houses well-built of stone, covered with slate. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and linens, and is seated on or near the river Rhye, 22 miles N. of York, and 222 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

HELMSTADT, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine; and a town, with a university, of Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony.

Helnestow, Berkshire, near Abingdon. *Helperby*, Yorks. NE. of Boroughbridge. *Helperthorp*, Yorks. between Malton and Burlington. *Helpestone*, Northamp. near Burleigh. *Helpringham*, Linc. between Sleaford and Dunnington. *Helset*, Cornwall, near Lesnewth. *Helsby*, Cheshire, NW. of Delamere Forest.

HELSINGBURG, a sea-port of Sweden, situated on the Sound, opposite Elsinore.

HELSINGFORS, a sea-port of Nyland, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland.

Helsington, Westmorland, near Kendal.

HELSTON, a large, trading, and populous town of Cornwall, and one of those appointed for the stamping of tin. Here is the largest market-house in the county; and below the town is a tolerably good harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. It is seated on the river Loe, near its influx into the sea, 14 miles SW. of Falmouth, and 274 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Helston Ford, Cornw. NE. of the Loes. *Helston Leathes*, Westmorl. S. of Kendal. *Helswood*, Staffords. N. of Leek. *Helton*, Dorsets. 1 mile NW. of Milton Abbas. *Helton*, Dorsets. near Middleton. *Helton*, Westmorl. NW. of Shap. *Helton*, Westmorland, E. of Appleby, *Helton Bacon*, *Helton Dale*, and *Helton Fletham*, Westmorland, between Shap and Eimott river. *Helter*, a river in Northumb. running into the Bowbent, at Anterchester. *Helvellin Hill*, Westmorland, N. of Grassmere.

HELVOETSLUYS, a sea-port of Holland, on the S. side of the Island of Voorn, with the best harbour on the coast, frequented by the English packet-boats, in time of peace. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a spacious basin at the end of the harbour. It is 5 miles nearly S. of the Briel. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

Helwarden, Dorsets. on the coast E. of Weymouth. *Helwell*, Devonshire, S. of Black Torrington. *Helwin*, Cornw. on the coast NW. of Padstow. *Helwith*, Yorsks. NW. of Richmond. *Hembury*, *High* and *Lower*, Dorsets. near Eggerdon Hill and Askerwell. *Hemenhale*, 7 miles S. of Norwich. *Hemingby*, Linc. NW. of Horncastle. *Hemingford Abbots*, and *Grey*, Huntingdons. both near St. Ives. *Hemingston*, Suff. E. of Needham. *Hemington*, Leices. near Dunnington Castle and the Trent. *Hemington*, Somers. near Midsummer Norton. *Hemiock*, Devons. near Teign Canon. *Hemlington*, NE. of Norwich. *Hemmesby*, Norf. near Winterton. *Hemmingburgh*, Yorks. near Howden. *Hemmington*, Northamp. NE. of Barnwell, and SE. of Polebrook. *Hempnal*, Norf. S. of Saxlingham. *Hempshill*, NW. of Nottingham, on the river Lyne. *Hempsted*, Norf. near Baconsthorp. *Hempsted*,

sted, Norfolk, near the coast, N. of Hackling. *Hempsted*, Essex, near Stamford Magna. *Hempsted*, a parish by the Severn, between Gloucester and Lanthony.

* HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a town of Hertfordshire, seated among hills, on a branch of the river Coln, called the Gade, 18 miles SW. of Hertford, and 23 NW. of London. A very large market for corn on Thursday. Eleven pair of mills stand within 4 miles of the place.

Hempsthwale, Yorks. W. Riding, near Ripley. *Hempston, Broad* and *Little*, Devons. near Ashburton. *Hempston*, Glouc. in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead. *Hempton*, Norf. S. of Fakenham. *Hempton*, Oxf. NW. of Deddington. *Hempton*, Shropshire, SE. of Bridgenorth. *Hemsall*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, W. of Snaith. *Hemsby*, Norf. near Winterton. *Hemsted*, Sussex, SE. of Buxsted. *Hemsted*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Hemswell*, Lincolnshire, near Normanby. *Hemsworth*, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorsetshire, in Shapwick parish. *Hemsworth*, Yorks. NE. of Barnesley. *Henbury*, Glouc. near Bristol. *Henbury*, Cheshire, near Macclesfield. *Henbury*, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorsets. S. of Sturminster Marshall. *Hendon*, Midd. N. of Hampstead, is pleasantly situated on the rivulet Brent, and has several agreeable villas in it. *Hendred, E.* and *W.* Berks, near Wantage. *Henfield*, Sussex, NE. of Stening. *Hengistbury Head*, Hants, near Christchurch. *Hengrave*, Suff. NW. of Bury. *Hengston Hill*, Cornw. near Launceston. *Henham*, Essex, SW. of Thaxted. *Henham*, Glouc. in Bitton parish. *Henham*, Suff. NW. of Southwold. *Heningham Castle*, and *Heningham Sible*, Essex, SW. of Sudbury. *Henley*, Dorsets. near Buckland Abbas. *Henley*, Hants, near Andover. *Henley*, Shrops. NE. of Ludlow. *Henley*, Suff. between Needham and Woodbridge. *Henley*, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton. *Henley*, Warwicks. in Fokeshill, parish.

* HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, an ancient town of Oxfordshire, the inhabitants of which are, generally, malsters, mealmen, bargemen, &c. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a large, elegant, stone bridge, and by which prodigious quantities of malt, corn, flour, and wood are sent to London by barges, 24 miles SE. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Its markets, which are very considerable, are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a town in Warwickshire, situated near the river Arrow, 10 miles NW. of Warwick, and 102 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Henley Park, Surry, between Guilford and Farnborough. *Henley Hall*, Worces. near Upton. *Henlip*, NE. of Worcester. *Henllys*, Monmouthshire, W. of Caerlion. *Henlow*, Bedf. SE. of Shefford.

HENNEBERG, a county of Franconia, about 24 miles in extent from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W.

HENNEBON, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, seated on the river Blavet, 5 miles above Port L'Orient.

Hennock, Devons. NW. of Chudleigh. *Henney*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, SW. of Sudbury, in Suffolk.

HENRICHEMONT, a small decayed town in the dept. of Cher, built by the Duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV. It is situated on the river Saudre, 15 miles NNE. of Bourges.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia.

HENRY, a county of Virginia.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia at the entrance of Chesapeak Bay. Lat. 36. 56. N. lon. 76. 5.

Hensberry Hill, Cornw. the highest hill in the county, NW. of Lestwithiel. It commands a view of both the N. and S. Sea, as well as above 30 miles into Devonshire, and almost to the Land's End.

HENSDALE, a town of New Hampshire, 70 miles WNW. of Boston.

Hensingham, Cumb. near Whitehaven. *Henshaw*, Chesh. SW. of Macclesfield. *Hensington*, Oxf. near Woodstock. *Hensted*, Suff. on a rivulet that runs into the sea near Benacre. *Henstridge*, Somers. E. of Milborn Port. *Hentland*, Heref. W. of Ross. *Henton, St. George*, Somersets. 2 miles from Crewkern. *Henton Amner*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Henton, Charterhouse*, Somersets. 3 miles from Bath. *Henvild*, Glouces. in Westerleigh parish. *Henwick*, Berks, N. of Newbury. *Henwood*, Warw. SE. of Solihull. *Heplemill*, Cornw. SE. of Leskard.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Mentz; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; both in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

Heppescote, Northumb. in Morpeth manor. *Hepple*, Northumb. on the river Coquet, near Rothbury. *Hepsey*, a river in Brecknockshire. *Heptenstall*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax. *Hepworth*, Suffolk, SE. of the Fakenhams.

HERACLEA, an ancient, but decayed, town of Romania, situated on the N. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 45 miles WSW. of Constantinople.

HERAT, a town of Chorasan, in Persia.

HERAULT, a department of France, so named from a river which crosses it from N. to S. nearly in the centre, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, a little below Adge. It is bounded on the NE. by the dept. of the Gard, and on the SW. by the dept. of the Aude. The chief town is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Luxemburg.

HERBORN, a town of Nassau Dillenburg, in Westphalia, with a celebrated Protestant

Protestant university, situated on the Dille, 3 miles SSE. of Dillenburg.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Italy, near Naples, totally destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the Emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in these parts, something of this city was discovered. In 1733 fresh attempts were made, and since that time a prodigious number of monuments of every kind have been discovered, such as paintings, statues, bustoes, furniture, utensils, &c. The situation was near where Portici now stands.

Herdislaw, Northumb. in the lordship of Woller. *Herdwick Priors*, Warwickshire, NE. of Wormleighton. *Herwick*, Warwickshire, in the parish of Lemington Hastings. *Herdwick*, Worcestershire, in Bredon parish, N. of Tewkesbury.

* HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, is an ancient, decayed place. It is almost encompassed by the Wye, and two other rivers, over which are two bridges; and the only manufacture is that of gloves, and other leathern wares. It is 24 miles WNW. of Gloucester, and 130 WNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the N. by Shropshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire; and on the S. by Monmouthshire, and part of Gloucestershire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. It is divided into 11 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 6 market towns, 176 parishes, 391 villages, 1500 houses, and about 90,000 inhabitants. The air is healthy, the climate mild, the soil generally fertile, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. a principal part of the land being employed in tillage; the face of the country rich, beautiful, and picturesque; and it abounds with wood. The Herefordshire cyder is sufficiently celebrated, and apples grow here in great abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality approaching to the Spanish; but the superior quality of the wool not being thought adequate to atone for the smallness of the carcase, the farmers, in general, are desirous of obtaining a breed larger and more profitable. The principal rivers are the Wye, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, all of which are well stored with fish, and the salmon, in particular, is very remarkable, for, in other parts of England, they are so far out of season, after spawning, as to be unwholesome food, till they have been again at sea to recover themselves; but here they are sound, fat, and fit for the table in all seasons.

Hereford, Little, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Tenbury. *Herefield*, Yorks. NW. of Ripley, near Patley Bridge.

HEREGOVINZA, a territory of Dalmatia.

HERENTHALLS, a town in the late Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 20 miles NE. of Louvain.

Herford, NE. of Huntingdon.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a town of Ravensburg, in Westphalia, with a celebrated nunnery, since the reformation, become Lutheran. It is situated on the rivers Werra and Aa, which divide it into 3 parts, 10 miles ENE. of Ravensburg.

HERI, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 2 miles NNW. of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than 2 miles in circumference. The cultivated parts, contrasted with the brown shade of the trees, and the interspersion of houses, give this little spot a very picturesque appearance. It seems, as well as Ternate, to be well inhabited, and in a good state of cultivation.

Herigby, Norf. near Yarmouth. *Herigot*, Hants, between Alton and Basingstoke. *Hering-fleet*, Suffolk, 2 miles from Milden Hall. *Heringswell*, Suffolk, S. of Milden Hall. *Herington, East, Middle*, and *West*, Durham, SW. of Sunderland.

HERISAU, an ancient town of Appenzel, in Swisserland, with a manufacture of linens and muslins, remarkably fine. It is situated on the little river Bulbach, 10 miles NW. of Appenzel.

HERISSON, a town in the dept. of Allier, 15 miles NW. of Montmarault.

HERR, a town of Liege, situated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, 20 miles NW. of Liege.

HERMENSTADT, a free town of Transylvania, capital of the country. It is situated on the river Szebeny, which soon after joins the Alauta, 147 miles NE. of Belgrade.

Hermeston, Nott. near Blith. *Hermitage*, Chesh. near Middlewich. *Hermitage*, Dorsets. S. of Clifton. *Hermitage*, Rutl. S. of Ridlington Park. *Hermitage*, Staff. on an eminence, near Blithefield. *Hermitage*, Yorks. on the Humber, near Hull. *Hermitage, The*, Northumb. near Warkworth, is the best preserved, and most entire, now remaining in these kingdoms. It still contains 3 apartments, hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was embowered.

HERMUS, a river of Natolia, said by the ancients to have golden sands.

Herne, Essex, near Billericay. *Herne*, Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury. Here is a commodious bay, frequented by colliers.

HERNGRUND, a town of Hungary, remarkable for its extensive and rich mines

of vitriol, in which there is the appearance of a subterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants, who are employed in the works. It is situated among the mountains, 65 miles N. of Buda.

Hernhill, Kent, near Harbledown.

HERNHUTH, a town of Gorlitz, in Lusatia, 6 miles N. of Zittau. It was founded in 1723, by the Moravian Brethren, on lands belonging to Count Zinzendorf, and it afterwards became the metropolis, and chief nursery, of the religious of that persuasion.

HERNOSAND, a sea-port of Angermania, in Sweden, with a considerable trade, especially in linen. It is situated on an island, in the Gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge, and with a harbour deep enough on its N. side, for the largest vessels to come up and unload at the warehouses. Lat. 62. 38. N. lon. 18. 38. E.

Heron, Bedfords. in Tuddington parish. *Heronden*, Kent, in Fleet parish, near Staple. *Herons*, Essex, W. of Great and Little Waltham.

HERQUI, a village in the dept. of the North Coasts, near a cape called the Point of Herqui, about 18 miles W. of St. Maloes.

Herringston, S. of Dorchester, in Charminster parish. *Hersfield Bridge*, Kent, S. of Maidstone. *Hersham*, Surry, near Walton-upon-Thames.

HERSTALL, a town of Liege, situated on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Liege. Here is a castle which belonged to Pepin, father of Charles Martel. This town was sold to the king of Prussia, in 1741.

Herston, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, a little W. of Swanwich. *Hertesheved*, Yorks. near Dewsbury. *Hertesheved*, Northumb. near Alnham.

* HERTFORD, the county town of Herts, or Hertfordshire. It was of some note in the times of the ancient Britons; and the East Saxon kings often kept their court here. It is seated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges, and down which vast quantities of corn and malt (about 5000 quarters per week of the latter) are sent to London. These and wool form the principal articles of the market. The situation is pleasant, dry, and healthy, and there are several public schools. In the beginning of the heptarchy, the river was navigable for ships up to the town; and, in 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their vessels, but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their ships were left on dry ground. Hertford is much diminished in its splendour, since the N. road was turned through Ware. It is 2 miles W. by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the N. by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire; on the E. by Essex; and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 27 miles long from N. to S. and 33 broad from E. to W. and is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 18 market towns, 135 parishes, 950 villages, about 16,500 houses, and 82,800 inhabitants. The northern skirt of this county is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge, which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of streams take their rise from this side, which, by their clearness, shew the general nature of the soil to be inclined to hardness, and but indifferent for meadow land. Flint stones are scattered, in great profusion, over the face of the country; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. It is found, however, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favourable to corn, both wheat and barley. The western part is, in general, a tolerably rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal commodities of the county are wheat, barley, malt, and wood. The air is celebrated as very wholesome; and the principal rivers are the Lea, *Stort, Coln, Gade, Bean, and Rib.

Hertley Mawdet, Hants, SE. of Alton.

HERTZBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony.

Hervey's Hill, in Derry, Ulster.

HERVEY'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, composed of 3 or 4 small islands, united together by rocks covered with the sea. It is about 18 miles in circumference. Lat. 19. 18. N. lon. 158. 54. W.

Heryard, Hants, near Basingstoke.

HESDIN, a fortified town in the dept. of Pas de Calais, seated on the river Canche, 25 miles SSW. of St. Omer, and 165 nearly N. of Paris.

Heselbridge, Northumb. NE. of Woller. *Heshey*, Northumb. N. of Morpeth.

HESKET, NEWMARKET, a town of Cumberland, W. of Penrith, and SW. of Carlisle. It is seated in a valley, on the river Cauder, where the Caldbeck falls into it, 295 miles from London. Market on Friday.

Hesket-in-the-Forest, Cumberland, SE. of Carlisle, and in the Forest of Englewood. *Hesketh*, Lanc. between Eccleston and the Ribble. *Heskew*, Cumberl. near Alston Moor. *Hesle*, Nott. a hamlet of Harworth. *Hesle*, Yorks. near the Humber, over which there is a horse-ferry to Barton in Lincolnshire. It is about 5 miles SW. of Hull. *Hesleyside*, Northumb. in Billingham parish. *Heslington*, near York. *Hespyn*, a river in Denbighs. which runs into the Clwyd below Llanvair, about 2 miles S. of Ruthin.

HESSE,

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, more than 80 miles in length, and unequal in breadth. It is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper: in the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of vines, fruits, and honey; birch trees are very common, and they make a sort of wine of the sap. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, and make excellent beer. Marble, alabaster, vitriol, sulphur, lead, alum, pipe-maker's clay, bole, &c. are also found in considerable quantities; and there are several salt springs, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The house of Hesse is divided into two branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt. In both families are princes appenaged; those of Hesse-Cassel are Hesse-Philippithal and Rhinfels. Hesse-Homburg is the only appenage of Hesse-Darmstadt. Each of these have the title of landgrave.

Hesselton, Cold, Durham, on the coast, N. of Easington. *Hesselton, Hale* and *Monk*, E. of Durham. *Hessolskugh, Ash*, Yorks. SW. of Beverley. *Hest*, Lanc. in Lunesdale. *Hestbank Passage*, NW. of Lancaster. *Hestdash*, Cumb. N. of Picts' Wall, by Askerton Castle. *Hestercomb*, Somersets. N. of Taunton. *Hesterton E.* and *W.* Yorks. E. of New Malton. *Heston*, Middl. NW. of Hounslow. *Heston*, or *Heathstone*, Devonshire, near Moreton. *Heswal*, or *Haslewall*, Chesh. on the Dee, near Gayton Hall. *Hetchpen*, Somersets. near Bruton. *Hethall*, Northumb. in the lordship of Woller. *Hethberton*, Devons. W. of Exeter. *Hethcote*, SE. of Warwick. *Hethcote*, Warwicks. in Wasperton parish, NW. of the former. *Hethel*, Norf. near Windham. *Hether Hill*, Surry, in Darking parish. *Hetherset*, near Norwich. *Hethfelton*, Dorsets. 2 miles NW. of Stoke. *Hethfield*, Somersets. 4 miles W. of Taunton. *Hethmore*, Somersets. E. of Brent-Marsh. *Hethorp*, Oxf. near Kiddington. *Hethpoole*, Northumb. NW. of the Cheviot Hills. *Hetofte*, Linc. NE. of Alford, near the sea. *Hett*, S. of Durham. *Hetton-in-the-Hole*, and *Hetton-on-the-Hill*, NE. of Durham.

Heudicourt, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, 14 miles W. of Pont a Mousson; and a town in the dept. of the Somme, 9 miles NNE. of Peronne.

Heveningham, Suff. SW. of Halesworth. *Hever*, Kent, NW. of Pensherst. *Heverland*, Norf. near Repeham.

Heverle, a town of Brabant, 2 miles S. of Louvain.

Heukelum, a town of Holland, on the river Linge, 5 miles NNE. of Gorcum.

Heusden, a town of Holland, or, as some say, Brabant, situated on the Meuse, by a branch of which it is nearly surrounded, in the midst of morasses, 15 miles NE. of Breda.

Hevytree, Devons. 1 mile and a half without the E. gate of Exeter, and the common place of execution to that city.

Hexham, a town of Northumberland, not populous, with narrow streets and ill-built houses. Its market-place, however, near the centre of the town, is a spacious square, supplied by a fountain with water. Its present church, which contains many ancient tombs, bears considerable marks of Saxon grandeur, and it was formerly famous for an abbey. The church had the privilege of a sanctuary till the reformation, (the extent of the privilege being marked by a cross, at a mile distance each way) and the *Fridstol*, or *Stool of Peace*, which, whoever took possession of, was sure of remission, is still remaining. On the screen, at the entrance of the choir, are some strange monastic paintings, called the Dance of Death. Hexham is believed to have been formerly a Roman station. It is now principally noted for its manufactory of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is situated on a small stream, called the *Hextold*, near the Tyne, 22 miles W. of Newcastle, and 284 NNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Hexley, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Hexton*, Herts, near Luton, in Bedfords. *Heybarnes*, or *Heymill*, Herts, on the Coln, SW. of Yardley. *Heybridge*, Essex, on the same river, opposite to Malden.

Heyden, and Heyden Brigg, a town of Northumberland, with a well-endowed grammar-school, and a fine bridge, of 6 arches, over the Tyne. Market on Tuesday.

Heydon; see *Headon*. *Heydon*, Essex, near Barkway. *Heydon*, Glouc. in Bodington parish. *Heydon*, Norfolk, NW. of Caston. *Heyford Purcell*, and *Heyford Warren*, Oxfords. on the E. bank of the Charwell, NW. of Bicester. *Heyford, Upper* and *Lower*, Northamptons. on the Western Water, N. of Bugbrook.

Heylshen, a town in the late Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE. of Louvain.

Heynor, Derbyshire, S. of Alfreton. *Heys*, Kent, between Bromley and Westerham.

Heytsbury. See Haresbury.

Heywood, Lanc. E. of Bury. *Heywood, Great* and *Little*, Staff. on the E. side of Stafford, near the influx of the Sow into the Trent. Between this place and Sowborough, or Shutborough, there is a horse bridge over the Trent, the longest in England. From the middle of it is a view of uncommon beauty. *Hezley Side*, Northumb. near Bellingham, on the opposite side of the river, on the borders of Bedesdale, on an eminence, clothed with wood,

wood, and commanding a beautiful prospect.

HIATIEN, a town of China, in the province of Petcheli, said to contain near 80,000 inhabitants. It is 25 miles E. of Pekin.

Hiberstow, Linc. NE. of Kirton.

HICKERY, a town of Pennsylvania.

Hickford, Dorsets. N. of Poole. *Hickham*, N. and S. Linc. near the Witham, S. of Lincoln. *Hickleton*, Yorks. NW. of Doncaster. *Hickling*, Norf. in a marsh ground, near the sea. *Hickling*, Nottingh. near Over and Nether Broughton. *Hickson*, Staff. near Stow and Charley Castle. *Hicksted*, Sussex, near Twincham. *Hidcote*, Glouc. in Mickleton parish. *Hide*, Dorsetshire, adjoining Blandford. *Hide*, Dorsets. adjoining Pimpern. *Hyde*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, a hamlet to Knolle. *Hide*, Glouces. near Minchinghampton. *Hyde*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Hide Hall*, Herts, in Sawbridgeworth parish. *Hide Hall*, in Sandon, Herts. *Hide Park*, Midd. reaches from Park Lane to Kensington, between the roads to Bath and Oxford; it has a wall 6 miles round, and a noble basin of water, called the Serpentine, which serves the new buildings of London. *Hide, West*, Herts, 2 miles from Edgeware. *Hide, West*, near Hereford.

HIELMAR, a lake of Sudermania, about 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide. It is 60 miles W. of Stockholm.

HIERES, a cluster of small islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of the dept. of Var. Three of them, namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, or Port Cross, and Bagueau, are inhabited, and the Isle of Titan, the largest of them, is capable of cultivation. They abound with medicinal plants. Between these islands and the continent, is the Road, or Gulf, of Hieres, an excellent and capacious pool or harbour.

HIERES, a town in the dept. of Var, seated in a pleasant and fruitful country, in which are found the best fruits of France; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. During great part of the winter, the verdure of the country is as fine as in the spring, and, in many gardens, green peas may be gathered. Near the town are large salt-works. It is situated on the side of a hill, with a canal cut from the salt lakes to the sea, 10 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 5. N. lon. 6. 20. E.

HIERO. See FERRO.

HIESMES, a town in the dept. of Orne, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris.

High Bickington, Devons. 7 miles S. of Barnstaple. *High Bridge*, Herts, over the Coln, near More Hall. *High Bridge*, Somersets. in Brent Marsh. *High Budlay*, Devonshire. *High Clere*, Hants. *High Cross*, Glouces. near Ashelworth. *High Cross*, Herts, near Thunbridge. *High Cross*, Leic. near Sharnford, on the borders of Warwicks. It is the ancient *Benonis*, and is noted for divers Roman antiquities. It is thought by some to be the centre, and the highest ground of England. *High Down*, Sussex, W. of Ferring. *High Field*, E. of Lancaster. *High Gate*, Kent, in Hawkhurst parish. *High Gate*, or *Yate*, Cumb. on the Cauder, near Rose Castle. *High Hale*, Cornw. on the S. side of Tresmeer. *High Hall*, Dorsets. near Winborne Minster. *High Street*, Herts, near Hempsted. *High Street*, Glouc. in Stanley King's parish. *High Way*, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *High Week*, or *Hic*, Dev. near Newton Bushel. *Higham*, Derb. N. of Alfreton. *Higham*, Kent, E. of Gravesend, near the Hope. *Higham*, Leices. S. of Bosworth. *Higham*, near Norwich. *Higham*, Somers. S. of Sedgmoor. *Higham*, Suffolk, NE. of Neyland. *Higham*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, SE. of Sherborn. *Higham, Cold*, Northamptonshire, SW. of Bugbrook.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a small, but clean, dry, healthy, and pleasant town of Northamptonshire, with a castle near the church, the ruins of which are still visible. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, near the river Nen, 14 miles NE. of Northampton, and 69 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Higham Park, Northamp. SE. of Higham Ferrers. *Higham Gobion*, Bedf. SE. of Ampthill. *Highgate*, a large, populous hamlet, in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, 4 miles N. by W. of London. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London. Some of the public houses here have, or lately had, a large pair of horns placed on the sign; and when the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white, and other things of the same kind, which is altered according to the sexes, and which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article the words "except I like the other better." The whole being over, they must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath. *Highley*, Devons. near Okeford. *Highley*, Northumb. N. of Morpeth. *Highley*, Shrops. N. of Wire Forest. *Highlow*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Highnam*, 2 miles from Gloucester. *Highney*, Huntingdons. near Bruce Castle. *Highon*, Staff. SW. of Eccleshall. *Highover*, Herts, NE. of

of Hitchin. *Hightington*, Worcestershire, in Rake parish.

HIGH TOWN, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Highway, Wilts. NE. of Calne. *Highwich*, or *Wick*, Herts, near Sawbridgeworth. *High Wick*, vulgarly pronounced *Hic*, Devons. on the river Teign, near Newton Bushel. *Highwood Hill*, Midd. in Totteride parish.

* HIGHWORTH, a town of Wilts, seated on the top of a hill, near the Vale of White Horse, 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 77 NNW. of London. A market for cattle, &c. on Wednesday.

Hilborough, Norf. SW. of Watton.

HILBURGHAUSEN, a town, capital of a principality of Upper Saxony, situated on the Werra, 28 miles N. of Bamberg.

Hilcot, Glouces. in Withington parish. *Hilcot*, Staffords. near Eccleshall. *Hilden*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Hildersham*, Camb. near Linton and Horseheath. *Hilderskill*, Yorks. SW. of New Malton. *Hilderston*, Norf. E. of Fakenham. *Hilderston*, Staff. E. of Stone. *Hilderton*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

HILDESHEIM, a pretty large city, capital of a princely bishopric of Lower Saxony, about 40 miles long and 32 wide. It is situated near the Innersea, 26 miles WSW. of Brunswick.

Hilditch, Linc. N. of Boston. *Hildkirk*, Cumberland; see *Ilckirk*. *Hilference*, Somers. near Taunton. *Hilfield*, Dorsets. near Batcomb. *Hill*, Hants, near Southampton. *Hill*, Hants, near Walton. *Hill*, Herefords. near Ross. *Hill*, Herts, NE. of Watford. *Hill*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Hill*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Hill*, Somersets. near Taunton. *Hill*, Warw. a part of the manor of Sutton Colefield. *Hill*, Warw. in the parish of Lemington Hastang. *Hill*, Worc. NE. of Pershore. *Hill*, or *Hull*, Glouces. SW. of Berkeley. *Hill*, *Hull*, or *King's Hull*, Warw. in Stonely parish. *Hills*, Sussex, near Horsham. *Hill Court*, Worces. in the parish of Grafton Fliford. *Hill End*, Glouces. in Twining parish. *Hill Hall*, Essex, SE. of Epping. *Hill House*, Suffolk, near Ipswich.

HILL MORTON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on a rivulet that comes from Creek, in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton, partly on a hill, and partly on moorish ground, from whence it has its name, not far from Rugby, and 83 miles NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Hill Pool, Worc. in the parish of Chaddesley Corbet. *Hill Wotton*, Warw. near Milverton.

Hill of Allen, in Kildare, Leinster.

Hillary, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay. *Hillbishop*, Somersets. NE. of Wellington. *Hillborough*, Warw. E. of Bidford. *Hillend*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Hillesden*, SE. of Buckingham. *Hillfield*, Dorsetshire, S. of the Vale of White Hart. *Hillingdon*, *Great* and *Little*, Midd. near Uxbridge. In the church yard of Great Hillingdon, is a remarkably high yew tree, which, by the parish book, appears to be above 200 years old. *Hillington*, Norf. near Castle Rising. *Hillington*, Worces. near Whitley. *Hillom*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Sherburn.

* HILLSBOROUGH, an almost newly-built town in the county of Down, Ulster, with a thriving manufacture of muslins. It is pleasantly situated in view of Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus Bay, 69 miles N. of Dublin.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of Carolina.

Hilmarton, Wilts, 6 miles SE. of Malmesbury. *Hilperton*, Wilts, near Trowbridge. *Hilsley*, Glouc. in the parish of Tewkesbury. *Hilston*, near Monmouth. *Hilton*, Cornwall, near Langford. *Hilton*, Derbys. NE. of Tutbury Castle. *Hilton*, Durham, near Raby Castle. *Hilton*, Huntingdonshire, near Fenny Stanton. *Hilton*, *Little*, *Middle*, and *Upper*, Lancash. S. of Bolton. *Hilton*, Yorkshire, in Cleveland. *Hilton*, Yorkshire, in Holderness. *Hilton*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, SW. of Masham. *Hilton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkshire, near New Malton. *Hilton Abbey*, Staff. near Brewood. *Hilton Castle*, Durham, by the Wear river, near Monkwearmouth. *Hilton Hall*, Staff. NE. of Wolverhampton. *Himbleton*, Worc. SE. of Droitwich, and NE. of Worcester. *Himley*, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton. In this parish there is a blade-mill, at which scythes, reaping-hooks, axes, hatchets, and such like tools, forged by the white-smiths, are ground to a fine edge. All these instruments are made of iron, first softened with fat, unctuous bodies, as oil, wax, suet, &c. as iron for carts, ploughshares, horse locks and shoes, nails, and buckles are of iron hardened by art.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains, in Asia, which extends from Cabul, along the N. of Hindostan, and appears to be the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent, from the Ganges to the river Teesta, and particularly separating the countries of Cachimere and Cashgar from it: inclosing between it and Hindostan Proper, a tract of country from about 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be tributaries, or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus, and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindoo Ko, (the Indian Mountains) as well as Himmaleh, which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying snowy; its summit being covered with snow.

HIMS, or HEMS, a town of Syria, situated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in a plain, watered by a canal, which communicates with the Orontes, 93 miles N. of Damascus. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by the ancient kings of Assyria. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic in silk.

HIN, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chensi, 200 miles SW. of Pekin; and a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiangnan. 480 miles SSE. of Pekin.

Hinam, 2 miles from Gloucester. *Hincastle*, Westmorland, near Haversham. *Hinchingbrook*, near Huntingdon, late a seat of the Earl of Sandwich, in which is one of the most magnificent rooms to be seen in England.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a little to the N. of Sandwich Islands: it is about 6 miles in circumference.

HINCKLEY, an ancient town of Leicestershire, containing two churches, and about 750 houses. From a high ground near the town, 50 churches may be seen, besides gentlemen's seats. It was formerly much larger, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been once streets. It has a considerable manufactory of stockings and fine ale. It is 13 miles SW. of Leicester, and 91 NNW. of London. A good market on Monday, and a noted fair on August 28.

Hincknol, Dorsets. W. of W. Milton. *Hindcomb*, Dorsets. a hamlet of Chidiock.

HINDELOPEN, or HINLOPEN, a seaport of W. Friesland, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in fishing and in building small vessels. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, with a small harbour, 21 miles SSW. of Lewarden.

Hinderclay, Suffolk, near Buddesdale. *Hinderskwate*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk. *Hinderwell*, Yorks. N. Riding, on the coast, W. of Runswick. *Hindlep* and *Alfreton*, a parish a little NE. of Worcester.

HINDON, an ancient town of Wilts, 20 miles nearly W. of Salisbury, and 97 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday.

HINDOSTAN, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N.; the countries of Assam, Meckley, Aracan, and the Bay of Bengal on the E. and SE.; the Indian Ocean on the S.; and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But it may be more strictly considered under the three grand divisions of Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindostan Proper, includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. (for an account of which, see their respective names.) The term Deccan, which signifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindostan Proper; but in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Caudeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the Western part of Berar. All the tract S. of the Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindostan* is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. The whole of Hindostan may now be said to consist of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These six principal states are the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Berar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the Northern Circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the N. and S. of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with Bombay, and the Island of Salsette. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent on them, are the nabob of Oude; the nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marrawars; the rajahs of Travancore; and the territory of Cochin. The Indian territory held by England, either in direct subjection, or through the intervention of dependent allies, contains more than 20,000,000 of inhabitants, and yields an annual revenue of 8,000,000 sterling. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see BUNDELA, BALLOGISTAN, THE JATS, ROHILCUND, &c. Exclusive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moormen, are represented as bearing a very bad character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion, their hair long, their persons straight, their limbs neat, their

fingers

fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant. They are divided into different tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are the bramins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are bramins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the administration of the Gentoo law allotted to them. These priests are held sacred by the Indians or Hindoos. Those who engage in worldly pursuits are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and exempted from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice, (under the Gentoo governments) they run into the greatest excesses. The soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The English have many battalions of them in their employ, under the name of Sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; these again are subdivided into each particular branch. Besides these, there are the Parians, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse or outcasts of the other tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy people, who are destined to perform the most disagreeable offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. One description of these, or rather the outcasts of these outcasts, the Poulichees, on the Malabar coast, are held in such abomination, that if one of them happen to touch a Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter does not scruple to draw his sabre and kill him on the spot; and for so atrocious an act, he is not even called to an account. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other, by insurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel; and if they transgress any of these rules, they are obliged from that instant to join with the Hallachores. The Hindoos admit no converts, and are most firmly attached to their own superstitions, except the Hallachores, who are, some of them, glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a regular and complete system, strengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence, and secure the attachment of the superstitious multitude. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Brahmins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thousand particulars, which in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, (a kind of imperfect butter), milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensible duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature, in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands, is still practised in Hindostan. In 1743, near Cossimbuzar, when a widow, about 18, with three children, the eldest not 4 years of age, was strongly urged to live, for the sake of the future care of her infants; notwithstanding this, and though the agonies of death were described to her in the strongest colours, she put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a considerable time. She then, with one hand put fire into the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Brahmins. Being then told, that she would not be permitted to burn, she resolutely answered, that death was in her own power, and that if she was not allowed to burn, she would starve herself. Her friends were obliged, at last, to consent to the dreadful sacrifice of this woman, who was of high rank. But, in 1781, Mr. Hodges was witness, near Benares, to the sacrifice of

of one of an inferior cast, the widow of a merchant. "Repairing to the spot," says he, "on the banks of a river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, covered with linen, already laid at the edge of the river. At this time, ten in the morning, only a few people were assembled, who displayed the most perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Brahmins, and music, with a few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a steady and firm step; and, with a perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body, where for some time they halted. She then addressed those who were near her, without the least trepidation of voice, or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa-nut, in which was a red colour mixed, and dipping in it the fore finger of her right hand, she marked those near her, to whom she wished to shew the last act of attention. She might be about 24 years of age. Her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, and rushes, with a door on one side, and arched, and covered on the top; by the side of the door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the Brahmins, in attentions to those near her, and conversations with her relations. When the body was taken up, she followed close to it, attended by the chief Brahmin; and when it was deposited in the pile, she bowed to all around her, and entered without speaking. The moment she entered, the door was closed; the fire was put to the combustibles, which instantly flamed, and quantities of dried wood were thrown upon it. This last part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful custom is accompanied with still greater horror. It is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire." In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by N. B. Halhead, Esq. is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crore and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity; if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Veidam and the Shastah, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindostan, towards the N. is pretty temperate; but hot towards the S. and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Beside domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. Its principal exports are sugar, indigo, saltpetre, silk, cotton and precious stones; and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c.

Hindringham, Norf. near Walsingham.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles W. of Norwich, and 97 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hinksell, Kent, E. of Ashford. *Hinksey Lawrence*, and *South*, Berks, both on the Thames, 2 miles from Oxford. *Hinnock*, Bedfords. NW. of Harold. *Hinstock*, Shrops. N. of Newport. *Hintlesham*, Suffolk, between Hadley and Ipswich. *Hinton*, Berks, NE. of Farringdon. *Hinton*, Gloucestershire, near Pucklechurch. *Hinton*, Gloucesters. in Berkeley parish. *Hinton*, Glouces. 8 miles from Campden. *Hinton*, Gloucesters. in Durham parish. *Hinton*, Hants, SE. of Ringwood. *Hinton*, Oxf. near Radcotbridge. *Hinton*, Suffolk near Dunwich. *Hinton, Broad*, Wiltshire, 5 miles NW. of Marlborough. *Hinton, Cherry*, Camb. near Gogmagog Hills. *Hinton, Little*, Dorsets. near Winborn Minster. *Hinton Martel*, Dorsetshire, by Wichampton. *Hinton, Mary*, Dorsets. near Ewrin Courtney. *Hinton-under-Hill*, Glouces. near Bredon Hills. *Hints*, Staff. near the Black Brook, which runs below it into the Tame, W. of Tamworth. Near it is a large Roman tumulus, now turned into a hard rock. *Hinwick*, Bedf. near Puddington, with a manufactory of thread lace. *Hinxton*, Camb. SW. of Linton. *Hinxworth*, Herts. near Ashwell.

HINZUAN, or JOANNA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa, has been governed, for the last two centuries, by a colony of Arabs. Some account of it has been written by Sir William Jones, for the Society for the promoting of Oriental Knowledge, of which he was president.

He visited this island, on board the Crocodile frigate, in July, 1783. On anchoring in the bay, the frigate was soon surrounded by canoes, and the deck crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief, who washed linen, to the half-naked slave, who only paddled. Most of them had letters of recommendation from Englishmen, which none of them were able to read, though they spoke English intelligibly. The appearance of the island from the Bay of Hinzuan, is thus described by the same writer: "We were at anchor in a bay, and before us was a vast amphitheatre, of which you may form a general notion by picturing in your minds a multitude of hills, infinitely varied in size and figure, and then supposing them to be thrown together, with a kind of artless symmetry, in all imaginable positions. The back ground was a series of mountains, one of which is pointed, near half a mile perpendicularly high from the level of the sea, and little more than three miles from the shore; all of them richly cloathed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees, of an exquisite verdure. I had seen many mountains of a stupendous height in Wales and Swisserland, but never saw one before, round the bosom of which the clouds were almost continually rolling, while its green summit rose flourishing above them, and received from them an additional brightness. Next to this distant range of hills was another tier, part of which appeared charmingly verdant, and part rather barren; but the contrast of colours changed even this nakedness into a beauty: nearer still were innumerable mountains, or rather cliffs, which brought down their verdure and fertility quite to the beach; so that every shade of green, the sweetest of colours, was displayed at one view, by land and by water. But nothing conduced more to the variety of this enchanting prospect than the many rows of palm-trees, especially the tall and graceful aracas, on the shores, in the valleys, and on the ridges of hills, where one might almost suppose them to have been planted regularly by design. A more beautiful appearance can scarce be conceived, than such a number of elegant palms in such a situation, with luxuriant tops, like verdant plumes, placed at just intervals, and shewing between the part of the remoter landscape, while they left the rest to be supplied by the beholder's imagination. Neither the territory of Nice, with its olives, date-trees, and cypresses, nor the Isles of Hieres, with their delightful orange-groves, appeared so charming to me as the view from the road of Hinzuan." The town where the king resides is at the E. side of the island; and, though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. This town is close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill. The houses are inclosed either with high stone walls, or palings made with a kind of reed; and the streets are little, narrow alleys, extremely intricate, and forming a perfect labyrinth. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long, lofty room, where they receive guests; the other apartments being appropriated to the women. The sides of their rooms are covered with a number of small mirrors, bits of china-ware, and other little ornaments, that they procure from the ships: the most suberb of them are furnished with cane sofas, covered with chintz and satin mattresses. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, nor ass, in all the island. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the sea coast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabians. The colour of these two races of men are very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with neater features and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eye as ornamental; and this they make, every day, with a painting brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails greatly here, as in most of the eastern countries; and answers to the fashion of smoaking tobacco or taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purse or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer to their friend when they meet him, or take leave. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women: but female strangers are admitted into the haram; and, some English women, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel, displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of neklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings: they wear half a dozen or more in each, through holes bored along the outer rim of the ear. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet. They are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day.

a day. We are allowed to enter them, on condition of taking off our shoes. In prayer the people prostrate themselves on the ground, frequently kissing it, and expressing very fervent devotion. In general they appear to be a courteous and well disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them some inclined to theft, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The inhabitants, like those of most hot and tropical countries, are indolent, and do not improve by their labour the richness of their exuberant soil; indeed, the climate here promotes vegetation to such a degree, as requires little toil in the husbandman; and that little is denied; so that beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. Nor are the natural beauties of the island inferior to its other advantages of plenty and fertility; the face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains cloathed to their very summits, deep and rugged valleys adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the diversified landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and over-spreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. Lat. 12. 14. S. lon. 44. 48. E.

Hio, a town of W. Gothland, situated near the Weller Lake, with a good salmon fishery.

Hiorring, a town of Aalburg, in N. Jutland, once a large place, but almost destroyed by fire, in 1693. It is 27 miles NNW. of Aalburg.

Hipford, Essex, NW. of Halsted. *Hipnerholm*, Yorks. E. of Halifax.

Hirch Horn, a town of Metz.

Hirgum, a river in Merioneths. which runs into the Avon, 4 miles below Dolgelly.

Hirschberg, a town of Boleslau, Bohemia; a considerable trading and manufacturing town of Jauet, in Silesia; a town of Aichstadt, in Franconia; and a town of Reusen, in Upper Saxony.

Hirschfeld, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

Hisham, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Kettering.

Hisingen, an island near the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about 16 miles long and 6 broad. It contains 7 parishes. Lat. 57. 45. N. lon. 11. 48. E.

Hispaniola. See Domingo, St.

Hissar, a town, capital of a district of the same name in the country of Delhi, in in Hindostan. It is situated near the river Sursoory, 112 miles WNW. of Delhi.

Hinston, Andrew and *Ethelred*, 3 miles NW. of Cambridge.

Hit, a town of Arabian Irac, situated on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Euphrates, 100 miles W. of Bagdad.

Hitcham, Suff. near Bildeston. *Hitchenden*, Bucks, N. of High Wycomb.

* Hitchin, formerly called Hitchend, a populous town of Hertfordshire, reckoned the second in the county, for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. It is situated near a wood called Hitch, on the rivulet Hiz, (which drives two mills here, and runs to Ickleford) 15 miles NNW. of Hertford, and 34 NW. of London. A considerable market for wheat, malt, &c. on Tuesday.

Hitchin, Norf. near Snettisham, a haven for small vessels. *Hith*, Hants, 3 miles from Southampton. *Hiton*, Lancas. near West Darby. *Hittesley* Devons. 6 miles from Crediton. *Hitton*, Suffolk.

Hitsacker, a town of Lunenburgh Zell, situated on an island in the Jetze, 29 miles E. of Lunenburg.

Hoadley, Sussex, S. of East Grinstead. *Hoadley*, Sussex, NE. of Lewes.

Hoaingnan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is situated near a canal, which is above the level of the town, (and consequently in danger of being inundated, if care be not constantly taken to secure the dykes) 415 miles SSE. of Pekin.

Hoang, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Houquang, 865 miles SSW. of Pekin.

Hoangtcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang, it is situated on the Yangtse, 585 miles S. of Pekin.

Hoatchit, a country of Chinese Tartary, governed by a Mongol prince, tributary to the empire. It is formed into two standards, and is situated to the N. of Pekin, in about lat. 44. N.

Hoath, Kent, near Reculver. *Hobbies, Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, SW. of Wursted. *Hobb's Hill*, Kent, NE. of Ashurst. *Hobb's House*, Camb. in the Fens, SW. of Wisbeach. *Hobb's Passage*, Somers. between Brent-Marsh and the sea. *Hobb's Pool*, Devons. N. of Crediton. *Hoby*, Leices. NW. of Melton Mowbray.

Hochberg, a marquisate of Brisgau, in Suabia, subject to the margrave of Baden Dourlach.

Hochst, a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine, situated on the Maine; and a town of Wertheim, in Franconia.

Hochstadt, a town and castle of Neuburg, in Bavaria, on the Danube, near which was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim;

Blenheim; also a town of Hannau Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine; a town of Bamberg, in Franconia; and a town of Boleslau in Bohemia.

Hockenhall, Ches. near Tarvin. *Hockerell*, Hertfords. near Bishop's Stortford. *Hockerill*, Dorsetsh. near Nottington and Broadway. *Hickerton*, Nottingh. NE. of Southwell. *Hocket*, Kent, near Marden. *Hockford*, Devons. in Stockworthy parish. *Hockham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. W. of Buckenham.

HOCKHEIM, a town of Mentz, situated near the conflux of the Rhine and Maine, 4 miles ENE. of Mentz: also a town of Worms.

Hockhold, Norfolk. *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, Bedf. 5 miles N. of Dunstable. *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, Essex, near S. Fambridge, in a miry road, often overflowed in the winter. It is a long range of houses, chiefly inns. *Hockridge*, Devons. NW. of Exeter. *Hockring*, Norfolk, NE. of E. Dereham. *Hockwold*, Norfolk, 3 miles from Brandon. *Hockworthy*, Devons. N. of Sainford Peverel. *Hocklough*, Northumb. near Allanton. *Hocomb Hill*, Middl. between Mill Hill and Highwood Hill.

HODAM, a town of Dumfriesshire.

Hodbeck, or *Hodgebeck*, a river of Yorks. running into the Derwent near Wickham. *Hodder*, a river of Yorkshire, which runs into the Ribble at Myrton, 6 miles N. of Blackburn, in Lancashire.

HODDESDON, a considerable, thoroughfare town of Herts, seated near the river Lea, on the great N. road, 17 miles N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Market on Thursday.

Hodge Court, Surry, NW. of E. Grinstead. *Hodgewood*, Bucks, between Amersham and Chesham. *Hod Hill*, Dorsets. W. of Stourpaine. On it is an old fortification, in form of a Roman D, with a double rampart and a fosse. On the inside, there are several round pits, near one another. It has five entrances, and the area consists of several acres. *Hodnell*, or *Hodenbull*, Warw. near Ladbrook and the source of the Ichene. It was once large and populous. *Hodnet*, Shrops. near the river Terne. *Hodsokes*, Nott. near Blith. *Hodsen*, Wilts, SE. of Swindon.

HOFITCHEOU, a rich, commercial city, of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. The best tea grows in the environs, and the japanned ware of this city is reckoned equal to any other in China. It is 625 miles S. of Pekin.

Hoerbooth, Linc. NW. of Tattershall. *Hoes*, Leicesters. NW. of Waltham-on-the Would. *Hoffe, Upper* and *Lower*, Westmorland, SW. of Appleby. *Hofton, St. John* and *St. Peter*, Norfolk, both NW. of Worsted. *Hoggesthorp*, Linc. SE. of Alford. *Hoggeston*, Bucks, near Winflow. *Hoggington*, NW. of Cambridge. *Hoghurst*, Dorsets. near Bridport.

HOG ISLAND, in Bantry Bay, Cork, Munster. Upon this and the neighbouring islands there is a rich pasture in the spring.

Hognaston, Derbys. near Wirksworth. *Hogshaw*, Bucks, in the parish of East Claydon.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW. point of the dept. of the Channel, lying E. of the Isle of Alderney, and NW. of Cherburg. Opposite the town of La Hogue, in 1692, the English and Dutch fleet, under Admiral Russel, defeated the French fleet; and on the following day, Admiral Rooke burnt the French admiral's ship, the Royal Sun, with 12 more men-of war. Lat 49. 45. N. lon 1. 52. W.

Hoke, Yorks. upon the Ouse, near Great and Little Armin. *Hoke Norton*, Leices. near Twicross, NW. of Bosworth. *Holbech Drew*, Linc. near Gedney Fen.

HOLBECH, a very ancient, but indifferent town, in Lincolnshire, seated in a flat, among the dykes, 12 miles S. of Boston, and 115 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Holbech Thurn, Linc. SE. of Holbech, in the Marshes. *Holbeck*, Nottingh. near Cokeney. *Holbeck*, Yorks. near Leeds.

HOLBECK, a sea-port town in the Island of Zealand, with a good harbour. It is 20 miles W. of Copenhagen.

Holborough, Kent, near Halling. *Holbrook*, N. of Derby. *Holbrook*, Suffolk, S. of Ipswich. *Holburton*, Devons. SW. of Modbury. *Holbury*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Holcliff*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Holcolm*, Oxfords. N. of Chalgrove. *Holcomb*, Devonshire, near St. Mary Ottery. *Holcomb*, Somersets. 3 miles W. of Frome Selwood. *Holcomb Burnel*, Devons. SW. of Exeter. *Holcomb Regis*, Devons. SW. of Tiverton. *Holcot*, Bedf. near Aspley Guise. *Holcot*, Northamp. near Sywell. *Holcroft*, Lanc. near Chatmoss and Culchit. *Holdenby*, Northamp. near Althorp. It was one of the palaces, but, for above three months, the prison of King Charles I. who was brought thither from Newcastle, after being sold by the Scots, till cornet Joyce took him away by force, and carried him to the army.

HOLDERNESS, a division of the East Riding of Yorkshire, stretching along the coast. It has a very rich soil, and is remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and horses.

Holditch, Devons. in Ford Abbey parish. *Holdshot*, Hants, N. of Odiham.

HOLDSWORTHY, a large town of Devonshire, seated between two branches of the river Tamar, 41 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Holdty, Sussex. *Hole*, Devons. near Clovelly Harbour. *Hole*, Devons. W. of Ashburton. *Hole, Great* and *Little*, Linc. between

between Sleaford and Donnington. *Hole Haven*, Essex, at the end of Canvey Island. *Hole, Port*, Berks, in Bray parish. *Holey*, Herts, near Amwell. *Holefast*, Worces. near Ripple. *Holford*, Cheshire, NE. of Northwich. *Holford*, Chesh. near Tabley. *Holgate*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale opposite Marrick, about 3 miles WSW. of Richmond. *Hodgate*, Linc. near Spilsby. *Holgot*, or *Holgate Castle*, Shropshire. *Holiborn*, Hants, near Alton. *Holkham*, Norfolk, 2 miles from Wells. *Hollacomb*, Devons. near Houlsworthy. *Hollam*, Yorks. in Holderness.

Holland, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, laying between the Zuyder Zee, the German Ocean, Zealand, Dutch Brabant, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Friesland; not the state or province of Friesland, but a district lying to the N. of N. Holland. These together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dykes, which they are particularly careful to keep in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouths of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expence. Properly speaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, in consequence of its trade; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. In population, it is thought that no country in the world, of such a small extent, equals it. The pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are, at least, 400 villages, and 29 walled towns, besides many others that enjoy municipal privileges. Six large cities have seats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda. The number of nobility admitted into the assembly of the states of the province, is not limited, but rarely exceeds 10; they are elected by a majority of votes. The towns which have a right to send deputies are 18. The houses are generally well built, and extremely neat and clean. They have linen and woollen manufactures, beside the building of a great number of ships. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. This was the state of the republic, prior to the disputes on the French revolution. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, a district of Lincolnshire, in the SE. part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and reaches from Wainfleet to the Isle of Ely, and to the grounds opposite Lynn in Norfolk. In nature, as well as appellation, it resembles a province of the same name in the Netherlands. It consists entirely of fens and marshes, in which are many quicksands, some in a state of nature, but others cut by numberless drains and canals, and crossed by raised causeways. The lower or southern division, is the most watery, and is preserved from constant inundations by nothing but vast banks, raised on the sea-coast and rivers. It was formerly impassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow coleseed upon them to their great advantage. Through the whole fenny district, the walls of the houses are generally of brick, and their roofs covered with slate or tile. A stone house is rarely to be seen here, and as rarely one thatched with straw, but many of those of the more opulent farmers are large and handsome. The churches are, in general, spacious, and several of them are built with excellent stone. The air is reckoned unwholesome, and the water, in general, is so brackish, as to be unfit for internal purposes: on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs of rain-water. In summer vast swarms of insects fill the air and prove exceedingly offensive. Yet, even here, industry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture land out of swamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The fens too, in their native state, are not without their utility, and afford various objects of curiosity to the naturalist. The reeds with which the waters of their fens are covered, make the best thatch, and are annually harvested in great quantities for that purpose. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred among the undrained fens, forming a considerable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itself, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys, in England, for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind, are in these parts. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, reeves, bitterns, and a great variety of other species of water-fowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and stares, or starlings resort hither during winter, in myriads, to roost on the reeds, breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding, is the greatest herony in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks. The avoset, or yelper, is found in great numbers about Fossdyke Wash, as are also knots and dottrels.

Holland, New, the largest known land in the world, that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from lat.

43. 42. S. to within 10. 30. of the equator; and from 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. lon. so that its square surface equals, at least, if it does not exceed, the habitable part of Europe. This vast island was first discovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then it was called *Terra Australis Incognita*, and long after was supposed to be part of an immense southern continent. In the year 1628, the western part was discovered by some vessels belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, and called *De Wit's Land*, from the name of the commodore who commanded the squadron. In 1642, Capt. Tasman was sent by the Dutch East-India Company to survey the coast. He discovered the S. or rather the SE. extremity, which he called *Anthony Van Diemen's Land*, to distinguish it from *Diemen's Land*, on the N. coast, discovered in the year 1618. Captain Cook, in 1770, visited the E. and NE. parts; from 38° S. and spent four months in exploring a coast about 2000 miles in length. He ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, Capt. Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Capt. Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was visited by Capt. Furneaux, in 1773, and again by Capt. Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and valleys. See WALES, NEW SOUTH.

HOLLAND, a strongly fortified town of Oberland, in Prussia, situated on or near the river Weeske, 52 miles SW. of Koningsberg.

Holland, Derbys. near Bolsover. *Holland*, Lancash. W. of Wigan. *Holland, Great* and *Little*, Essex, near Gunfleet. *Holland House*, Middlesex, near Kensington, a venerable, Gothic structure, built of brick, and adorned in the inside with fine paintings. The celebrated Mr. Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick, lived in this house, and here was the scene of his last moments. *Hollesley*, Suffolk, near Orford Ness. *Hollick*, Middlesex, near Tottenham. *Hollimill Cross*, Westmorl. near Pendragon Castle. *Hollin*, Lanc. near Chatmoss. *Hollingborn*, Kent, E. of Maidstone. *Hollingthorp*, Yorks. 3 miles from Wakefield. *Hollington*, Derbys. between Derby and Ashborne. *Hollington*, Staff. near Checkley. *Hollington*, Sussex, near Hastings. *Hollingside, E.* and *W.* NW. of Durham. *Hollingworth*, Cheshire, NE. of Stockport.

HOLLIS, or HOLLEYS, a town of N. Carolina.

HOLLISTOWN, a town of Massachusetts.

Holliwell, Dorsetshire, near Cranborne. *Holliwell*, Lincolnshire, NW. of Market Deeping.

HOLLODALE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the N. Sea, between the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, about 5 miles from Strathey Head.

Holloway, Somersetsh. *Holloway, Upper* and *Lower*, Middl. between Islington and Highgate. *Holloway Down*, Essex, near Stratford, 4 miles from London. *Hollowfield*, Essex, N. of Waltham Abbey. *Hollyhurst*, Warwickshire, in Bulkington parish.

Hollymount, in Mayo, Connaught. *Hollywood*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Hollywood*, in Down, Ulster, on the sea coast, where muscles are very plentiful.

Holm, Bedf. near Potton. *Holm*, Camb. between Arrington and Caxton. *Holm*, Durham, near the mouth of the Tees. *Holm*, Huntingdons. near Stilton. *Holm*, Lanc. in Burnley parish. *Holm*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Holm*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Holm*, Norf. W. of Thornam. *Holm*, Nottingh. on the Trent, 3 miles N. of Newark. *Holm*, Nottinghams. on the Trent, a hamlet of N. Muskam. *Holm*, Westmorland, near Burton. *Holm*, Yorkshire, near Slingsby. *Holm*, Yorkshire, N. of New Malton. *Holm*, or *Homme*, Heref. between Weobly and Dilwin.

HOLM ABBEY, or CULTRUM. See ABBEY HOLM.

Holm Cultram, Cumb. near Bromfield. *Holm*, in Spalding Moor, Yorks. 2 miles SW. of Market Wighton. This place gives name to one of the divisions of the E. Riding. *Holm, E.* and *W.* Dorsetshire, on the river Frome, near Wareham. *Holmer*, near Hereford. *Holmsdale*, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here. It is said to take its name from the holm oak, with which it abounds, and was formerly so inaccessible, that it gave occasion to the following distich:

"This is Holm-Dale,
"Never won nor ne shall."

Some parts are still wild and overgrown with furze, and retain the same barren aspect as they had 1000 years ago. *Holmforth*, Yorks. S. of Aldmonbury. *Holm-Hall*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Holm-Hall*, Norf. E. of Swaffham. *Holm-Hall*, Yorkshire, near Holm, in Spalding Moor. *Holm House*, Heref. between Great and Little Marcle. *Holm House*, Yorks. N. of New Malton. *Holmhurst*, Hants, NW. of Christchurch. *Holm Park*, Lanc. between Marton Mere and the river Ribble. *Holm Pierpont*, E. of Nottingham. *Holms*, Kent, in Milton parish. *Holmsdale*, Sussex, S. of Ashdown Forest. *Holms Islands*, two islands in the Severn Sea, known by the name of Flatholm and Steepholm. *Holmsted*, Sussex, near Cuckfield. *Holm-upon-Woald*, Yorks. NE. of Market Wighton. *Holmwood*, Sussex, NE. of Dichling

Holmwood, Surry, S. of Darking. *Holnest*, Dorsetshire, NE. of Yetminster. *Holsdon*, near Norwich. *Holsdon Green*, Middlesex, between London and Harrow.

HOLSMUNDEN, a town of Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony, situated on the Werra, 28 miles NW. of Gottingen.

HOLSTERBROE, a town of N. Jutland, the principal trade of whose inhabitants consists in corn, oxen, and horses. It is situated on a river, not deep enough to be navigable, 68 miles N. of Ripen.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark, having the Baltic on the E. the German Ocean on the W. Sleswick and the Baltic on the N. and Lunenburg, Lubeck, Hamburg, and the Elbe on the S. It is about 70 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and is a pleasant country, fruitful in wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-seed, and producing horned cattle, sheep, rams, swine, horses, poultry, bears, and fish, in great abundance; it is also well seated for trade, and has some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg and Lubeck. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The duchy is divided into Holstein Gluckstadt, subject to the king of Denmark; and Holstein Gottorp, subject to the emperor of Russia. The governor, appointed by the king of Denmark, generally resides at Gluckstadt, and the regency court for Russian Holstein, is held at Keil. The intended junction between the Baltic and the North Sea, will be formed entirely through Holstein and the other Danish territories.

* HOLT, a town in Norfolk, 20 miles NNW. of Norwich, and 122 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Holt, Denbighs. 3 miles NE. of Wrexham. *Holt*, or *Winborne Holt*, Dorsetsh. near Winborne Minster. *Holt*, and its *Forest*, Dorsetshire, NW. of St. Leonard. *Holt*, Hants, near Winchester. *Holt*, Leices. SE. of Hallaton. *Holt*, Surry, near Ockham. *Holt*, Warwickshire, near Kingsbury. *Holt*, Warw. near Studley. *Holt*, Wilts, near Bradford.

HOLT, a town of Cleves; and a town of Christiansand, in Norway.

Holt Castle, Worc. near Droitwich, on the river Severn. Nothing now remains of it but a tower and some old embattled walls. The church, however, is a most complete relique of Saxon architecture. *Hollby*, NE. of York. *Holton*, Cornwall, N. of Saltash. *Holton*, Dorsetshire, 3 miles NE. of Wareham. *Holton*, Oxf. NE. of Cuddesdon. *Holton*, Suffolk, SE. of Hadley. *Holton*, Suffolk, near Halesworth. *Holway*, Dorsets. 1 mile N. of Catstock. *Holway*, Somersets. in Whitcomb parish. *Holwell*, Dorsets. between W. Pulham and Sherborn. *Holwell*, SW. of Hertford. *Holwell*, Leices. near Melton Mowbray. *Holwell*, Oxfords. SW. of Burford. *Holwick*, Yorks. N. Riding, in Lune Forest, near the Tees. *Holwoodborough*, Surry, S. of Darking. *Holy Cross*, Staffordshire.

Holy Cross, in Tipperary, Munster.

* HOLYHEAD, a sea-port and cape of the Isle of Anglesea, rendered considerable by being the place where passengers usually embark for Dublin, there being packet boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. It is noted for several remains of old fortifications, one of which, called *Turris Munimentum*, is an old stone wall, with a small turret on its centre; there are also some Druidical antiquities in its neighbourhood. Under the mountains, that overhang the town, is a large cavern in the rock, supported by natural pillars, and called the parliament-house: it is accessible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. On the adjacent rocks, the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum-works; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the Isle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a lighthouse. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. The commodities are butter, cheese, bacon, wild fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor fish, shrimps, herrings, codfish, whitings, sea tenches, and plenty of other fish. It is, in fact, little more than a fishing town, with three good inns, and it has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. It is situated near the extremity of the island, joined to the NW. part of it by a stone bridge, of one arch, 60 miles E. of Dublin, 24 nearly W. of Beaumaris, and 260 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 19. N. lon. 4. 34. W. A small market on Saturday.

Holy Hill, Shropshire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, about 6 miles SE. of Berwick, and one mile and a half from the nearest land, from whence, at low water, people ride over to it. It is 2 miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth, and consists of one continued plain. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one small town, or rather village, standing on a rising ground; it consists of a few scattered houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, with two inns, and a church. Under the castle, which stands at the southern point, on almost a perpendicular rock, near sixty feet high, there is a commodious bay, or harbour,

harbour, defended by a blockhouse. The castle is accessible only by a narrow, winding pass, cut out of the rock, on its southern side. The N. and NE. coasts of the island are formed of perpendicular rocks, the other sides sink by gradual slopes, to the sand. It has plenty of fish and fowl, but the air and soil are reckoned bad. The W. part is left wholly to the rabbits, and there is not a tree on the island. The monastery, which covered near four acres, is entirely in ruins, but there are various fragments of the offices remaining. It is properly a semi-island, being encompassed with water at every flood, but sand at ebb. The E. part, which is much the broadest, is joined to the W. by a small slip of land.

Holy Island, in Clare, Munster.

* HOLYWELL, a town of Flintshire, which, although in a great part new, is, from its vicinity to the lead-mines, and its considerable manufactures, become the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous well, called St. Winifred's, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground, at the foot of a hill, with such impetuosity as to discharge 21 tons of water in a minute. Over the spring there is a chapel, built by the Countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII. which stands upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winifred's life. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Hollywell, Bedf. SE. of Flitton. *Holywell*, Chesh. W. of Cholmondeley. *Holywell*, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Holywell*, Huntingdonshire, near St. Ives.

HOMBURG, two towns of Wursburg, in Franconia; a town of Hesse Cashel; a town of Hesse Homburg; and a town of Deux Ponts; all in the circle of Upper Rhine; and a town of Berg, in Westphalia.

HOMBAY, a town of Virginia.

Home, Shropsh. NE. of Bishop's Castle. *Homelacy*, on the Wye, 3 miles from Hereford. *Homersfield*, Suffolk, near Harlston. *Homerton*, Middl. a hamlet in the parish of Hackney. *Homerswich*, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Homesbury Hill*, Surry, near Box Hill, in Dorking parish. *Homington*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Homons*, Sussex, W. of Holmwood. *Hompton*, Yorkshire, E. of Patrington, in Holderness.

HONAN, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the province of Honan. It is situated in the centre of the empire, 360 miles SSW. of Pekin.

HONDURAS, a large province of North America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the same name, on the E. by the Mosquitos shore, on the S. by Nicaragua and Guatimala, and on the W. by Guatimala and Vera Paz. This country, though exceedingly fertile by nature, is almost a desert. The soil, in many parts, bears Indian corn and grapes, three times a year; its other produce is wheat, peas, large gourds, cotton, wool, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. It produces in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which, in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers, on that island, was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the NE. promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this Cape were felled, they removed to the Island of Trist, in the Bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unsuccessful war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that nothing in this concession should be considered as derogating, in any respect, from 'the sovereignty of his Catholic Majesty;' that if the English had erected any fortifications in the country, they should be demolished, and none erected in future; and that they should confine themselves within a certain district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Honda, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But, by a convention signed in 1786, these limits were extended; the English line, beginning from the sea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; thence to cross, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intersected

the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line was to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c. and they were likewise permitted, with certain restrictions, to occupy the small island called Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina. The English settlement in this country had formerly been considered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed all the privileges of a British colony. The principal towns of Valladolid, the capital; Truxillo; Gracias a Dios; and St. Jago.

HONDURAS, a town of the Island of Cuba, 63 miles NE. of Bayamo.

Honedon, Suffolk, near Clare. *Honeybrook*, Dorsetshire, near High Hall. *Honeywood*, Kent, in Postling parish.

HONFLEUR, a considerable sea-port in France, in the department of Calvados, the inhabitants of which principally trade in lace. It is situated at the mouth of the Seine, with a very safe and capacious harbour, 8 miles NNE. of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW. of Paris.

Hongaston, Heref. W. of Aconbury. *Honiborn Church*, Worces. E. of Evesham. *Honing*, Norfolk, between Wursted and Walsham. *Honingford*, Warwickshire, near Shipton-upon-Stour.

* HONITON, a neat, well-built, and populous town of Devonshire, with a large manufactory of broad lace, (formerly of serges) and an estimated exportation, to London, of about five tons of butter weekly. It is pleasantly seated on the river Otter, over which it has a bridge, in the best and pleasantest part af the county, abounding with uncommonly beautiful landscapes all the way to Exeter, and on the great western road from London. 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Honley, Yorkshire, SE. of Huthersfield. *Honningham*, Warwicks. near Dunsmore Heath, and the river Leame. *Honthy*, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Usk near Brecknock. *Honey Church*, Devonshire, near Hatherley. *Hoo*, Essex, W. of Colchester, near the river Colne. *Hoo*, Kent, NE. of Stroud, near the Medway. *Hoo*, Suffolk, W. of Wickham. *Hoo*, Sussex, near Battel and Box Hill. *Hoo*, Norfolk, NE. of E. Dereham.

HOOD ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, the most northerly of the Mendoza Islands, and about 16 leagues in circumference. It was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774.

HOOGHLY, a small, but ancient city, of Hindostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of its former greatness. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on the W. side of the river Hooghly, 26 miles N. of Calcutta.

HOOGHLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Jellinghy rivers. It passes by Hooghly, Chinsura, Chandernagore, Calcutta, &c. and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hooghly and Calcutta. Lat. 21. 40. N. lon. 88. 0. E.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town, capital of a county of Dutch Brabant, 10 miles S. of Breda.

Hook, Hants, near Spithead. *Hook*, Hants, 4 miles W. of Hartley Row. *Hook*, Yorks. near the Ouse, E. of the Armins. *Hook*, Dorsets. between Beminster and Dorchester. *Hook, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. W. Riding, SW. of Snaith. *Hook*, Surry, near Kingston. *Hook Norton*, Oxf. NE. of Chipping Norton. *Hook Point*, Sussex, SW. of Rye. *Hool*, NE. of Chester. *Hoone*, 6 miles SW. of Derby. *Hoose*, Leices. NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Hoothorp*, Northampton, on the river Welland, NE. of Bosworth. *Hooten*, Cheshire, SW. of Frodsham, near Stanlaw, at the N. entrance of the Wirral. *Hooten Lovet, Painel*, and *Robert*, Yorks. between Barnesley and Doncaster. *Hoove*, Sussex, on the coast, near Brighthelmstone, almost swallowed up by the sea. *Hope*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Hope*, Middlesex, near Hampton Court. *Hope*, Kent, in Romney Marsh. *Hope*, Kent, between Gravesend and the Bouy in the Nore. *Hope*, Glouc. in Thornbury parish. *Hope*, Yorks. NW. of Richmond Moor. *Hope*, Shrops. on the N. side of Stiperstone's Hill. *Hope*, a small river of Essex, which rises near Laindon Hills, waters Stanford le Hope, and entering the Thames below Mucking, gives name to a noted reach of that river. *Hope*, Staff. 4 miles from Ashbourn.

HOPE, a river of the Island of Jamaica, which runs into the Atlantic, about 5 miles S. of Kingston.

Hope Key, Devons. at the mouth of the river Aune, in Bigbury Bay, between Plymouth and Start Point. *Hope Bowdler*, Shrops. near Church Stretton. *Hope Bagot*, Shropshire, E. of Ludlow. *Hope House*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, in Swaledale, near the river Youre. *Hope Mansel*, Herefordshire, SE. of Ross. *Hopesey*, Shrops. between Ludlow and Bishop's Castle. *Hope Sellers*, Heref. near Brockhampton. *Hopsford*, Warw. in Withibrook parish. *Hopton*, Derbyshire, W. of Wirksworth.

Hopton,

Hopton, Northumberl. near Bamborough Castle. *Hopton*, Suffolk, on the Ouse, NW. of Buddesdale. *Hopton*, Shrops. E. of Clun Castle. *Hopton*, Suffolk, S. of Yarmouth. *Hopton*, 2 miles from Stafford, by the Trent, near Ingestre. *Hopton-in-the-Hole*, Shrops. S. of Great and Little Postern. *Hopton Monks*, Shropshire, near Underton and Upton. *Hopton Wafers*, Shropshire, W. of Clebury. *Hopum*, Northumberland, near Lucker. *Hopways*, Stafford, 2 miles from Packington. *Hopwel*, 5 miles from Derby. *Hopwood*, Lancashire, S. of Rochdale.

HORB, a town of Hohenburg, in Austrian Suabia, with a considerable trade in woollen goods. It is situated on the Neckar, 28 miles SW. of Stutgard.

Horbling, Linc. NE. of Fokingham. *Horborn*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Horbridge*, Hants, S. of Fordingbridge.

HORBURG, a town in the department of the Upper Rhine, 2 miles NE. of Colmar.

Horbury, Yorks. near Wakefield. *Horcote*, Glouc. in Kempsford parish. *Hord*, Northumb. on the Tweed, below Norham. *Hordes Park*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Hordley*, Shrops. S. of Ellesmere. *Hordwell*, Hants, on the coast, SW. of Lymington.

HOREB, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, westward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. At the foot of it is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and abundance of fruit trees on its summit, but none on that of Sinai.

Horecross, Staff. in the parish of Bromley Regis. *Horeston*, N. of Derby. *Horeston Grange*, Warwicks. near Nuneaton. *Horewell*, Warwickshire, SE. of Coventry. *Horewethy*, Heref. NW. of Ross, on the Wye. *Horfield*, Glouces. 2 miles from Bristol. *Horham*, Suffolk, near Denham and Stradbroke. *Horidge*, Bucks, SE. of Wendover. *Horinghold*, Leices. SE. of Hallaton. *Horkesley Park*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Horley*, Sussex. *Horley*, Oxf. NW. of Banbury. *Horley*, Surry, near Charlwood, SE. of Ryegate. It had once a castle, that inclosed near 2 acres, since so overgrown with wood and thorns, that there is hardly any sign of its foundation. *Horlham Hall*, Essex, near Thaxted. *Hormead*, *Great* and *Little*, Herts, NE. of Buntingford, on the brook Hor, which feeds the river Quin. *Horn*, Rutland, E. of Burleigh on the Hill.

HORN, or HOORN, a sea-port town of Holland, with a good harbour. The land about it produces great quantities of cheese and butter, and here they fatten cattle, which are brought lean from Denmark and Holstein. It is seated on the E. coast of the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amsterdam.

HORN, a town of Lippe, in Westphalia, near which is a plain, called *Vinfield*, or the *Field of Victory*, supposed, by some writers, to be the place where Varus perished; also a town in the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for its beer, made of oats, which is sent by water to all the principal towns of Austria. It is 40 miles NW. of Vienna. A town and small county of Liege; and a town of E. Gothland, 32 miles S. of Linkipping.

HORNBACH, a town and Benedictine abbey of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, seated on the river Horn, 5 miles SE. of Deux Ponts.

HORNBERG, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia; a town of Recklinghausen, Lower Rhine; and a town of Halberstadt, Lower Saxony.

Hornblowton, Somersetsh. SE. of Glastonbury.

HORNBY, a town of Lancashire, situated on the Lon, or Lune, near Westmorland, 8 miles NE. of Lancaster, and 256 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Hornby, Yorksh. near Yarum. *Hornby Hall*, Westmorland, near Whinfield Park. *Hornby Castle*, Yorksh. near the Swale, 5 miles from Richmond.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Terra del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 55. 58. S. lon. 67. 26. W.

* HORNCASTLE, a large, well built town, in Lincolnshire, seated on the river Bane, (almost surrounded by water,) near a navigable canal, 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hornchurch, Essex, E. by S. of Rumford. *Horncourt*, Hants, near Christchurch. *Horn Cross*, Sussex, SE. of Petworth.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a town of Essex, situated on an eminence, from which there is a beautiful and extensive prospect, near the river Hope, which soon after falls into the Thames, 5 miles N. by E. of Tilbury Fort, and 24 E. of London. Market on Saturday.

HORN HEAD, HORE HEAD, or NORTH CAPE, a promontory in the N. of Donegal, in Ulster; also a handsome villa or seat in the same county.

Hornhill, Norfolk, SW. of Hickling. *Horning*, Norfolk. *Horninglow*, Staffordsh. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Horningsey*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Horningsham*, Wilts, SE. of Frome Selwood. *Horningsheath*, *Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, near Bury. *Horningtoft*, Norfolk, SW. of Gately. *Hornock Castle*, Cornwall, near Penzance. *Horn Place*, Kent, near Appledore.

HORNSEA, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean, which, by its continual encroachments on the land, has washed away nearly a whole street; and, it is said, that

that a village, once standing on the N. side of the town, was wholly swallowed up by it. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 188 N. of London. Market on Monday.

Hornsey, called, in old records, *Haringay*, a long, straggling village, of Middlesex, between Highgate and Southgate, in a pleasant valley, 5 miles N. by W. of London. Varied with adjacent hills and dales, and the New River winding through it, there is not a more rural spot in the vicinity of the metropolis. *Hornsey Wood*, about a mile nearer London than Hornsey. It is a coppice of young trees, with a large tavern at the entrance, which, being situated on a gentle eminence, affords a pretty prospect of the neighbouring country. *Hornton*, Oxfordsh. near Edgehill. *Horridge*, Gloucestersh. in Corfe parish. *Horril*, Hants, near Lymington. *Horringer*, Suffolk. *Horringfleet*, Norfolk, near Yarmouth. *Horringham*, or *Hoveringham*, Nottinghamsh. on the Trent, between Nottingham and Newark. *Horrington, East* and *West*, Somersetsh. near Wells. *Horscar, Great* and *Little*, Yorksh. near Whitby. *Horsebridge*, Sussex. *Horsebrook*, Staffordsh. N. of Brewood. *Horseford*, between Norwich and Oulton. *Horsehead*, Northumberl. W. of Whitchester. *Horsehouse*, Yorksh. N. Riding, near the river Youre, in Swaledale.

Horse Island, situated in Bantry Bay, in Cork, Munster. *Horseleap*, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Horse Marley, Gloucestersh. in Moreton Valence parish. *Horsenden*, Bucks, near Great and Little Hamden.

HORSENECK, a town of New Jersey.

HORSENS, a sea-port of Aarhuys, with manufactures of flannels, and other woollen stuffs. The harbour will only admit lighters. It is situated on the E. coast of Jutland, near the Island of Hiarnoe, 19 miles SSW. of Aarhuys.

Horsepool, Nottinghamsh. near Thurgaton. *Horsey*, Norfolk, 7 miles from Yarmouth. *Horsey*, Somersetsh. near Bridgewater. *Horsey Island*, Essex, near Harwich. *Horsey Bridge*, Huntingdonsh. SE. of Peterborough. *Horseys Melcombe*, Dorsetsh. W. of Middleton. *Horsforth*, Yorksh. adjoining Leeds.

* HORSHAM, (probably named from Horsa, brother to Hengist, the Saxon) a populous town of Sussex, one of the largest in the county, which has a fine church, and a well-endowed free school. It supplies great store of fine poultry for the London markets. It is situated about 3 miles from the road between London and Arundel, 20 miles NNW. of Brighthelmstone, and 36 nearly S. of London. Market on Saturday, and a monthly market for cattle (for which it has a patent) on the last Tuesday.

Horsham, St. Faith's, Norfolk. *Horsheath*, Cambridgesh. near Linton. This part of the county abounds with melilot, the seeds of which mix so much with corn, in their lands, that it gives a very disagreeable taste to their bread. *Horshill*, or *Hossel*, Surry. *Horsingbrook*, Essex, NE. of Tilbury. *Horsington*, Lincolnsh. SW. of Horncastle. *Horsington*, Somersetsh. 4 miles from Wincaunton. *Horsley, Great* and *Little*, Essex, W. of Dedham. *Horsley*, Gloucestersh. 3 miles SW. of Hampton. *Horsley*, Northumberl. on the NW. side of Morpeth. *Horsley*, Staffordsh. near Pelshal. *Horsley Heath*, Staffordsh. in Tipton parish. Has potter's clay and a reddish earth, called slip, with which they paint the vessels made at Wednesbury. *Horsley*, or *Horksley*, Essex, W. of Dedham. *Horsley, East* and *West*, Surry, between Leatherhead and Guilford. *Horsley Woodhouse*, 4 miles from Derby. *Horsemunden*, Kent, on the W. side of the Medway, almost opposite to Goodhurst. *Horspark*, near Oxford. *Horsted*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Horsted*, Norfolk, SW. of Wursted. *Horsted, Cayns* and *Parva*, Sussex, E. of Cuckfield. *Horstow*, Lincolnsh. SW. of Barton on the Humber. *Horsyth*, Dorsetsh. near Cranbourn.

Hortland, in Kildare, Leinster.

Horton, Bucks, near Colebrook. *Horton*, Bucks, in the parishes of Edlesborough and Slapton. *Horton*, Chesh. SW. of Malpas. *Horton*, Dorsetsh. near More Crickel. A pottery is carried on here. *Horton*, Gloucestersh. near Chipping Sudbury. *Horton*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Horton*, Kent, near Farningham. *Horton*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Horton*, Northumberl. SE. of Morpeth. *Horton*, Oxfordsh. E. of Islip. *Horton*, Shropsh. near Wem. *Horton*, Shropsh. W. of Kingswood. *Horton*, Surry, near Epsom. *Horton*, Sussex, near Bramber. *Horton*, or *Horton Court*, Staffordsh. between Endon Water and the river Churnet. *Horton*, Wilts, in the parish of Bishop's Canning.

HORTON, a town of Nova Scotia, in Acadia, 35 miles W. of Halifax.

Horton Kirby, Kent, 4 miles from Dartford. *Horton Monks*, Kent, SW. of Eltham. *Horton Castle*, Northumberl. near Woller. *Horton Grange*, Northumberl. SE. of Morpeth. *Horton-on-Ribble*, Yorksh, W. Riding, N. of Settle. *Horton, Magna* and *Parva*, Yorksh. near Bradford. *Horwell*, Devonsh. on the Forton, W. of Crediton. *Horwood*, Devonsh. SW. of Barnstaple. *Horwood*, Gloucestersh. near Wickware.

HOSKINS, a town of N. Carolina.

Hospital, in Limerick, Munster.

Hospital, Kent, W. of Canterbury. *Hothersal*, Lancash. in Amounderness. *Hotherfield*, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Ashford. *Hothny*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the

Munnow in Monmouthshire. *Hot Wells*, about a mile below Bristol, on the Avon: they are of great purity, and much resorted to in consumptive cases. Here is also a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock, and supplies the cold bath. In St. Vincent's Rock, above the Wells, are found native crystals, well known under the name of Bristol stones.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the southern extremity of Africa, which extends N. by W. along the coast, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that Cape, in an ENE. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria Proper. There are no considerable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different tribes, or nations, governed by honquers, or chiefs, who live, like the Arabs, in huts, or portable houses, and remove their kraals, or villages, whenever the pasture becomes too bare for the subsistence of their cattle, and upon the natural and violent death of an inhabitant. The Hottentots of the Cape consist of a few paltry and miserable hordes, who have not even the power of choosing their own chief, and live, as they can, in different cantons of the colony; but the savage Hottentots, called, by way of derision, the *Jackall Hottentots*, far removed from the government of the Europeans, still preserve their original manners. The Hottentots, in general, are as tall as most Europeans, but more slender, and the hands and feet are small. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, somewhat resembling that of an European, who has the jaundice in a high degree; but this colour is not at all observable in the whites of the eyes. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffrees, and the Mozambiques. Their mouth is of the middling size; and they have, in general, the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to their shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. There is a volatility in their manner which shews an abundant flow of spirits, or a high enjoyment of animal life; in their intercourse with Europeans, they hardly stand still for a moment. In their mien, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities, which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit, as in their encounters with lions and other wild beasts. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward during the winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare. Another skin is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over, very copiously, with fat, in which there is mixed up a little soot, and this is never wiped off. They likewise perfume themselves with powder of herbs, with which they powder both the head and body, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest to that of the poppy mixed with spices. Some of them adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. The women cover themselves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. These are made of a prepared and well-greased skin, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of European women. The outermost is always the largest, measuring from about six inches to a foot over. This is likewise, generally, the finest and most showy, and is frequently adorned with glass beads, strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages. The nose, however, is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on their high days and holidays, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs; most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the almost universally-received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes; what they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward; they are rendered soft and pliable, by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are some of them of a circular, and some of an oblong shape, resembling a round bee-hive, or a vault; the ground-plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping, and crawling on all fours. The fire-place is in the middle,

and they sit, or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and, at the same time, the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up snug in his skin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his ease, in the midst of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or, perhaps, to light his pipe, or else, sometimes, to turn the steak he is broiling over the coals. The order of these huts, in a kraal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as soon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leather sack, the hairy side of which, being considered as the cleanest, is turned inward; so that the milk is never drank while it is sweet. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshiesman, or Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, and are averse to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are pursued, and sometimes exterminated, like wild beasts, or taken and made slaves of. Bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of them are entirely naked, but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off their backs in rags. Ignorant of agriculture, they are obliged to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are the larvæ of insects (the caterpillars from which butterflies are produced) the termites, or white ants, grasshoppers, snails, and spiders. With all these changes of diet, the Boshman is, nevertheless, frequently in want. When captured as a slave, he exchanges his meagre fare for the luxury of buttermilk, frumerty, or hasty pudding, and sometimes becomes fat in a few weeks. This good living, however, is soon embittered by the grumbling of his master and mistress, and he must frequently bear, perhaps, a few curses or blows, for neglect and indolence. Disliking labour, and, from his corpulency, become less capable of bearing it, he now pines after his former uncontrouled and wandering life, which he generally endeavours to regain by escaping. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange river, have huts superior to those of the generality of Hottentots; they are loftier, and thatched with grass; and are furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is, in the highest degree, wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains: and, in this manner, it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed, and putrified by the sun. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they present themselves to view. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows, the same as the other Hottentots. Though one small hut contains the whole family, and all are obliged to repose together, they are chaste in their manners. Severe in their jurisprudence, they punish murder, adultery, and robbery with death. From the observance of dancings or rejoicings at the full and change of the moon, they appear to be idolatrous. The country possessed by the Dutch is of pretty considerable extent, comprehending, not only the large tract, between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country farther E. beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The coast of this country abounds in bays and capes; it is naturally mountainous and barren; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it not only produces a sufficiency of the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also of refreshments for all the European ships that touch here. In the interior parts, however, the soil is astonishingly fertile and productive. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter; and the dry one, or summer. The first begins with our spring; the latter when our summer ends. In the damp season, the Cape is much subject to fogs; and from the middle of the wet monsoon, it rains almost continually till summer: the weather is cold, raw, and unpleasant; but never more rigorous than autumn in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickness of half-a-crown, and, as soon as the sun appears, the ice is dissolved. The Cape is rarely visited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn

of

of the seasons. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes; giraffes, or camelopardalises; the gemsbock, or chamois, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long, sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to flocks of sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse-colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large, twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; panthers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable: the double-horned rhinoceros; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep; and a peculiar species of sheep, which are covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird, which builds its curious nest in the mimosa tree, where it forms a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof several hundred or a thousand birds. The termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood, as in the E. Indies, but only to the grass, the destruction of which they occasion, by raising a number of hills, which impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentot, eat them; and this food is found to be far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are six species about the Cape; namely, the horned snake, about 18 inches long, the most poisonous of them all; the kouse band, or garter snake, about the same length, dangerous to travellers, on account of resembling the soil so much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow snake, which differs in colour only from the hooded snake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their size and bright yellow colour, renders it easy to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, so called from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference: the spring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet black, with white spots; and the night snake, more beautiful than any of the others, about 20 inches long, very thin, belted with black, red, and yellow, and when near, at night, has the appearance of fire. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 degrees S. lat. and is bounded on the W. S. and E. by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all explored.

Hotton, Leic. NE. of Loughborough.

Hou, a town of Egypt, situated on the left bank of the Nile, 28 miles S. of Girge.

Houangcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, 580 miles SSE. of Pekin.

Hoval, or Oualo, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, extending about 90 miles from E. to W. and 18 from N. to S. The soil is fertile in maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton; the meadows feed great numbers of large and small cattle, whose flesh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds are in the greatest number and variety; and the forests abound with palm trees.

Houat, an island on the coast of France, 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and about 10 miles NE. of Belle Isle.

Houdain, a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais, 6 miles S. of Bethune.

Houdan, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on the river Vegre, 10 miles S. of Mantes.

Hough, Ches. near Namptwich. *Hough-on-the-Mount*, Lincolns. near Grantham. *Hougham*, and *Little Hougham*, Kent, near Dover. *Hough End*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Houghton-on-the-Spring*, Durham, near Finchale. *Houghton*, Cumb. in Stanwix parish. *Houghton*, Norfolk, near Harpley. It is noted for its most noble house and park. *Houghton*, Nott. on the Idel, 2 miles W. of Tuxford. *Houghton*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Tickhill. *Houghton*, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Houghton*, Derb. SE. of Bolsover. *Houghton*, Hunt. on the Ouse, W. of St. Ives. *Houghton*, Yorks. NW. of Pontefract. *Houghton*, on the river Nen, S. of Northampton. *Houghton*, Northumberl. near Chollerton. *Houghton*, Shrops. near Bilsden. *Houghton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Houghton*, Linc. on the Witham, S. of Grantham. *Houghton*, Shrops. near Shefnal. *Houghton*, Norfolk, SW. of Great Walsingham. *Houghton*, Northumb. S. of the Picts' Wall, near Heddon. *Houghton-Chapel*, Lanc. N. of Leigh. *Houghton Conquest*, Bedf. N. of Ampthill. *Houghton, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. near Barnesley. *Houghton King's*, Bedfords. N. of Dunstable. *Houghton, Long*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Houghton Tower*, Lancas. on the Derwin, between Blackburn and Preston. *Hoveningham*, or *Hovingham*, Yorks. W. of New Malton. *Houlford*, Somers. near Alfoxton. *Houlsby*, Linc. on the Bane, N. of Horncastle. *Houlston*, Norf. near Saxlingham Thorp. *Houlston*, Wilts, near Ambresbury.

Houlsworthy, a town of Devonshire,

shire, situated on the river Tamer, and borders of Cornwall, 12 miles SW. of Biddeford, and 215 from London. Market on Saturday.

Houlton-on-the-Hill, Norf. 3 miles SE. of Swaffham. *Houlton-in-the-Clay*, Linc. S. of Great Grimsby. *Hound*, Hants, between Southampton and Tichfield Bay. About 2 miles below, pleasantly situated on the Southampton river, is Netley Abbey, founded by King Henry III. in 1239. Part of the chapel, which appears to have been once an elegant building, is still standing, though greatly defaced. *Houndenen*, Shrops. near Clebury. *Hound Hill*, Staff. near Draycot. *Houndsfield*, Derbys. in the parish of Dronfield.

*Hounslow, a town of Middlesex, situated on the great western road, on a branch of the Coln, 10 miles W. of London. It belongs to two parishes, the N. side of the street to Heston, and the S. to Isleworth. On its heath, which is noted for horse-races and robberies, are some powder-mills. Market on Thursday.

Hou Quang, a province in the interior of China, having Honan to the N. and Kianguan and Kiangsi to the E. It contains 15 cities of the first rank, and 65 of the second and third, and is mostly a champaign country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is a plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the soil produces all sorts of grain and fruits. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, tutenague, wax, and such an extensive variety of other commodities, that it is commonly called the magazine of the empire.

Hourne, Surry, between Gatton and E. Grinstead. *Houses*, Cumb. near S. Tyne, SE. of Kirkhaugh. *Housesteads*, Northumb. near Chester and Busy Gap. It is noted for the ruins of Roman altars and statues, which have been dug up here in great quantities. From it is the best view of the Roman Wall. On Chapel Hill, near it, the Romans had a temple, where fragments of Doric capitals have been found, with many broken columns and several altars: and in an adjoining field, remain the visible foundations of streets and buildings. *House, West*, Essex, near Billericay. *How*, Norf. W. of Loddon. *Howarby*, Linc. E. of Thongcaster. *Howbern*, Yorks. W. Riding, N. of Temple Brough. *Howborn*, Northumb. NW. of Belford. *Howcaple*, Heref. N. of Ross, near the Wye. *Howcourt*, Sussex, S. of Stening.

Howden, a large town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for being the birth-place, or residence, of the historian Roger de Hoveden, or Howden. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and is seated on the N. side of the Ouse, not far from its confluence with the Derwent, and other large rivers, 23 miles W. of of Hull, 16 SE. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday: Fairs on the second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2.

Howden Dyke, near Howden: here is a ferry over the Ouse. *Howden Park*, Yorks. between Skipton and Bradford. *Howden Panns*, Northumb. near Shields *Howden Price*, Yorks. near Hull. *Howe*, Yorks. near Old Malton. *Howe*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Skipton Bridge, over the Ouse. *Howell*, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Howes*, Northumb. near Walls End and Newcastle. *Howey*, Radnors. *How End*, Herts, N. of Kempton. *Howfield*, Kent, near Reculver. *Howfield*, E. of Chester. *Howgate Castle*, Shrops. NW. of Brown Clee Hill. *Howgil*, Westm. on the Lune, S. of Langdale. *Howgil*, Cumberl. near Whitehaven. The coal pits are carried here a great way under the sea; and the best coals obtained that are shipped from the port of Whitehaven. *Howgil Castle*, Westmorl. N. of Appleby, on the river Burnibeck, near the Eden, and a little N. of the Maiden Way. The walls of great part of this structure are near 11 feet thick; and underneath it are vaults and cellars arched over with stone. *Howgrave*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Skipton Bridge, over the Ouse. *Howick*, Monm. N. of Chepstow. *Howick*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick, where an old tower, noticed by Leland, yet exists, and is kept in good repair. *Howker*, Lanc. SW. of Cartmel. *Howland, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorshire, S. of Barnesley. *Howle*, Lanc. between Eccleston and the Ribble. *Howlets*, Kent, SW. of Beaksbourn. *Howley Hall*, Yorks. near Wakefield. *Howly*, a river in Ches. which runs into the Pever, below Wyningham. *Hown*, Yorks. S. of Huthersfield. *Howrigg*, Cumb. in Westward parish. *Howsham*, Linc. near Glandford Bridge. *Howsham*, Yorks. E. Riding, on the Derwent, NW. of Malton. *Howtel*, Northumb. near Woller.

Howth, or Hoath Head, a promontory, forming the NE. boundary of the Bay of Dublin. It is a peninsula, the shores of which are rocky and precipitous. It was formerly covered with oaks, and was a seat of the Druids; one of their altars still remains, in a sequestered valley, on on the E. side of the hill. The village of Howth is about 7 miles NE. from the metropolis. On the top of the hill there is a light-house; and a few harbours, on its shores, are resorted to by small craft.

Howthorp, Linc. SE. of Boothby Pannel. *Howton*, Dorset. NE. of Middleton. *Howton*, Heref. near Wormbridge, on the Wye, or a branch of it. *Howtongill Chapel*, Yorks. W. Riding, NE. of Settle. *Howton-in-the-Moor*, Linc. NW. of Binbrook.

Hoxham,

Hoxham, Devonshire, near Poltimore. *Hoxon*, Suffolk, on the river Waveney, N. of Eye. Here Edmund, king of the East Angles, was bound to a tree, and shot to death with arrows by the pagan Danes, because he would not renounce the Christian religion. A monastery was afterwards erected here to his memory.

HOXTER, a small town in Westphalia, belonging to the Abbey of Corvey, from which it is distant 3 miles NW.

Hoxton, or *Hogsdon*, Midd. a populous hamlet in Shoreditch parish, near Moorfields.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, situated between the island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithnessshire. It is about 11 miles long, and more than 3 broad. On this island, besides the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a seamark, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, supposed to be a species of the penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes. The person employed in taking the young is usually let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In this island too, in a gloomy valley, is an entire stone, 36 feet long, and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic Stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone: it is supposed to have been once the habitation of a hermit. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 3. 20. W.

HOYA, a town, and sandy, heathy county of Westphalia, (yet with some good meadows, pastures, and arable land,) subject to Hanover, since 1705, except a small part which belongs to Hesse Cassel. It is about 32 miles long and 29 broad, and contains 17 small towns, besides the capital (which is situated on the Weser, 24 miles SSE. of Bremen) and 54 parishes.

HOYER, a town of Sleswick, celebrated for its oyster fishery. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, 4 miles W. of Tundern.

Hoyland, High, Yorks. W. Riding, in Wentworth parish. *Hoyland, Swain*, Yorks. NW. of Barnesley.

HRADISCH, a town, capital of a circle of Moravia, celebrated for its excellent wines and fruits. It is situated on the river Moraw, 30 miles SSE. of Olmutz.

HUA, or KAHUA, a large town, the capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs, and they wear their nails very long. There are a few Christians here. Lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 105. 5. E.

HUAHEINE, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 leagues from Otaheite, and 8 in compass, with a commodious, but small, harbour, on the W. coast, called Owharra, affording good anchorage, in 18 fathoms water, and sheltered from all winds. It is separated by a deep gulf into two peninsulas, united by an isthmus, which is overflowed by the sea in high tides. Its surface is hilly and uneven. Lat. 16. 44. S. lon. 151. 1. W.

Hubberham, Yorks. W. Riding, NE. of Settle.

* *Hubberston*, in Pembrokeshire, situated on a creek of Milford Haven. It is the station of the Packet to Waterford, in Ireland.

Hubberstow, Devons. on the coast, near the mouth of the river Taw, where Hubba, the Dane, was cut off by the West Saxons.

HUBERT, ST. a town of Luxemburg.

Huckam, Devonshire, SE. of Newton Bushel. *Hucket*, or *Huckle*, Bucks, near Ailesbury. *Hucking*, Kent, in Hollingbourn parish. *Hucklescot*, 4 miles E. of Gloucester. *Hucklescot*, Leicesters. SE. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Hunklow, Great* and *Little*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Hucknal*, N. of Nottingham. *Huckney*, or *Hall Hucknal*, Derbys. near Mansfield, in Nottinghams. *Huckslow Forest*, Shropshire, about Stiperston's Hill.

* HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, which has risen to consequence within this century. It is a sort of mart for narrow cloths, fine and coarse, fine broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c. and is situated on the Calder, amid barren moors, 25 miles NE. of Manchester, 42 SW. of York, and 189 NNW. of London. Its market is on Tuesday, when the cloth is exposed to sale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-staplers attend from a considerable distance.

Huddington, Worc. SE. of Droitwich. *Huddleskew*, Cumb. between Penrith and Kirkhaugh. *Huddleston*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Skirbyrn, is famous for a quarry of stone, reckoned the finest in England. When first dug out, it is soft, but hardens by lying in the air. King Henry VII.'s chapel, at Westminster, was mostly built of the stone fetched from hence. *Hude*, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees at Middleton, 7 miles above Barnard Castle. *Hudhay*, Lanc. near Haslengden. *Hudnal*, Herts, in Elesborough parish.

HUDSON, a town of New York, now a peopled, industrious, flourishing, trading spot, on which are erected upwards of 200 dwelling houses, bordering spacious streets, and peopled by more than 1800 souls; on which several public buildings, convenient stores, commodious wharfs, and suitable out-houses are built; on which there are two covered rope-walks, spermaceti works, one of the best distilleries in America, and

on which mechanics of every kind are collected; yet, in the autumn of 1783, was nothing better than a mere farm, where the solitary husbandman passed some time twice in a season. No place in America, except Baltimore, in Maryland, presents a more obvious instance of commercial enterprise and progressive increase, than this town, which is surrounded by an extensive back country. Hudson is seated on the E. side of the river of that name, 30 miles S. of Albany, and 130 N. of New York.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, lying between 51 and 67 deg. of N. latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW. passage to the S. Sea, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name: and coasted a great part of it. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him, and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never more heard of; but the ship, and the rest of the men returned home. Other attempts toward a discovery were also made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a Captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; and a Captain Christopher attempted farther discoveries in 1761. But besides these, and the late voyages, which satisfy us that we must not look for a passage on this side of the latitude 67 degrees north, we are indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company for a journey by land, which throws much additional light on this matter, by affording what may be called demonstration, how much farther north, at least in some parts of their voyage, ships must go, before they can pass from one side of America to the other. The northern Indians who come down to the company's factories to trade, had brought to the knowledge of our people a river, which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper Mine River. The company being desirous of examining into this matter with precision, directed a young gentleman in their service, of the name of Hearne, to proceed over land, under the convoy of those Indians, for that river; which he had orders to survey, if possible, quite down to its exit into the sea, to make observations for fixing the latitudes and longitudes, and to bring home maps and drawings, both of it and the countries through which he should pass. Accordingly, Mr. Hearne, set out from Prince of Wales Fort, on Churchill River, on the 7th of December, 1770, and, on the 13th of June following, reached the Copper Mine River, but found it all the way, even to its exit into the sea, encumbered with shoals and falls. The tide being then out, seemed, by the edges of the ice, to rise about 12 or 14 feet, entering it over a dry flat of the shore. This rise, on account of the falls, will carry the tide but a little way within the river's mouth, so that the water in it had not the least brackish taste. He was, nevertheless, sure of the place it emptied itself into being the sea, or a branch of it, by the quantity of whale and seal skins which the Eskimaux had at their tents; and also by the number of seals which he saw upon the ice. The sea, at the river's mouth was full of islands and shoals, as far as he could see by the assistance of a pocket telescope; and the ice was not yet broken up, but thawed away only for about three quarters of a mile from the shore, and for a little way round the islands and shoals which lay off the river's mouth. But he had the most extensive view of the sea when he was about 8 miles up the river; from which station, the extreme parts of it bore NW. by W. and NE. It appears from the map, which Mr. Hearne constructed of this singular journey, that the mouth of the Copper Mine River lies in lat. 72. N. and lon. 25. W. from Churchill River; that is about 119 W. of Greenwich. Mr. Hearne's journey back, from the Copper Mine River to Churchill River, lasted till June 30th, 1772; so that he was absent almost a year and seven months. The country lying round Hudson's Bay on the W. and SW. is called New N. and New S. Wales. The extensive peninsula to the E. of it is called Labrador, or New Britain. The entrance of the Bay from the ocean, after leaving Cape Farewell and Davis' Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the N. and Button's Isles on the S. forming the eastern extremity of the straits, distinguished by the name of its first discoverer. The vast countries that surround Hudson's Bay, abound with animals, whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and for planting the country; and they have acted under it ever since, with great benefit to themselves, but little comparative advantage

tage to the kingdom at large. Of late years, however, the fur trade, from the inland parts, has been carried on to a much greater extent than it was before. This has been chiefly occasioned by the interference of the Canada traders, who had effectually supplanted the company on the sea-shore, supplying the natives with every conveniency for war and domestic uses. This induced the company, in 1773, to begin their inland voyages, and now the Canadians, from Canada, and the Europeans, from Hudson's Bay, frequently meet together. The servants of the company, however, imported principally from the Orkney Isles, having ingratiated themselves into the confidence of the natives, from their prudent, proper behaviour, and incorruptible honesty, have evidently the advantage of trade on their side. They consequently export a greater quantity of furs (in proportion to the goods imported), and these in better preservation and more valuable. They employ 4 ships, and about 130 seamen, and have several forts; namely, Prince of Wales' Fort, Churchill River; York Fort, Nelson River; New Severn; and Albany; which are all seated on the WSW. side of the Bay.

Hudson's River, one of the finest rivers in N. America, rising in a mountainous country, in the NE. part of the state of New York, about half way between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudson, and proceeds, in a southerly direction, almost its whole course, to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters at York Bay, 10 miles S. of New York, after a course of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for sloops of 70 or 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

Hudson's Straits, the narrow sea between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, N. of Labrador.

Hudswell, Yorks. S. of Richmond Moor. *Huelsfield*, Glouc. in Lydney parish.

Huen, a fertile island of the Baltic, in the Sound, subject to Sweden since the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It has only one village, containing about 50 houses. This island was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, with a castle called Uranienburg, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

Huesca, an ancient and considerable town of Arragon, with an university. It is situated on the Isuela, 27 miles NNE. of Saragossa.

Huescar, a town of Granada.

Hueta. See Gueta.

Hugget, Yorks. E. Riding, E. of Wilton. *Hugh*, Northumberland, near Stannington. *Hughford*, Shrops. near Munslow. *Huscot*, Northamp. near Towcester. *Hulcot*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Hull*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Hull*, Worc. near Bockleton parish.

Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, a large, closely-built, well-paved, and exceedingly populous town, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a river called the Hull, which rises not far from Driffield, and here enters the river Humber. Its commerce has been constantly increasing so much of late years, that it is now probably become the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. By the late inland navigations, it has also a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade, also, for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. The harbour is chiefly artificial, consisting of a dock, the largest in the kingdom (finished in 1778), with which the river communicates, and in which 800 ships may ride safely and conveniently. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange, and a town-hall. The grand stone bridge, over the river, to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. It is 36 miles SE. of York, and 173 N. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Hullased, Gloucesters. in Coates parish. *Hullavington*, Wilts, between Castlecomb and Malmesbury. *Hullbridge*, Essex, on the Crouch, W. of Wallfleet. *Hullend*, Herts, N. of Standon. *Hullingwick*, Herefordshire, SW. of Bromyard. *Hulm*, or *Holm's Chapel*, Ches. in Sandbach parish, near Warrington. *Hulme Church*, and *Hulme Wakefield*, Ches. between Congleton and Northwich.

Hulst, a small, but ancient, and strongly-fortified town, of Dutch Flanders, with 12 dependent villages. It is situated among marshes, on a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, 16 miles NNE. of Ghent.

HUMBER, a river formed by the junction of the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean between Spurn Head and Saltfleet.

Humber, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominster. *Humberstone*, 2 miles N. by E. of Leicester. *Humberstone*, Lincolns. SE. of Grimsby. *Humberton*, Yorks. N. of Boroughbridge. *Humbledon*, Northumb. near Woller. Here is an intrenchment called Green Castle; and on Humbledon Hugh, a circular intrenchment, with a large barrow. The sides of the hill are cut into terraces, 20 feet wide, formed with great exactness, one above another. In the plain below is a stone pillar, denoting the ground where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, in the reign of Henry IV. were defeated, on Holyrood Day, by Henry, lord Percy, and George, earl of March. *Humbleton*, Yorks. near Burton Constable. *Humby*, Linc. by Lincoln Heath.

HUME, a town of S. Carolina.

Hummington, Wilts, SW. of Salisbury.

HUMMOCH, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch E. India Company. The natives resemble the Malays, both in appearance and disposition, but speak the same language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. But their principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanao. Lat. 5. 27. N. lon. 125. 12. E.

HUMOL'S TOWN, a town of Pennsylvania.

Huncote, Lanc. near Haslingden. *Huncote*, on the Soar, SW. of Leinster. *Hunderton*, near Hereford. *Hundleby*, Linc. near Spilsby. *Hundon*, Staff. on the NW. side of Clare. *Hundred*, Berks, in Chesham parish. *Hundred House*, Worc. near Woodbury and Aberley Hills.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Oels, in Silesia.

HUNDSMARCK, a town of Stiria, situated on the Muehr.

Hunfleet, or *Hunsleet*, Yorks. on the S. bank of the Aire, almost opposite Leeds. It has long been eminent for clothiers.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Moravia and the circle of Austria; on the N. and NE. by Poland; on the E. by Walachia, Transylvania, and part of Moldavia; and on the S. by Servia and the river Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia and Croatia. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary, in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, Walachia, and other countries. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theisse, Temes, Leitha, Raab, Waag, Gran, and Maros. The air in the southern parts is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, whether male or female; and the established religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with minerals and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

* HUNGERFORD, formerly called INGLEFORD CHARNHAM STREET, a town of Berks, seated on the river Kennet, which separates it from Wilts, 9 miles W. of Newbury, and 64 W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Hungerford, Shropshire, SE. of Church Stretton. *Hungerhill*, N. and S. Dorsets. near Wareham, on the banks of the Frome, noted for tobacco-pipe clay. There are two of this name, distinguished by N. and S. opposite each other. *Hungerhill*, Yorks. W. Riding, W. of Topcliff. *Hungershall*, Kent, S. of Tunbridge. *Hungerton*, Leicesters. N. of Billesdon. *Hungroad*, Somersets. an anchoring place in the Avon, below Bristol.

HUNGRY HILL, a lofty, steep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munster. It is at least 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay, and near its summit is a large lake, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNINGEN, a small, but handsome, and regularly fortified town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, seated on the river Rhine, 5 miles N. of Basle.

Hunkington, E. of Shrewsbury. *Hunmanby*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Filey Bay, 11 miles S. of Scarborough, and about 2 from the sea. It exceeds the size of common villages, and has a market on Tuesday, if not disused. *Hunnily*, Warwicks. near Kenilworth. *Huningham*, NW. of Norwich. *Hunington*, Lincolns. NE. of Grantham. *Hunington*, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth. *Hunscote*, Warw. in the parish of Hampton-upon-Avon. *Hunsdon*, Herts, N. of Hodsdon. It stands in a fine, gravelly soil, and good air, near the conflux of

of the Lea and Stort, *Hunshaw*, Devons. NE. of Torrington. *Hunshelf*, Yorkshire, NW. of Rotherham. *Hunsinger*, Yorks. SE. of Knaresborough. *Hunsley House*, Yorkshire, between N. Cave and Beverley. *Hunstanton*, Norfolk, nearly S. of St. Edmund's Cape, on the shore of the Washes. It was, at first, a royal tower only, built by St. Edmund, who retired to it for near a year, that he might get the book of Psalms by heart. *Hunsterworth*, Durham, N. of Stanhope, has lead mines. *Hunston*, Suffolk, N. of Wulpot. *Hunston*, Sussex, between Appledrum and Pegham. *Hunston*, Sussex, near Parkham. *Hunsworth*, Yorks. S. of Bradford.

HUNTER'S TOWN, a town of Pennsylvania.

Huntild, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Halesworth. *Huntingford*, Glouc. in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge. *Huntingford*, Glouc. in Berkeley parish.

* HUNTINGDON, called by the Saxons HUNTER'S DOWN, the county town of Huntingdonshire, has 2 churches, several good inns, a handsome market-place, and a good grammar-school. It was once very large, having 15 churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to 4, and now to 2; and it is still a populous trading place. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome, stone bridge, leading to Godmanchester, on the great N. road, 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 65 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

HUNTINGDON, a town of Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonshire, on the NE. and E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the S. by a part of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. It extends 22 miles from N. to S. and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contain 5 market-towns, 78 parishes, 279 villages, about 8220 houses, and upwards of 49,000 inhabitants. The borders of the Ouse, which flows across the SE. part, consist of fertile and very beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are finely varied in their surface, fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took its rise. The NE. part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn; and, in the midst of them are shallow pools, abounding with fish. The largest of these is a lake of considerable size, called Whittlesea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and they fatten abundance of cattle.

Huntington, near Chester. *Huntington*, Heref. S. of Kyneton. *Huntington*, Staffords. near Cankwood. *Huntington*, Yorks. near Stockton-Moor. *Huntisham*, Heref. near Ross. *Huntley*, Gloucesters. 5 miles NE. of Dean, and 7 from Gloucester. *Huntley*, Staff. NE. of Draycot. *Hunton*, Hants, E. of Andover. *Hunton*, Kent, SW. of Maidstone. *Hunton*, Yorks. near Constable Burton. *Hunt's Court*, Glouces. near Badworth. *Huntsham*, Devonshire, SE. of Bampton.

HUNTSPIL, Somersetshire, a small town seated at the mouth of the river Parret, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater.

Huntworth, Somers, near Bridgewater. *Huntyton*, Shropshire, near Wrekin Hill. *Hunwick*, Durham, on the Wear, near Bishop's Auckland, has medicinal springs. *Hunworth*, Norfolk, S. of Holt.

HURDWAR, a town of Delhi, in the northern part, on the Himmaleh, near the W. coast of the Ganges, on the borders of Thibet. It is 86 miles nearly N. of the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. lon. 78. 15. E.

Hurlers, Cornw. a remarkable heap of stones, SW. of Launceston. *Hurlstone*, Cheshire, NW. of Namptwich. *Hurley*, Berks, on the Thames, 4 miles from Maidenhead, in the Oxford-road. *Hurley*, Warw. near Kingsbury. *Hurlston Hall*, Lancashire, N. of Ormskirk.

HURON, a lake of North America, between 80 and 85 deg. W. lon. and 43 and 46 N. lat. It communicates with Lake Michigan by the Straits of Michillmackinac; with the Lake Superior by the Straits of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie by the Straits of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, and its circumference about 1000 miles. It contains many islands and bays, and abounds in fish, particularly trout and sturgeon. On its banks are found prodigious quantities of land cherries.

Hurry, Yorks. N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk. *Hursley*, Hants, near Winchester. *Hurst*, Berks, near Twiford. *Hurst*, Kent, SE. of Ashford. *Hurst*, Glouces. in Lidney parish. *Hurst*, Gloucesters. in Slimbridge. *Hurst*, Northumb. near Newbiggin. *Hurst*, Shrops. near Cause Castle. *Hurst*, Sussex, near Burwash and Rotherbridge. *Hurst*, Sussex, N. of Horsham. *Hurst*, Warw. near Stonely Abbey.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hants, not far from Lymington, of stone, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots a mile and a half into the sea, towards the Isle of Wight, from which it is the shortest distance, being only 2 miles. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

* *Hurst Green*, Sussex. *Hurstmonceaux*, Sussex, among woods, between Hailsham and Ashburnham. *Hurstoneshay*, Dorsets. near Bridport. *Hurst Pierpont*, Sussex, NW. of Lewes, near Twineham. *Hurstwood*, Lancas. 4 miles from Warrington. *Hurton*, Hants, NE. of Christchurch. *Hurworth*, Durham, SE. of Darlington, by the Tees.

Hus, a town of Moldavia, situated on the Pruth, 70 miles SW. of Bender.

Husborn Prior, Hants, SW. of Whitchurch. *Husborn Tarrant*, Hants, N. of Andover.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S. side of the river Nerbuduah, and on the frontiers of Nagpour, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. Some maps, however, place it in the Candeish country. It is 140 miles NW. of the city of Nagpour, and 120 NE. of Burrampour. Lat. 22. 42. N. lon. 77. 54. E.

Hussington Grange, Derbyshire, NW. of Ashborne. *Husthwaite*, Yorkshire, N. of Easingwold.

Husum, a sea-port of Sleswick, trading in beer, cattle and horses. It is situated on the W. coast, 18 miles W. of Sleswick.

Huswedon, Staff. in Chartley parish. *Hutham*, Yorks. near North Cave. *Huthwate*, Cumb. near Cockermouth, up the Derwent. *Hutt*, Lanc. SE. of Liverpool.

Hutton, a town of Berwickshire, 5 miles W. of Berwick.

Hutton, Cumb. near Hesket Newmarket. *Hutton*, Essex, near Brentwood. *Hutton*, Lancas. near Langton Chapel. *Hutton*, Lanc. E. of the Ken Sands. *Hutton*, Somers. NW. of Axbridge. *Hutton*, Yorks. SW. of Gisborough. *Hutton*, Yorks. N. of Kirkby Moreside. *Hutton Bonvile*, Yorks. near Northallerton. *Hutton Bushel*, Yorks. near Scarborough. *Hutton Conyers*, Yorks. near the Wisk, NW. of Northallerton. *Hutton Cranswick*, Yorks. NW. of Frodlingham. *Hutton Hall*, Cumberl. near the river Caude and Rose Castle. *Hutton in the Hay*, Westm. W. of Kirkby Lonsdale. *Hutton Henry*, Durh. NW. of Hartlepool. *Hutton John*, Cumberl. in Graystock parish. *Hutton Juxta Rudby*, Yorks. S. of Yarum. *Hutton Long Villiers*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Greatabridge. *Hutton Managers*, Yorkshire, NE. of Boroughbridge. *Hutton Mary*, Dorsets. near Sturminster Newton. *Hutton, Old and New*, Westm. near Kendal. *Hutton Roof*, Westmorl. N. of Kirkby Lonsdale, near Casterton. *Hutton Sand*, Yorkshire, W. of Thirsk. *Hutton Sesay*, Yorkshire, NW. of Easingwold. *Huxley*, 4 miles SE. of Chester.

Huy, a fortified town of Liege, situated on the Maese, which divides it into two parts, and over which it has an elegant bridge, built in a superior manner, in 1714, 12 miles SSW. of the city of Liege. It was formerly fortified, but its fortifications were destroyed by the Dutch, in 1718, when they surrendered it to the bishop.

Hyde, a county of N. Carolina.

Hyde, Berks, in Denchworth parish. *Hyde*, Dorsets. between Bere and Wareham. *Hyde*, Warw. on the borders of Leic. and in Hinckley parish. *Hyde Abbey*, Hants, near Winchester, first erected in the year 901, by Alfred, king of the West Saxons. It was the burial place of several Anglo-Saxon princes. Little now remains of this ancient and noble edifice, but a gateway and some fragments of walls. *Hyde Farm*, Gloucestershire, a hamlet to Guiting Temple.

Hydrabad, a very large city of Hindostan, capital of the province of Golconda, or Hydrabad, and at this time of the Deccan. It is supposed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and is seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 270 miles NNW. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12. lon. 78. 51. E.

Hydrabad, a fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of the Mahometan prince of that country, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of the city of Nusserpour. Lat. 25. 29. N. lon. 69 30. E.

Hylderthorp, Yorks. about a mile S. of Burlington, near the sea. *Hyle Lake*, Chesh. between the mouths of the Dee and Mersey, where outward bound ships often wait for a wind. *Hylton*, Shrops. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Hymsworth*, Yorks. S. of Pontefract. *Hyndal*, Sussex, SE. of Ashdown Forest. *Hyndborn*, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Lune, near Hornby Castle. *Hyndley*, Northumb. S. of Biwell Castle. *Hyne Cheap*, Sussex, in Ashdown Forest. *Hyneheath*, Shrops. SE. of Wem. *Hynniton*, Shrops. between Broseley and Hatton. *Hynton*, Glouc. S. of Evesham. *Hynton*, Northamp. SW. of Brackley.

Hypolite, St. a small town in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 14 miles NW. of Nismes; also a town in the department of the Doubs, 4 miles ENE. of Besançon; and a town in the department of the Aveiron, 24 miles N. of Rhodez.

Hyrst, Linc. in Axholm Isle. *Hysham*, W. of Lancaster. *Hythe*, Somersets. near Chedder. *Hythe*, or *Hyth*, near Colchester, and the harbour of that town.

* Hythe, a town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly four parishes; but its harbour having been choked up, it has now but one. There is a very remarkable pile of dry bones in this town, 28 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 8 high;

high; they are preserved in a vault under the church, like books in a library, and consist of several thousand heads, arms, legs, thigh-bones, &c. some very gigantic; and appear by an inscription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle near this place, prior to the Norman conquest. It is 9 miles SW. of Dover, and 68 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

JAAR, a river of Liege, which passes by Tongres, and falls into the Maes at Maestricht.

JAALONS, a town in the department of the Marne, 9 miles W. of Chalons.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Teschen, in Silesia, situated on the river Elsa, 11 miles SSE. of Teschen.

JACATRA, a country of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital.

JACCA, a very ancient city of Arragon, capital of a district, which includes near 200 towns and villages. It is situated on the river Arragon, 45 miles N. by E. of Saragossa.

JACI DI AQUILA, a sea-port of Sicily, situated on the eastern coast, between Catania and Tavorinina. Lon. 15. 26. E.

Jack Dyke, Yorkshire, SE. of Barnard Castle. *Jackman's Clyne*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

JACKSON'S BOROUGH, formerly called POUPON, a town of S. Carolina, 22 miles W. of Charleston.

JACKSON, PORT, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about 12 miles N. of Cape Banks, thought to be the finest harbour in the world. The capes, at its entrance, which is less than 2 miles across, are high, perpendicular cliffs, and within, it gradually expands into a noble basin, with soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, a greater number than ever were assembled at one station. Ships may lie in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms within 50 yards of the shore, and the channel, (the surface of which is as smooth as a fish pond) has mostly 15 fathoms, gradually shoaling farther up. It runs, chiefly in a western direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at least a hundred small coves, formed by narrow necks of land, the projections of which afford complete shelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fish in the harbour, most of which are unknown in England, besides oysters, cockles, and other shell-fish.

Jacobstow, Cornwall, NE. of Halfdrunken Downs.

JAEN, a district of Spain, extending 60 miles from N. to S. and nearly as much from E. to W. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Castile, and is now included in the government of Andalusia. It has La Mancha on the N. Cordova on the W. and Granada on the S.: produces corn, wine, oil, excellent fruits, and very fine silk; and its mountains afford mines of lead, copper, and silver.

JAEN, a tolerably large city of Andalusia, capital of a province of the same name. It is situated on a small river. which soon after runs into the Guadalquiver, 36 miles N. of Granada, and 45 E. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 53. N. lon. 3. 40. W.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a government of S. America, in the audience of Quito, containing some gold mines, which are abandoned. The climate is mild, and the soil produces all the necessaries of life in abundance. The culture of tobacco forms the principal business of the inhabitants. Rain is frequent. Its capital, of the same name, contains about 4000 inhabitants, among which are but few Spanish families, and is 330 miles NNE. of Lima.

JAFA, a country of Arabia, N. of Aden, and W. of Hadramaut. It is fertile, and abounds, particularly, in coffee. It is governed by 3 sovereign princes, or chiefs.

JAFFA, an ancient, decayed town of Asia, on the coast of Palestine, formerly called JOPPA. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is destroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c. pay for permission to visit the Holy Land. The whole coast, from hence to Damietta, in Egypt, is entirely desert and wild, without a single port. It is 38 miles NW. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 45. N. lon. 35. 55. E.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port of Ceylon, at the N. end of that island, and 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch export hence great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lat. 9. 47. N. lon. 80. 45. E.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindostan, and circar of Rajamundry. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, close to the shore, and a few miles to the E. of the Lake Chilka. It is a shapeless mass of building, and no otherwise remarkable than as an excellent sea-mark for

for vessels sailing in the Bay of Bengal, and as one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 85. 40. E.

Jagerndorf, or Kornowitz, a fortified town, capital of a province of Silesia, subject to Prussia. It is situated on the Oppa, 12 miles NW. of Troppau, and 10 W. of Ratibor.

Jaghire of the Carnatic, a tract of land, in the peninsula of Hindostan, subject to the English East-India Company. It extends along the Bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N. to Alemparvé on the S. and to Conjeveram on the W. being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland, in the widest part. The term Jaghire means a grant of land from the sovereign to a subject, revokable at pleasure, but generally a life-rent. It contains 2440 square miles, and its revenue is about 150,000l. per annum.

Jago, St. a large river of South America, in Peru. It falls into the S. Sea, about 150 miles NW. of Quito, in lat. 1. 20. N. after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton trees, palms, bamboos, &c.

Jago, St. one of the largest, most populous, best cultivated, and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It lies about 6 leagues westward of the Island of Mayo, and is about 60 miles in circumference. The people, in general, are black, or, at best, of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank. Cotton is produced in such abundance, in this island, that, besides the large quantities sent to the Brasils, and sold by the Portuguese to the other European nations, the natives are, in general, cloathed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which they make a wine, that is not contemptible; but as they are supplied with better by the European shipping, it has fallen into disrepute. The chief fruits of the island, besides a profusion of plantains, are citrons, lemons, oranges, musk, and water melons; limes, bananas, guavas, pomegranates, pompions, quinces, custard apples, papas, tamarinds, pine apples, cocoa-nuts, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. The animals are cows, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and black-faced, well-proportioned monkeys, with long tails. Of the feathered kind, there are cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens, both tame and wild, parroquets, parrots, pigeons, turtle doves, crab catchers, curlews, and a great variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. They have also some cedar trees, and plenty of Indian corn. It is, in general, very high land; but were it not for the continual rains in the time of the trava[illegible]s, which render it unpleasant, and unw[illegible]me to strangers, it would be as deli[illegible]u island as any in the world. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 30. W.

Jago, St. a sea-port town, capital of the Island of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd Islands; the residence of the governor, and see of a bishop. It consists of about 300 houses, a church, and a convent, all built of rough stone, and greatly superior, in respect of architecture and circumstances of convenience, to those of the other islands. It stands dispersed upon the declivity of 2 hills, between which there is a deep valley, about 200 yards wide, towards the sea, but gradually decreasing in breadth as it retires from the shore, in a triangular form, the coast making the base. In this valley, close by the sea, there is a kind of street, that runs parallel with the sea, across the valley, consisting of houses on both sides, that are watered by a rivulet which falls into a fine, sandy bay, where the sea is constantly smooth and even as glass. This forms a convenient watering-place for ships, though the entrance be, in a manner, blocked up (except to good pilots) by a chain of rocks. Near the landing place stands a small fort, almost level with the sea, in which is kept a constant guard, regularly relieved. On the very summit of the hill, behind the town, is another fort, well garrisoned, and mounted with heavy cannon. Besides the ships of other nations, which accidentally touch here, there are two Portuguese vessels which take it yearly in their way to Brasil. These vend among the inhabitants all kinds of European commodities, and take in exchange the principal manufacture of the Island, striped cotton, which they sell again to good advantage in the Brasils. Besides this, one ship comes directly from Portugal to take in a cargo of sugar, in exchange for the manufactures of Europe.

Jago, St. a considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes. Lat. 34. 10. S. lon. 71. 5. W.

Jago, St. the most ancient town of Cuba, on the S. coast, with a noble and commodious harbour. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on a river of the same name. Lat. 20. 15. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

Jago, St. a town of Papayan; also a town of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

Jago de los Cavalleros, a principal town of St. Domingo, seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lat. 19. 40. N. lon. 71. 20. W.

JAGO DEL ENTERO, ST. a town of Tucuman, S. America, the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province.

JAGO DE LAS VALLES, ST. a town of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, ST. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of the Island of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Corbe, and was once a populous place, but is now reduced to a small compass. Being an inland place, its trade is small, but several wealthy people reside here, living in a gay manner. It is seated near the SE. part of the island, about 7 miles NW. of Port Passage, on the Bay of Port Royal. Lat. 18. 6. N. lon. 76. 49. W.

JAGODNA, a town of Servia, seated on the river Moraw, 70 miles SE. of Belgrade.

JAICZA, a town of Bosnia, in Turkey.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the government of Petersburgh, seated on the river Jama, 12 miles NE. of Narva.

JAMAICA, an island of the W. Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, 37 miles S. of Cuba, and 50 W. of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length, and 42 where broadest. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains between 4 and 5,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills, which runs nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valleys as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with excellent fish of various kinds, not known in Europe; and they have eels and crawfish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, even for barges; but some of them are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea-side; others of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio Corbe and the Rio Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year; for here is a perennial spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confusion, and forming groves in cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance these advantages, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwasps in the fens and marshes; and snakes, and noxious animals, in the mountains. The days and nights are almost of an equal length all the year round. There are two springs, or seasons, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and the dry. July, August, and September are called the hurricane months, because then these dreadful tempests are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. Not above one half of the island is cultivated, all the plantations being by the sea-side. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards afterwards made use of for breeding their cattle; but these are now quite bare and barren. The houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes live in huts made of reeds, which hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarser, and of much larger size. But in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from the Island of Otaheite, by Captain Bligh, in the Providence frigate. The cinnamon-tree thrives here extremely well; the first of these trees seen in that part of the world, were obtained out of a French ship captured by Admiral Rodney; this yielded seeds in abundance, and many plants have been raised from them, which prosper exceedingly in the cultivated parts of the island. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt fish. The current coin is all Spanish money. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes. They have no sorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and pease of various kinds, but none like ours; with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammes, soursops, papas, pine apples, star apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, which contain 6 towns and villages. The legislature consists a governor appointed by the kin uncil; and

and house of assembly. In 1787, the number of negroes amounted to about 250,000, the whites to 30,000, the freed negroes and people of colour to 10,000, and the Maroons (who have been since transported to Nova Scotia) to 1400. In the same year, the exports amounted, in the whole, to the sum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. sterling, at the current London prices, and the imports to the sum of 1,496,252l. 5s. 4d. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government. In 1655, Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards by the English, under Penn and Venables.

JAMMA, or IMAM, a town of Nedsjed, in Arabia.

JAMBI, a sea-port and small kingdom on the eastern coast of the Island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a settlement here; and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. Lat. 0. 59. S. lon. 102. 35. E.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia, in the middle of the river, and 3 miles from its nearest shore. On this island, which is about a mile in circumference, the English have a considerable factory. Lat. 13. 15. N. lon. 16. 0. W.

JAMES ISLAND, an island in Ashley River, 3 miles S. of Charleston, in S. Carolina. It contains about 50 families.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of N. America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, and passing through Virginia, enters the Bay of Chesapeak near its mouth.

JAMES, ST. a town of S. Carolina, situated on the S. side of the Santee, 40 miles NE. of Charleston; also, another town of S. Carolina, 15 miles N. of Charleston; and a town in the dept. of the Channel, 10 miles S. of Avranches.

JAMES, ST. a village in Swisserland, consisting of an hospital, a custom-house, a church, and a few tile-kilns. It is situated on the river Birs, 1 mile E. of Basil.

James, St. Kent, in Greane Isle, opposite Sheerness. *James, St.* near Northampton. *James, St.* Suffolk, NW. of Halesworth.

JAMES TOWN, a town of N. America, once the capital of Virginia, situated on the S. side of James River, 42 miles above its mouth, and 5 S. of Williamsburg. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 76. 50. W.

JAMES TOWN, a town of America, in Rhode Island.

JAMES TOWN, a town of Leitrim, in Connaught, seated on the River Shannon, 5 miles SE. of Carrick on Shannon, and 72 NW. of Dublin.

James Well, in Sligo, Connaught.

JAMETS, a town in the dept. of Meuse, 10 miles SE. of Stenay.

JAMTLAND, a province of Sweden, the western part of which is mountainous and craggy, and the eastern a champaign country, W. of Angermania, and bordering on Norway. It is above 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and is very thinly inhabited.

JANEIRO. See RIO JANEIRO.

JANNA, or JANNINA, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, the Thessalia of the ancients. It is bounded by Livadia on the S. Albania on the W. and the Archipelago on the E. Larissa is the capital.

JANNA, or JANNINA, a considerable town of Thessaly, situated on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus, 40 miles W. of Larissa.

JANOWITZ, a town of Kaurzim, in Bohemia; and a town of Sandomirz, in Poland.

Janus, Cornwall, near Tregony.

JAPAN ISLANDS, a large country of Asia, situated to the eastward of China, Corea, and Tartary. It consists of 3 large islands, the names of which are Niphon, or Hiphon, Ximo, and Xikoko, and several smaller ones. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, millet, wheat, and barley. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships, and columns for temples. Both their porcelain and Japan are much better than those articles are in China; they have also silk, skins, and red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. Their horses, though extremely small, are very beautiful, and highly valued; and they have an art of tempering steel beyond any other nation in the world. They have tea, of all sorts, much finer and better cured than that of China. The inhabitants are very ingenious, and their manners are, in many respects diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; the Europeans uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, except the Chinese, Coreans, the country of Jedso, and

and with the Dutch. Formerly their emperors were also sovereign pontiffs, and in the minority of one of them, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the ancient title of Dairo, or Emperor; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cubo; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The Dairo is, at present, the nominal emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vassal. He resides at Meaco, and has no lands; but he has a right of selling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous priests make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head. His feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exposed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals must be drest in new vessels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see, and not be seen. He has generally 12 wives, who have each a palace, with singing and dancing women for his diversion. He has also an unlimitted number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The Cubo, however, is the real emperor, and bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs throughout the empire. The Dairo, therefore may be considered as only the high priest, while the Cubo is now the real monarch of Japan. The religion of the whole country is Paganism; but there are two different sects; one of which is subject to the most painful severities; the other abandons itself to the most voluptuous enjoyments. There were once a great number of Christians, proselytes to the Jesuit missionaries, in different parts of the empire; but, in 1622, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were, at length, all rooted out. The cause of this was the opposition of the priests; the haughty behaviour of the Portuguese, they not allowing several wives; and the persuasions of the Dutch, who told them, that their emperor would become a slave to the Pope, and to the king of Spain. The emperor of Japan is monarch paramount, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, exclusive of those maintained by his vassals. His ordinary revenue is immense. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the Island of Niphon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore, till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night time. The merchandise which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen, and woollen cloths, elephants' teeth, haberdashery wares, raw hides, drugs, and glasses of all sorts; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, iron, and steel; porcelain, japanned and lackered wares, furs, tea, precious stones, ambergris, and medicinal herbs. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they sit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks.

Japara, a town of Java, seated on a river of the same name, on the N. coast, with a spacious harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 200 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6. 35. S. lon. 111. 5. E.

Jarbo, a town of W. Gothland.

Jarboas, a town of Westmanland, in Sweden.

Jargeau, an ancient town in the dept. of Loiret, situated on the Loire, 10 miles SE. of Orleans. It was taken by the English, in the year 1428, and retaken the following year by the maid of Orleans.

Jarislau. See Yaroslaf.

Jarnac, a town in the dept. of Charente, seated on the river Charente, 14 miles W. of Angoulesme.

Jaromitz, a town of Koningratz, in Bohemia.

Jaroslaw, a town of Lemburg, in Austrian Poland, remarkable for its great fair, and its handsome buildings. It is seated on the river Saine, 44 miles nearly W. of Lemburg.

Jaroslavlskoi, a government of Russia, bounded on the E. by the government of Kostrom, and on the S. by the government of Vladimir. Its capital, Jaroslavl, celebrated for its manufacture of Russian leather, is 144 miles NNE. of Moscow.

Jarrow, Durham, near Shields, on the Tyne. In 1763, a stone was dug up in the church there, importing, that the foundation of that building was begun in the year 674, in the reign of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by Ceolfrid, its abbot.

Jasenitz, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the Oder, 8 miles below Stettin.

Jasper's Pound, in Clare, Munster.

Jasque, a sea-port of Tuberan, in Persia, in the Gulf of Ormus. Lat. 25. 56. N. lon. 57. 49. E.

Jasselmere, a town and territory of Hindostan, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 60 miles NNW. of Bickaneer. Lat. 27. 34. N lon. 73. 0. E.

Jassy, a well-fortified city of Turkey, the capital of Moldavia, and residence of the

the hospodar of that country, who is vassal of the grand signior. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks. It is situated on a branch of the river Pruth, 200 miles E. of Otchakov. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 27. 35. E.

JATS, THE, once a powerful tribe in Hindostan, to whom all that now remains is the small territory of Bhurtpour, 45 miles W. of Agra.

JAUER, a town of Silesia, capital of a mountainous principality, of the same name, containing 12 towns, and some large and populous, manufacturing villages. It is N. of Bohemia, and W. of the principalities of Lignitz and Schweidnitz. The earthen ware is much esteemed. The town of Jauer is noted for a large square, surrounded by piazzas, and is 12 miles S. of Lignitz, and 16 NW. of Schweidnitz.

JAVA, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the Lesser Java; and is upwards of 600 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are of a brown complexion, have faces rather flat, short, coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes. The men are very robust and strong limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of callico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. Those living near the sea side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a fertile island, producing sugar and the various tropical fruits; and it has very high mountains. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and various sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of salt, pepper, cassia, wood useful for building, gum benzoin, &c. beside flowering trees and shrubs, and most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance, among which are beautiful parroquets, peacoks of an extraordinary size, Bantam fowls, &c. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and several other animals unknown in Europe; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East-Indies. The rains, which begin in November, lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till the return of May. The coasts of the island are mostly under the dominion of the Dutch. Beside the native Javanese, here are Chinese, Malayans, Aboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. Java lies to the SE. of the Island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 45. to 7. 50. S. lon. 104. 20. to 114. 15. E.

JAYPOUR. See JYEPOUR.

Ibber, a river in Derbyshire, which runs into the Rother near Chesterfield. *Ibberton*, Dorsetsh. N. of Helton. *Ibbesley*, Hants, N. of Ringwood. *Ibernon*, Sussex, N. of Petworth. *Iberton*, Dorsetsh, near Axminster. *Ible*, Derbys. NW. of Wirksworth.

IBORG, or IBURG, a town of Osnaburg, in Westphalia.

Ibstock, Leices. W. of Bardon Hills.

IÇA, a town of Lima, in S. America, which gives name to a province called IÇA, PISCO, and NASCA, from the three principal towns. It extends about 140 miles along the coast of the S. Pacific Ocean.

Iccomb, Worces. a parish SE. of the city of Worcester, insulated in Gloucestershire. It is 2 miles from Stow-in-the-Would.

ICE, VALLEY OF. See GLACIERS.

ICELAND, a large island to the N. of Europe, about 600 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. Their houses are scattered about at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are mostly miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the natives profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. Some of them are cloathed with skins of beasts. The exports are dried fish, salted mutton, beef, butter, train oil, tallow, coarse and fine jackets of wadmal, woollen stockings and gloves, red wool, sheep skins, sea-horse-teeth, fox-tails of several colours, feathers, and quills. The imports are iron, horses' shoes, timber, meal, wine, brandy, tobacco, coarse linen, and domestic utensils:

The

The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. Their language is the old Runic, or Gothic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. Lat. 63. 15. to 67. 15. N. lon. 16. to 25. W.

Ichenor, East and *West*, Sussex, E. of Thorney Isle. *Ichwell*, Bedf. *Ickborrow*, Norf. on Maidenlode River, N. of Downham. *Ickenham*, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Ickesham*, Sussex, near Winchelsea. *Ickford*, Bucks, NW. of Tame. *Ickham*, or *Ilkham*, Kent, NW. of Wingham. *Icklesford*, or *Ickleton*, Herts, N. of Hitchin. *Ickleton*, Camb. near Chesterford, in Essex. *Icklingham*, Suffolk, SE. of Milden Hall. *Icklingbury*, Bedf. W. of Biggleswade.

Ickworth, a small town of Suffolk, 23 miles NW. by N. of Ipswich, and 74 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW. point of the Isle of Mull. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, and contains one poor village, with the ruins of an ancient monastery and cathedral. Here are three royal chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried.

Icombe, Gloucestershire, 2 miles SE. of Stow.

Ida, Mount. See Candia.

Idanha a Nueva, and Idanha a Velha, towns of Beira.

Idbury, Oxf. SW. of Chipping Norton. *Iddesleigh*, Devons. NE. of Hatherley. *Ide Hill*, Kent, S. of Sevenoaks. *Iden*, Sussex, S. of Oxney Island. *Idesley*, or *Ashley Hay*, Derbs. near Wirksworth. *Ideford*, Devons. near Chudleigh. *Idle*, Yorks. N. of Bradford. *Idle*, a river in Nottinghamshire, which rises near Mansfield, in Sherwood Forest, and falls into the Trent, on the edge of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, a few miles before its conflux with the Ouse. *Idlecot*, Warwicks. between Shipston and Kington. *Idmerston*, Wilts, S. of Ambresbury. *Idover Bridge*, Wilts, SE. of Malmesbury.

Idria, a town of Goritz, in Carniola, celebrated for its mines of quicksilver.

Idstein, a town of Nassau Weilburg, Upper Rhine.

Idstock, Somersetsh. N. of Bridgewater.

Jean, St. a town in the dept. of Moselle, seated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux Ponts.

Jean d'Angely, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. It is noted for its brandy, and is seated on the river Boutonne, on which are two powder mills; 15 miles NE. of Saintes, and 14 nearly E. of Rochfort.

Jean de Lone, St. a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles nearly S. of Dijon, and 115 SE. of Paris.

Jean de Luz, St. a town in the depart. of Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 12 miles SW. of Bayonne, and 315. S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 23. N. lon. 1. 40. W.

Jean de Maurienne, St. a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Arc, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 NE. of Grenoble.

Jean Pied de Port, St. a considerable town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on the river Nive, (at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called *Ports*) 20 miles SE. of Bayonne, and 30 NE. of Pampeluna.

Jed, a river of Roxburghshire, which runs into the Teviot, about 2 miles N. of Jedburgh. On the banks of this river are several large caverns, which were the strong hold, or hiding places, of the ancient border warriors.

Jedburgh, a town of Roxburghshire, situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near its confluence with the Teviot, 34 miles SE. of Edinburgh. It contains near 3000 inhabitants, (including the environs, which belong to the parish) and is the seat of the law courts for the county.

Jeddo, or Yeddo, the second capital of Japan, in the Island of Niphon, where the Dairo, or nominal emperor, resides. The houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. It is 2 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a great number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables

for 2000 horses. The generality of the houses are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. Jeddo is well-fortified, and is seated in a plain, at the bottom of an extensive gulf or bay; and the river, which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lat. 35. 46. N. lon. 139. 50. E.

Jehud, or **Joud**, mountains in the NW. part of Hindostan Proper, extending from Attock eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gekers, or Kakaers.

Jekyl, a small island at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, North America.

Jemappe. See **Gemappe.**

Jemington, Sussex, W. of Pevensey.

Jempterland. See **Jamtland.**

Jena, a town in Eisenach, in Upper Saxony, with a university, near the Saale.

Jenaub. See **Chunaub.**

Jenisa. See **Yenisei.**

Jeniskoi. See **Yeniseisk.**

Jenkins, Essex, near Dagenham. *Jenkins*, Essex, N. of Tilbury.

Jeno, or **Geno**, a town of Hungary, 20 miles S. of Great Waradin.

Jerby, an ancient town of Cumberland, E. of the road between Cockermouth and Wigton, and near the source of the river Elen. It is 10 miles NE. of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Jerby, Cheshire, between the Dee and Mersey.

Jeremie, or **Grand Anse**, a well-built town of the Island of St. Domingo, situated on an eminence, in a soil fertile in sugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, and cocoa, 5 miles W. of St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 18. N. lon. 70. 14. W.

Jericho, an ancient town of Palestine, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm-trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm Trees. At present, it is only a square tower, surrounded with huts or tents of the Arabians. Many palm-trees are yet growing here.

Jermah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, said to consist of clay-built cottages, among the most majestic ruins of ancient magnificence.

Jerpoint, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, about 18 miles from the coast of the dept. of the Channel, and 84 S. of Portland in Dorsetshire, subject to the English. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, and is difficult of access, on account of the rocks and sands. It contains 12 parishes: the principal towns are St. Helier, in the S. part of the island, and St. Aubin. It lies extremely well for trade. It is well watered with rivulets, and is well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. The civil government is intrusted to a bailiff and 12 jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. Round towers have been erected on all the accessible parts of the coast since the year 1781, when a body of French, under the Baron de Rullecourt, effected a landing, but were all either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

Jersey, New, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by Hudson's River and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by the Atlantic, and the Bay of Delaware; on the W. by Pennsylvania, and the state of Delaware, from both which it is separated by the river of that name; and on the N. by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River, in lat. 41. 24. to a point in Hudson's River, in lat. 41. It is about 161 miles long and 52 broad. It is divided into 13 counties. Its produce is much the same as that of the neighbouring states. The principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunswick, and Trenton.

Jerveux Abbey, Yorks. NW. of Masham. *Jervis Hall*, Essex, SW. of Rayleigh.

Jerristown, in Clare, Munster. *Jergin's Town*, in Kildare, Leinster, near Naas, 16 miles from Dublin.

Jerusalem, an ancient and celebrated city of Asia, formerly capital of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted near 88 years, under 5 Latin kings, and 8 patriarchs in the church. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, obtained possession of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it **Heleods**, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents upon every side, except to the North. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without

without the walls. On this hill is erected a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This is called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the chapel of which is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business, and a bashaw, with a guard of janizaries, always resides here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. Jerusalem is 112 miles SSW. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55. N. lon. 35. 25. E.

JESI, a town of Ancona, Italy, seated on a mountain near the river Jesi, 16 miles WSW. of Ancona.

JESO. See KURILES.

JESSELMERE. See JASSELMERE.

JESSO, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a large island of Asia, N. of the Island of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are more rude and savage than the Japanese, living chiefly on fish and game.

Jessop's Well, in Surry, a sulphureous spring, 4 miles from Epsom, similar to that of Harrowgate in Yorkshire.

JESUS ISLAND, in the river St. Laurence, near the Island of Montreal. It is about 24 miles long, and 6 wide.

JETTING, or HIERTING, a sea-port town of N. Jutland, at the mouth of the Warde, with one of the best harbours in that country, 22 miles NW. of Ripen.

JEVER, a town of Westphalia, capital of Jeverland, a small country in the NE. part of E. Friesland, on the W. side of the mouth of the Weser, subject to the prince of Anhalt Zerbst. It is 23 miles NE. of Embden.

Jevington, Sussex, near East Bourne.

JEW, MARKET. See MERAZION.

IF, a small island of France, the most easterly of the three at the entrance of the port of Marseilles: it is well fortified, and furnished with a garrison.

Ifford, Hants, W. of Christchurch. *Ifield*, Kent, SE. of Gravesend. *Ifield*, Sussex, N. of Horsham. *Ifield*, Sussex, N. of Lewes. *Ifley*, near Oxford. *Iford*, Sussex, SW. of Lewes. *Iford*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Ightham*, Kent, SW. of Wrotham.

IGIS, a town of the Grisons, with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a handsome library. It is 13 miles SW. of Coire.

IGLAU, a populous town of Moravia, capital of a circle, which contains 21 towns, 294 villages, and about 6453 houses. It has a manufacture of good cloth, and a considerable commerce in corn and hemp. It is about 62 miles SE. of Prague.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S. of Sardinia.

JIDDA, a sea-port of Mecca, in Arabia Felix, with a considerable trade, being a sort of a mart between Egypt and India. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of these, the English, who are particularly favoured here, carry away about 500,000 weight a year, to India. It is situated in a barren, sandy district, without water, (all their provisions being imported from Egypt) 170 miles S. of Medina.

JIHON, a large river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Little Thibet, passes through Bucharia and Charasm, and empties itself partly into the Caspian Sea, and partly into the Lake Aral.

JIONPOUR, a small city of Hindostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in the district of Benares. It is seated on the river Goomty, and was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to Sultan Mahommed-Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of Sultan Shirki, or King of the East, took possession of Bahar and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great musjud, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The bridge over the Goomty is built of stone, and consists of 16 pointed arches. On the top of the bridge are many little shops on both sides, built of stone. It was built in 1467, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that, in 1774, a whole brigade of the British army (that is, 10,000 men) passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 40 miles NW. of Benares. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 55. E.

ILA. See ISLAY.

Ilam, Staff. NW. of Ashborn in Derbyshire, and near the eruptions of the rivers Manifold and Hamps, at one mouth, after they have run for some time under ground.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It contains about 60 houses, and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW. of Coire.

Ilbrewers, Somersets. N. of Ilminster.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, consisting of 4 streets, with one church, and other places of worship. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had sixteen churches. The county jail is kept here, but the assizes are held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. It is seated on the river Ivel, 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Ilcomb, Cornwall, E. of Stratton.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a magnificent, royal palace, with fine water-works, gardens, &c. in New Castile, 27 miles N. of Madrid. It was built by Philip V.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS, ST. a town on a mountain in Mexico.

Ilderton, Northumb. S. of Woller. *Ileden*, Kent, SW. of Wingham. *Ilekirk*, Cumb. in the parish of Westward. *Ilen*, a river in Pembrokeshire.

ILESUGAGUEN, a town on a mountain, in the province of Hea, Morocco.

Ilford, Great, a large village of Essex, on the river Roding, which is navigable hence to the Thames. This place, and Little Ilford, adjoining, are hamlets to the town of Barking. It is 7 miles NE. by E. of London.

ILFRACOMBE, a sea-port of Devonshire, has a convenient, safe harbour, formed by a good pier, projecting into the Bristol Channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to enter its basin. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing skiffs belong to this place, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank off the coast during the summer, and carry a number of soals, turbots, &c. to the Bristol market. It is 49 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

ILHEOS, a sea-port, capital of the district of Rio dos Ilheos, in Brasil. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 15. 25. S. lon. 40. 25. W.

Ilkeston, NE. of Derby. *Ilkley*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Skipton. *Ilkton*, Yorks. SW. of Masham.

ILKUCH, a town of Cracow, in Poland, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead. It is 15 miles NW. of Cracow.

ILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles W. of Perpignan.

ILLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the dept. of the Mayenne, and on the S. by the Lower Loire. It takes its name from two rivers, the Ille and Vilaine, which unite together at Rennes, the capital.

ILLAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the S. part of the bishoprick of Augsburg, passes by Kempten, Memmingen, Kirchberg, &c. and falls into the Danube, 2 miles above Ulm.

Illeston, Leices. W. of Hallaton.

ILLINOIS, a lake of North America, about 15 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 40. 35. N. lon. 89. 18. W. Also a large river, which rises near the SW. end of Lake Michigan, or as some say, runs from Lake Illinois, and taking a SW. course, falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 40 N. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation called the Illinois.

Illogan, St. Cornwall, N. of Redruth.

ILLOK, a town of Sclavonia, situated on the Danube, 16 miles W. of Peter Waradin.

ILMEN, a lake near the city of Novogorod, in Russia, about 48 miles long and 15 wide.

ILMENAU, a river of Westphalia, which passes by Oldenstadt, Lunenburg, &c. before it falls into the Elbe; and a town of Henneburg, in Franconia.

Ilmere, Bucks, between Tame and Aylesbury Vale. *Ilmington*, Warw. NW. of Shipton-upon-Stour.

* ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, containing above 300 houses. It has a considerable manufactory of narrow cloths, and is situated on the river Ille, in a dirty bottom, among hills, 26 miles SW. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ilsfield, Hants, SE. of Basingstoke. *Ilsham*, Sussex, S. of Arundel. *Ilsington*, Devons. NW. of Newton Bushel. *Ilsington*, Dorsetshire, near Piddleton.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berks, seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep, 14 miles NW. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

ILST, a town of W. Friesland, situated on or near the river Weymar, 5 miles SE. of Bolswaert.

ILSTADT, a town of Bavaria, near Passau.

Ilton, Devons. on a creek, near Kingsbridge. *Ilton*, and its *Park*, Somersets. NW. of Ilminster. *Imber*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Imberburn*, Sussex, near E. Grinstead.

IMERITIA, or more properly IMIRETTA, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S. by Georgia; on the W. by Mingrelia; on the N. by Ossetia; and on the E. by the Persian dominions. This country, properly speaking, is a part of Georgia. The late sovereign, the Czar Solomon, having forbidden the scandalous traffic of the noblemen in their peasants, offended the Turks so much, that he was driven from his throne and compelled to live like a wild man, for 16 years, in the woods and caverns of the mountains, till the Russians reinstated him in his dominions. The revenues arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes. Among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share; but all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince; he usually travels from house to house, and is entertained by his vassals, never changing his quarters while they have the means of accommodating him. It will, of course, be understood, that the court of Imeritia is not

remarkable for splendour, nor the prince's table sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gom, (a species of millet, ground and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviare. These he eats with his fingers; forks and spoons being unknown in this country. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress, of a brown colour, with a musket upon his shoulder; but, upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects, by riding upon an ass, and by wearing boots. His civil ordinances are issued weekly, on the market day, by one of his servants, who ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at about 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They are less mixed with foreigners, and are accounted handsomer than the other Georgians. They are likewise more industrious: they send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion; but their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write. Cutais is the capital of the present prince, the Czar David.

Imley, Northamptons. S. of Brackley.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Konigsegg, in Suabia.

Immingham, Lincolns. near the coast, NW. of Grimsby.

IMOLA, a town of Romagna, in Italy.

Impington, 3 miles N. of Cambridge. *Ince*, Cheshire, 2 miles from Frodsham. *Ince*, Lancashire, near Wigan. *Ince*, Lancashire, near Altmouth.

INCHCOLM, a small island in the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once celebrated monastery, founded, in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude for his escape, when driven on the island in a violent tempest, where he was hospitably treated, for three days, by a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell fish. It was of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Columba. At present, some fowls that haunt the ancient tower, and the rabbits that lodge in the mouldering soil, have full possession of this neglected spot.

Inchequin, or *O'Quin's Island*, in Cork, Munster, SW. of Youghal. *Inchigeelagh*, in Cork, Munster. It is a small village, situated in the midst of mountains, near the Lakes, or Loughs Allua and Gouganbarra, 6 miles SW. of Macroomp, and 148 from Dublin. *Inch, Isle*, or *Inis, Currey*, is properly a peninsula, in Down, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin.

INCHKEITH, a desolate little island, of Mid-Lothianshire, in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the two ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort. The shores of both this island and Inchcolm, are bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks. It is about a mile long; and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are still to be seen here. It has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brush-wood, and near 300 of moor.

Inchmarnock, a beautiful island, SW. of the Isle of Bute, on the W. coast of Scotland.

INDEN HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, the capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. It is 420 miles ENE. of Pekin.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 103 deg. E. lon. and 8 and 36 deg. N. lat. Under this name is generally understood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the western coasts of China, divided into India within, and India without, the Ganges. The moderns have likewise included, under the denomination of the East Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the Eastern and Indian Oceans, nearly as far as New Holland and New Guinea. But the name of India is most frequently applied to that country only, which is distinguished in Asia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindostan. See HINDOSTAN.

INDIANA, a tract of country, situated on the Ohio, in the state of Virginia.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend from the NW. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, in lat. 27. 45. N. in a south-easterly direction, to the Island of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in 11 deg. 30 min. N. lat. They lie between 59 and 86 deg. W. lon. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern, of all these islands. When Christopher Columbus discovered them, in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a course due W. across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion

nion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of their agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them also the name of *Indies*. Even after the error, which gave rise to this opinion, was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the *West Indies* is still given to these islands, and that of *Indians*, to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the two continents, of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie, is sometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French, they are called the Greater and Lesser Antilles; the Greater comprehending Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and some others, near the coast of Terra Firma. Foreign geographers, however, are not agreed as to the meaning or application of the word, some applying it to the Caribbee Islands in general. Nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The name of the Caribbees should properly be confined to the smaller islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a hardy race of men, nowise resembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger islands. Even in later times, they have made a stout resistance in defence of the last territory (the Island of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their possession. The reader will find most of these islands treated of separately

Indians of North and South America, the original natives of these two vast continents. Of the manners of the North American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, the Chicasaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Delawares; the Six Nations, the Shawanese, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation, or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 people. The Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their faces, breasts, and shoulders of various colours, but generally red; and their features are neat, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they tattoo themselves, or prick in gunpowder on the skin in very pretty figures. Some shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles: and except the head and eye-brows, they pluck the hair with great diligence, from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire, to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boot and mockasoons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or match-coat thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go on expeditions, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessaries serve them. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is excedingly black and long, clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. They are such expert marksmen, that they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being only completed by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal; personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, no rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Though there is perhaps less delicacy of sentiment in the Indians than among us, there is, however, abundantly more probity, with far less ceremony, or equivocal compliments. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the

the talent of natural, or unstudied eloquence. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and subsist the remainder of it by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in form of a Kentucky station; that is, a parallelogram, or long square; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the chiefs of the nation frequently meet and consult of all matters of importance. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various. All agree, that they acknowledgde one Supreme God. They adore the Great Spirit, and believe that his care is extended over them; and, that, 'he puts good into their hearts.' They also believe in a future state; that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have embraced the Romish faith, introduced among them by missionaries. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chicasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they dance and sing in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place, where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowls, and fruits; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed, and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterwards proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead; and their cries of woe are answered by those within. They bear their deceased friends long in remembrance, often visit their graves, and even deck out their putrid remains with their best skins and other finery. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chicasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the noses and ears of an adultress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves, in many instances, to the men; in others, they are upon an equal footing, deliberating in the public assemblies, and, in private life, enjoying the privilege of declaring their affection, or paying their addresses to those they love. They are charged with being revengeful; but this revenge is seldom executed, but in cases of murder and adultery; and, indeed, the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, the deceased's friend kills him, and so they continue avenging one another's death till much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Sometimes a chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterward give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this, they exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness; and if he avoids their suspicions of going away, he is allowed the same privileges as their own people. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners themselves

selves appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them. They talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending: when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, fall upon them with knives and other instruments; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital part, they often prolong the scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. To display undaunted fortitude in such dreadful situations, is the noblest triumph of a warrior; to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betray symptoms of timidity, his tormentors often dispatch him at once, with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by those ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary, at length, with contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S. America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N. Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest apparent kindness, feasted and caressed. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his lot with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched with a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of S. America, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves: on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tax, or tribute, is indeed imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns, are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caciques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition from their ancestors. To the Indians, this jurisdiction lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For the farther relief of men so much exposed to oppression, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians. It is his duty, as the name implies, to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the encroachments and exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caciques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Provision too is made, by various laws, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See Eskimaux, Indies, West, Patagonia, and St. Vincent's.

Indore, a modern city of Hindostan, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S. of Ougien, and 290 SSW. of Agra. Lat. 22. 56. N. lon. 76. 11. E.

Indrapore, a town and factory of the Dutch, on the western coast of Sumatra. It is 100 miles NW. of Bencoolen.

Indre,

INDRE, a department of France, bounded by that of Cher on the E. and Vienne on the W. It has its name from a river, which rises in the dept. of the Creuse, and passing through this department, and that of Indre and Loire, by the towns of St. Severe, Chateauroux, Chatillon, Loches, Cormery, &c. falls into the Loire below Chinon, or at Rigny, between Saumur and Tours. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, lying to the NW. of the dept. of Indre. Tours is the capital.

INDUS, a great river of Hindostan, called by the natives Sinde, or Sindeh. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to Major Rennell, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. downward to Moultan, to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds, in a SW. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sinde, enters the Western Indian Ocean by several mouths, NW. of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for vessels of any burden; the different branches are also most of them navigable to a great extent; its mouth, however, is so choaked up with sand, that no ship can enter it.

Indywell, Essex, NE. of Tilbury Fort. *Ingham*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Ingarsby*, Leices. near Bilsdon. *Ingate*, Suffolk. near Beccles.

* INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, on the road from London to Harwich. It consists of one street, and is 6 miles SW. of Chelmsford, and 23 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Ingburchworth, Yorks. W. of Barnesley. *Inge*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warw. N. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Inge*, *Abbot* and *Hospital*, Essex, both SE. of Chelmsford. *Inge*, *Margaret*, Essex, SW. of Chelmsford. *Inge*, *Mountney*, Essex, near Billericay.

INGELHEIM OBER and INGELHEIM NIDER, two neighbouring towns in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. The former is situated on the Selz, 12 miles W. of Mentz.

Ingerley, Devons. S. of Hatherly. *Ingerthorpe*, Yorks. S. of Rippon. *Ingestre*, 2 miles NE. of Stafford. *Ingham*, Linc. SW. of Market Raisin. *Ingham*, Norfolk, near Hickling. *Ingham*, Suffolk, N. of Bury. *Ingleborne*, Devons. in Harburten parish. *Ingleborow Hill*, Yorkshire, near Ingleton. *Ingleby*, on the Soar, S. of Derby. *Ingleby*, NW. of Lincoln. *Ingleby Arncliff*, *Ingleby Barwick*, *Ingleby Greenhow*, and *Ingleby Manors*, Yorkshire, all SE. of Stokesley. *Inglescomb*, Somers. SW. of Bath. *Inglasham*, Berks, W. of Faringdon. *Ingleshem*, Wilts. S. of Lechlade. *Inglesthorpe*, Norf. W. of Shanburn. *Ingleton*, Durham, E. of Raby Castle. *Ingleton*, Heref. near the Froomes. *Ingleton*, Yorks. W. Riding, 8 miles NW. of Settle. *Inglewhile*, Lanc. *Ingmanthorp*, Yorks. NE. of Wetherby. *Ingo*, Northumb. between Chollerton and Stannington. *Ingoldmels*, Linc. N. of Wainfleet. *Ingoldmels Thidthorp*, SW. of Ingoldmels.

INGOLDSTADT, a strong town of Bavaria, with a university, founded in 1472. It was besieged, in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, without success. It is seated on the Danube, in the midst of a morass, 5 miles NE. of Newberg, and 38 N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 46. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

Ingram, Northumb. W. of Alnwick.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburgh. It is bounded on the N. by the river Neva and the Gulf of Finland; on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod and that of Pleskow; and on the W. by the Gulf of Finland and the governments of Esthonia and Riga. It is about 150 miles long and 50 broad. The Czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt, in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finnish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Ischortzi, from the river Ischora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its ancient Swedish privileges; on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the Ischortzi to certain Russian nobles; who, on their side, were obliged to people the less cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it is, that we often see a village of Russians surrounded by villages of Fins. Before the conquest of this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran preachers for every canton; but numbers of them have since conformed to the profession of the Greek faith. The country abounds with various wild animals, particularly rein deer.

Ings, Westm. 5 miles NW. of Kendal. *Ingst*, Glouc. a hamlet in Olveston parish. *Ingthorp*, Rutland. in Tinwel parish.

INGUSHI. See KISTI.

Ingworth, Norfolk, W. of Alesham.

* INISTIOGE, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin.

Inkbarrow, Worces. W. of Aulcester. *Inkersell*, Derbys. near Bolsover. *Inkpen*, Berks, near Newbury. *Inkslip*, Lanc. S. of Garstang. *Inkstone*, Herefords. on the Wye, N. of Ross.

INN, a river of Germany, which rises in the country of the Grisons, about 13

miles SW. of Zuls, runs, in a NE. course, through Tyrol and Bavaria, (passing by Inspruck, Ratenburg, Kuffstein, Brenau, and other towns) and falls into the Danube near Passaw. Also a river of the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Danube near Efferding.

INNACORDA, a fortress of Hindostan, in the Guntoor Circar, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is 87 miles SSE. of Hydrabad.

Innerkeithing, a village of the county of Peebles, on the N. side of the river Tweed, near which is an excellent medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

Innisbosin, an island on the W. coast of Mayo, Connaught, 3 leagues from the main land. *Iniscarra*, in Cork, Munster. *Inniscloghran*, an island in Lough Ree, in the river Shannon, between West Meath and Roscommon. *Innisfallen*, an island in the Lake of Killarney, containing about 12 acres, agreeably wooded.

INNISHANNON, a town of Cork, in Munster, seated on the river Bandon, (which is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the town) 6 miles from Kinsale, and 134 from Dublin. The linen manufacture has commenced here.

Inniskirkan, an island between Cape Clear Island and Baltimore Bay, in Cork, Munster. *Inniskeane*, in Cork, Munster, 144 miles from Dublin. It is a small village, with a good weekly market.

INNISKERRY, an island near the coast of the county of Clare, a little to the N. of Dunmore Bay.

INNISKILLING. See ENNISKILLEN.

Innislounagh, in Waterford, Munster. *Innis Murra Island*, off the coast of Sligo, in Connaught. *Innistory*, i. e. *The High Island*, 3 miles from the NW. coast of Donegal, Ulster. *Innisturk*, an island, contiguous to that of Innis Clare, at the entrance of Clew Bay, on the coast of Mayo, Connaught. *Innistymond*, in Clare, Munster, 118 miles from Dublin.

INNTHAL, a district of Tyrol, watered by the Inn. Inspruck is the capital.

Inny River, in Kerry, Munster.

INOWILADISLOW, or INOWLOCZAW, a town of Wladislaw, in Poland.

INSPRUCK, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyrolese. It is very populous, and though not large within the walls, has extensive suburbs, in which are some considerable palaces, churches, and convents. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles S. of Munich. Lat. 47. 10. N. lon. 11. 27. E.

INSTADT. See PASSAU.

Instow, Devons. near Biddeford, at the conflux of the Taw and Towridge. *Insworh*, Devons. a peninsula at Milbrook Townsend. *Intwood*, S. of Norwich.

Inver, in Donegal, Ulster.

* INVERARY, a town in Argyleshire, containing upwards of 1800 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen, as also considerable works for smelting iron by means of charcoal. One ship belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen are employed in imports of meal, coals, merchants' goods, &c. exporting wool, timber, and oak bark. It is seated on the NW. side of Loch Fyne, near which is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, 75 miles NW. of Edinburgh, and 45 NW. of Glasgow.

INVERBERVIE. See BERVIE.

Inveresk, a village of Edinburghshire, seated on the E. side of the mouth of the river Esk, near the Frith of Forth, 4 miles E. of Edinburgh.

* INVERKEITHING, a town of Fifeshire, situated in a bay of the Frith of Forth, 18 miles NW. of Edinburgh. Before the entrance of the harbour, there is a large and safe bay, which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. On the W. side of the harbour is a large, Dutch-built vessel, used as a lazaretto. Here are two commodious quays, for the landing and receiving of goods; and great improvements have been lately made to accommodate the shipping still further. Several ships belong to this place, but none of any considerable burden. Some of them sail to foreign parts, and the rest are chiefly employed in the coal and coasting trade. Sometimes, between 40 and 50 vessels wait here for coals, especially in the winter season.

* INVERNESS, a populous, flourishing town of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N. side of the town, in which a considerable manufactory of ropes and canvass is carried on. It is a royal burgh, holding its first charter from Malcolm Canmore. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge, of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable, and is let to some fishmongers of London. A little to the W. of this town, is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Phadrick; the stones, composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 NNW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 4. 5. W.

INVERNESS, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Rossshire; on the E. by the counties of Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, and Perth; and on the S. by those of Perth and Argyle. Its extent from N. to S. is about 45 miles; and from E.

to W. 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of stags and roes. The capercailzie is also seen sometimes among the lofty pines; the heath is possessed by wild fowl; and the lofty summits by ptarmigans and Alpine hares. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two seas. The trout lakes in this county are seldom or never known to freeze; much less are the arms of the sea, even in the most northern parts of Scotland, subject to be frozen in the hardest seasons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice. The southern part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. The extensive plains which surround the lakes, are in general fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this country, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyers, Glass, Lochy, &c. The people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore speak Gaelic or Erse, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a small town of Aberdeenshire, situated on the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury, 15 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

Inworth, Essex, between Braxted and Messing. *Inzueres*, Dorsetshire, in Burton parish, near the river Bridy.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Elnbogen, in Bohemia, celebrated for its silver mines.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town in the Uckermark, Brandenburg.

JOANNA. See HINRUAN.

JOHANSBERG, a town of Prussia; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Johnby, Cumberland. near Penrith.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and so called from a family of the name of Groat, who formerly resided here, and to whom the village and ferry, from this place to the Orkneys, belonged. It is situated a mile W. of Duncansby, or Dungsbay Head.

JOHNSON, a town of Virginia.

JOHN, ST. a town of S. Carolina, 14 miles N. of Charleston.

JOHN, ST. a town of the Island of May, one of the Cape Verd Islands.

JOHN, ST. one of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies. Lat. 18. 7. N. lon. 64. 32. W.

JOHN'S, ST. See ANTIGUA.

JOHN'S, ST. an island in Asia, one of the Philippines, NE. of Mindanao.

JOHN'S, ST. an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having Acadia on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. It is about 100 miles in length, and 30 in its mean breadth. The coasts, both N. and S. are much intersected with bays. It is well watered with rivers, and the soil is, in general, fertile. The inhabitants are about 5000. Charlotte's Town is the capital, where the lieutenant governor, under Nova Scotia, resides. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 63. 0. W.

JOHN, ST. a new town of Acadia, in New Brunswick, situated at the mouth of the river St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 65. 15. W.

John's, St. Cornw. near Hamoaze Creek, *John's, St.* Cornw. near Helston. *John's, St.* Cumb. SE. of Ravenglass. *John's, St.* Cumb. E. of Keswick. *John's, St.* Cumberland, S. of Egremont. *John's, St.* Kent, in Thanet Isle. *John's, St.* Suffolk, near Bungay. *John's, St. Ashes*, Glouc. SW. of North Leech. *John's, St.* in Bedwarden parish, near Worcester. *John's, St. Bridge*, Berks, over the Thames, N. of Inglesham. *John's, St. Carlton*, Yorkshire, SW. of Darlington. *John's, St. Chapel*, Durham, near Stanhope Park. *John's, St. Chapel*, Lancashire, W. of Garstang. *John's, St. Lee*, Northumb. near Hexham. *John's, St. Mount*, Yorks. NE. of Thirsk.

John's, St. Point, or *St. John's Foreland*, in Strangford Lake, in Down, Ulster, a mile and a half S. of Killough.

JOHNSTON, a county in the state of Rhode Island.

JOHNSTON KIRK, a town of Dumfriesshire, 6 miles N. of Lochmaben.

JOHNSTONS, a town of S. Carolina.

Johnston's Bridge, in Armagh, Ulster. *Johnston's Bridge*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Johnston's Fews*, in Armagh, Ulster.

JOHN'S TOWN, a town of New York, 35 miles NW. of Albany.

Johnstown, in Donegal, Ulster. *Johnstown*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Johnstown*, in Kildare, Leinster, 13 miles from Dublin. *Johnstown Bridge*, in Kildare, Leinster, 21 miles from Dublin. *John's Well*, in Clare, Munster.

JOHORE, a town, capital of a district in the peninsula of Malacca, near the S. coast. It is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 58. N.

JOIGNI, a town in the dept. of Yonne. Its red wines, although not of the first quality, have a great demand. The town consists of three parishes, and is situated on the river Yonne, 17 miles S. of Sens.

Joinagur. See Jyepour.

Joinville, an ancient and considerable town in the dept. of Upper Marne, seated on the river Marne, 25 miles nearly S. of Bar le Duc, and 125 SSE. of Paris.

Iona. See Icolmkill.

Jones, a town of N. Carolina, situated on the N. side of the Roanoke river, opposite Halifax.

Jonesborough, in Armagh, Ulster.

Jones Town, a town of Pennsylvania.

Jonkioping, or Jorterkoping, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the superior court of justice for Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood, covered with turf; for, excepting the largest towns and country seats, few of the buildings in Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moss; no thatching being used, as both too dear, and too dangerous in case of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are spread over the timber-work of the roof, and covered with turf or moss. These turf roofs make a singular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occasionally cut for the use of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town, which contains about 3000 inhabitants, and has a manufacture of arms, is seated on the S. side of the Lake Wetter, 50 miles NW. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 48. N. lon. 14. 7. E.

Jonquera, a town of Catalonia.

Jonquieres, a town in the dept. of the mouths of the Rhone, 5 miles ESE. of Orange.

Jonsac, a town in the dept. of the Lower Charente, 9 miles SSE. of Pons.

Joodpour, a town, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere, in Hindostan. It is 85 miles WSW. of Agimere.

Joppa, a town of Maryland, 13 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Jordan, a river of Palestine, which rises in the mountain of Antilibanus, and running from N. to S. passes through the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Tiberias, and empties itself into the Dead Sea.

Josapeth, a valley of Palestine, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives.

Josselin, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, 25 miles nearly N. of Vannes.

Jouare, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles S. of Meaux.

Joux, Valley and Lake of. See Jura Mount.

Joyeuse, a small town in the dept. of Ardeche, seated on the river Baume, 21 miles SW. of Privas.

Iping, Sussex, near Midhurst. *Iplepen*, Devons. between Ashburton and Torbay. *Ipsden*, Oxfords. SE. of Wallingford.

Ipsala, a town of Romania.

Ipsera, and Anti Ipsera, small island in the Archipelago. NW. of Scio.

Ipsley, Warwicks. near Studley. *Ipston*, in Turfield parish, partly in Bucks, and partly in Oxfordshire. *Ipstones*, Staffordshire, near the river Churnet, a mile below Kingsley. The soil here is noted for producing the best ruddle, or red ochre, for marking sheep.

* Ipswich, an ancient and populous, but irregularly built town, of Suffolk, seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet, forming a sort of half-moon, or crescent, on its bank. Across the river there is a bridge, leading to suburb Stoke Hamlet. Here are several public buildings and a custom-house, with a good quay. It has declined, however, from its former consequence; the manufactures of broad cloth and canvass are at an end; and its present commerce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn to London, and timber to the different dock-yards. It has a considerable coasting trade, and a small share of foreign commerce, and has lately sent ships to Greenland. Vessels of great burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is 20 miles NE of Colchester, and 69 NE. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds.

Ipswich, a town of Massachusetts, situated on a river of the same name, near the sea, 22 miles N. of Boston. The harbour is inconvenient, on account of a bar and shoals. Also a town of New Hampshire.

Iquique, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. It is about a mile in circumference, and is inhabited by a few Indians and slaves, who are principally employed in collecting a yellow earth, formed by the dung of birds, and manure for vines, and with which 8 or 10 vessels have been annually loaded for about a century past. Lat. 20. 20. S.

Irabattey, a name given to the river Ava, in some part of its course.

Irac, Irac Arabia, or Babylonian Irac, (the ancient Chaldea) is a country of Asia, watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and so called from the Desert of Arabia, which lies to the W. of it. The NE. parts are fertile, with a number of cities and towns; but towards the SW. it is a dreary wilderness. It is mostly under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad and Bassora are the principal places.

Irac Agemi, or Persian Irac, a province of Persia, is bounded by Ghilan and Mezanderan on the N. Farsistan and Cushistan on the S. Chorasan on the E. and on the W. by the Arabian Irac. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth. The air is healthy, but the

climate

climate hot, and it hardly ever rains, in the summer, for 6 months together. The country is generally barren, although there are vast and fertile plains near the rivers. Musk, manna, galbanum, and grapes, of which they make white wine, are its principal productions. They reckon about 40 cities or towns. Ispahan is the capital.

IRBIL, supposed to be the ancient ARBELA, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan, 80 miles SE. of Betlis.

Irby, Lanc. near Kirby Lonsdale. *Irby*, Linc. E. of Spilsby. *Irch*, or *Earch*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Channel at Pulhely. *Irckenfield*, Heref. on the E. side of the Golden Vale. *Ireby*. See *Jerby*.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich, populous, and large town, of Kaschgar, or Little Bucharia, where the Grand Khan of the Eluth Tartars principally resides. The town is well built of bricks, dried in the sun, and the palace of the khan is large, but not handsome. The environs are fertile. It is the staple town of the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Asia, and is 90 miles SE. of Kaschgar. Lat. 39. 6. N. lon. 79. 5. E.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the NE. by a channel about 20 miles broad; which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 43. and 10. 38. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 13 N. being about 287 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 provinces, viz. Ulster on the north; Munster on the south; Leinster on the east; and Connaught on the west. These are subdivided into 32 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Lowth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, in the province of Leinster. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulster. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munster. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, in the province of Connaught. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the bogs and morasses are drained. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and the herds of cattle are so numerous, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; the English, and foreign ships, frequently come to victual in Irish ports. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, wool, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more especially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situated for foreign trade, and has many secure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, especially on the W. coast. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and the national establishment of religion is the same. The members of parliament usually sat for life, unless upon the demise of the king of Great Britain; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England: but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial *crown*, inseparably annexed to that of Britain (on which connection the interest and happiness of both nations essentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament for that purpose, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The native Irish are described as impatient of abuse and injury, quick of apprehension, implacable in resentment, ardent in all their affections, and remarkably hospitable. In the country there certainly remains a great deal of this amiable national characteristic, and even in their towns, formality and etiquette are often so lost in hearty salutations, and a familiar manner of address, that the stranger soon feels himself at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. There are some considerable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Sliew Bloemy, and Curlieu Hills. Of all its bogs, that called the *Bog of Allen* is the most considerable. The chief lakes are Lough Lean, Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough-Corribb; and its principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. The kingdom

dom is said to have been formerly full of woods, but the case is now so different, that it has been found necessary to plant new ones, and to give parliamentary encouragement for their preservation and increase. The mineral productions of this country have been little known till of late years, the natives in general having given themselves (at least for some centuries past) little trouble about them. Nevertheless, copper, lead, iron, and even silver ores, have been found in the Irish mines: some vestiges of works of this sort appear at Clontarf, on the edge of Dublin Bay. In the county of Antrim, there is a mine which consists of a mixture of silver and lead, every 30lb. of lead ore producing about a pound of silver. There is another in Connaught, of the same kind; and one still richer in Wicklow. About 12 miles from Limerick, two mines have been discovered, one of copper, and the other of lead. Iron mines are dispersed all over the kingdom. There are likewise quarries of marble, slate, and freestone, and the earth produces, in various places, coal and turf for firing.

IRELAND, one of the Bermuda islands.

IRELAND, NEW, a large island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, N. of New Britain. The most southerly point, Cape George, is in lat. 4. 59. S. lon. 152. 7. E. See NEW BRITAIN.

IRELAND'S EYE, a small island on the N. side of Dublin Bar.

Irish Town, between Dublin and the sea.

Ireton Kirk, Derbys. SW. of Wirksworth. *Ireton Little*, Derbyshire, NE. of Kedleston. *Irford Abbey*, Lincolns. NE. of Market Raisin.

IRGISKOE, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, situated on the Irgis, 96 miles E. of Yolsk.

IRISH CHANNEL, or ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is between the coast of Ireland and Great Britain.

Irmingland, Norfolk, NW. of Alesham. *Irk*, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Irwell, near Manchester.

IRKUTSK, a town of Russia, capital of a government to which it gives name. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and a place of considerable commerce, the caravans which trade to China passing through it. It is situated on the river Angara, near its confluence with the Irkut, near the Lake Baikal, 140 miles ESE. of Kolivan.

IRKUTSKOI, the largest, but least peopled, government of Russia, comprising all the eastern parts of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the governments of Tobolsk and Kolivan, on the W. to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered, and appropriated by the Russians, in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk, and is now divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk, from the four principal towns.

Irnum, Linc. near Corby, pleasantly situated, with good water, and in a wholesome air. *Iron Acton*, Glouc. 3 miles from Bristol, at the conflux of the Stoure and Laden, which form the river Frome. Much iron has formerly been dug up in this parish, and many iron works, and great heaps of cinders, are still to be seen here. It has a coal work now carrying on. In the church-yard is one of the crosses, arched over, from whence the priests used to harangue the people on particular holidays.

IRONGRAY, a town of Kirkcudbrightshire, 16 miles E. of Kirkcudbright.

IRON MOUNTAINS, mountains of N. America, which divide the Tennassee government from N. Carolina. Lat. 35. 25. S. lon. 83. 0. W.

IRPIN, a river of Russian Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, above Kiov.

IRROMANGO, an island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, nearly 80 miles in circuit. Lat. 18. 48. S. lon. 169. 20. E.

IRRONAM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Tanna.

Irsted, Norfolk, SW. of Hickling. *Irt*, a river of Cumb. which runs into the Irish Channel below Carlton, not far from Ravenglass. In it are found the muscles, that breed a sort of pearl, vulgarly called shell-berries. Some gentlemen obtained a patent for this fishery, but we do not find that it turned to much account. *Irthing*, a river of Cumb. which runs into the Eden, about 2 miles E. of Carlisle. *Irthington*, Cumb. on the river Irthing, near Brampton. *Irton*, or *Irtondale*, Cumb. SE. of Egremont, near Wasdale, on the river Irt.

IRTYSH, a large river in Siberia, which rises in Tartary, and running from the S. to the NW. falls into the Oby, about 200 miles N. by E. of Tobolsk. The NW. shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, is a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, beside the best grey squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeon and delicate salmon.

* IRVINE, or IRWIN, a sea-port of Ayrshire, seated on a river of the same name, which separates the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, near its influx into the Clyde, 15 miles E. of the Isle of Arran, and 26 SW. of Glasgow. In 1790, there were 51 vessels belonging to this port, the largest of which was 160 tons, and the smallest of 33. About 24,000 chaldrons of coals are exported annually to Ireland: as also considerable quantities of woollen goods, carpeting, muslins, lawns, and linen; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals, shiptimber,

timber, and corn, from Memel, Norway, &c. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish is estimated at 4500.

Irvill, a river of Lanc. which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey below Flixton, about 7 miles above Warrington. *Irvon*, a river in Brecknocks. which runs into the Wye at Builth.

ISABELLA FORT, on the river Scheldt, opposite Antwerp; also a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

ISABELLA, ST. the largest of the Isles of Solomon, in the S. Sea. It was discovered by the Spaniards in the year 1568. Also a town on the N. coast of the island of St. Domingo, built by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1495. Lon. 71. 20. W.

Isbury, Berks, near Lambourn. *Isby Walton*, Leicesters. near Castle Donnington.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, about 10 miles in circuit, and lying 8 or 10 miles W. of the city of Naples. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; rivers, and fine gardens. It abounds in game, has several hot springs, and is much resorted to by invalids, on account of its healthy air.

ISCHIA, a town of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge; the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference, and the city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge are iron gates, which open into a subterraneous passage, through which they enter the city. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Isel, Cumberland, near Cockermouth, 3 miles up the Derwent. *Iselsham*, Cambridgeshire, NE. of Soham.

ISENACH. See EISENACH.

ISENBURG, a town of Mark, Westphalia; a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Iser, with a castle on a sharp rock, built by Charlemagne, 10 miles N. of Coblentz; and a town of Isenburg, circle of Upper Rhine, 3 miles S. of Frankfort on the Maine.

ISENBURG, UPPER, a county in the Wetterau, Upper Rhine, about 30 miles long and 10 wide; divided among several branches of the house of Isenburg.

ISENBURG, LOWER, a county in the Lower Rhine, formerly governed by counts of its own; but now (except a small part possessed by the counts of Wied-Runkel, and the barons of Walderdorf) included in the electorate of Treves.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, seated on the river Mandeira, 5 miles from Courtray.

ISER, a pretty large river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrolese, about 8 miles N. from Inspruck, and having passed by Munich, Landschut, Landau, &c. falls into the Danube, about 2 miles below Deckendorf.

ISERE, a department of France, a part of the ci-devant Dauphiny, and so called from a river which rises in the depart. of Mont Blanc, and passing through the middle of this department by the towns of Monsteir, Montmelian, Grenoble, &c. falls into the Rhone, about 3 miles N. of Valence. This river is navigable for boats as far as Montmelian. Grenoble is the principal town.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a considerable town of Stiria, famous for its iron mines. It is 30 miles NW. of Gratz.

ISERNIA, a town of Moliso, in Naples.

Iseton on the Isle, Durham, SW. of Bishop Auckland. *Isey*, Wilts, N. of the Thames, near Cricklade. *Isgar*, Northumberland, in the manor of Felton.

ISIGNI, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with a small harbour, 15 miles W. of Bayeux; also a town in the dept. of the Channel, 9 miles SSE. of Avranches.

Isker, or *Isis*, a river in Brecknockshire, that runs into the Usk, at Aberisker.

ISIS, a name frequently given to the river Thame, before it joins the Thames at Dorchester. See THAMES.

Isis Parlis, in the E. part of the parish of Penrith, in Cumberland, on the N. bank of the Eamont. Here are two caverns, or grottos, dug out of the solid rock, sufficient to contain 100 men. The passage to them is very narrow and dangerous; and, perhaps, its perilous access may have given it its present name: though the vulgar tell strange stories of one Isis, a giant who lived here in former times, and like the Cacus of fabulous antiquity, used to seize men and cattle, and draw them into his den, to devour them. But it is highly probable, that these subterraneous chambers were made for a secure retreat in time of sudden danger; and the iron gates, which were taken away not long ago, confirm this supposition.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, on the NE. coast of the northern of the two islands that go under that name.

ISLAY, or ILA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the SW. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow strait or sound. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth about 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which is in a manner a new town, and has a convenient harbour. The inhabitants are between 7 and 8000. The face of the country is hilly. Here are mines of copper, emery, quicksilver, lead ore, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Some corn and flax is raised here, and numerous droves of

cattle

cattle are annually exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the NW. side of the islands is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are shot like deer.

Isle, Shrops. 2 miles from Shrewsbury; is a peninsula formed by the Severn, where those floats, called Coracles, are much used. They are of a form almost oval, and made of split, sallow twigs, interwoven, the part under the water covered with a horse's hide. Only one man can sit in them, who rows very swiftly with one hand, while, with the other, he manages his fishing tackle. A coracle is about 5 feet long and 3 broad, round at the bottom, and so light, that the fishermen carry them on their backs to and from the water.

ISLE ADAM, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Oise, 6 miles NNE. of Pontoise.

Isle Along; see *Annalong, Isle of.*

ISLE OF BEEVES, an island in the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and excellent fruits. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 91. 30. W.

Isle of Dogs, Middl. a part of Poplar Marsh, so named by the seamen in passing it, when the kings had a palace at Greenwich, and the royal hounds were kenneled here.

ISLE DE DIEU, or D'YEU, an island on the coast of France, about 7 miles long and 2 wide. It is 15 miles SSW. of Noirmoutier. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

ISLE DE FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ISLE JOURDAIN, a town in the dept. of Gera, in an island of the little river Save, 8 miles N. of Lombez; also a town in the dept. of the Vienne.

ILLE ROUSSE, a town of Corsica.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a dept. of France, having the English Channel, and the dept. of the Channel on the N. and the dept. of the Lower Loire on the S. Rennes is the capital.

ILLEBEN. See EISLEBEN.

* ISLEWORTH, a town in Middlesex, 9 miles W. of London. It is situated on the river Thames, opposite to Richmond.

Isley, Cornw. SW. of Padstow. *Islington*, Norf. near Lynn Marsh. *Islington*, a large village to the N. of London, to which it is now contiguous. On the NW. is the new village of Pentonville, to which it is likewise united. The New River, which is a great ornament to this place, is received, at the SW. end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. The parish is very extensive, including the hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway, Kingsland Green, and three sides of Newington Green. Near the New River Head is a noted spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. *Islip*, Northamptons. near Thrapston.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordshire, chiefly noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel wherein Edward was baptized, at a small distance N. from the church, was desecrated during Cromwell's usurpation, and converted to the meanest uses of a farm-yard. It is built of stone, 15 yards long and 7 broad, and retains traces of the arches of an oblong window at the E. end. At present it has a roof of thatch, and is still called the king's chapel. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. It has also some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been King Ethelred's. By the Oxfordshire canal, it communicates with all the late inland navigations. It has a good market for sheep, and is 36 miles NW. of London, on the road to Aberystwith.

ISMAIL, a town of Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians, under General Suwarrow, on the 22d of December, 1790; and it is said, that the long siege and the capture did not cost less than 10,000 men. The most atrocious part of the transaction is, that the garrison (whose firmness would have received, from a less sanguinary foe, the highest applause) were massacred by the merciless conquerors, to the amount of, by their own account, 30,000 men, and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 140 miles SW. of Ockzakow. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

ISMID, or IS NIKMID. See NICOMEDIA.

ISNIC, a town of Natolia, the see of a Greek archbishop, yet containing scarcely 300 houses. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325, and which promulgated the Nicene Creed as an article of faith. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. Silk forms the principal article of trade among the inhabitants, who are mostly Jews. It is seated in a fertile country, on a lake which abounds with fish, and communicates with the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles SE. of Constantinople.

ISNY, an imperial town of the Algau, in Suabia, with a famous abbey of Benedictine

dictine monks. It is seated on the river Isny, 40 miles S. of Ulm.

ISOLA, a sea-port of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Terra di Lavora, both in Naples; also a town of Istria; and a river of the Tyrolese, which runs into the Drave near Leintz.

ISONA, a town of Catalonia.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, capital of Persia, seated in the province of Irak-Agemi, and thought by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, at 8 miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river, except a small one, called Zenderoud, which supplies almost all the houses with water, and over which are several fine bridges. It is nearly of an oval form, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and even sleep in the summer time, for the sake of the cool air. The walls are built of mud, and about 20 miles in compass, but being kept in no repair, and hidden by the adjoining houses and gardens, they have but a mean appearance, and are hardly to be discovered. The Meidan Shah, or Royal Square, is 440 paces long and 160 broad, surrounded by a canal, built with bricks, cemented by a black mortar, which, in time, becomes harder than freestone. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is one of the most spacious in the world, being 5 miles in circumference: its great portico stands in the royal square, and is built with porphyry, and very high. There are 260 mosques, among which the royal mosque, at the S. end of the square, is adorned with an inconceivable profusion of gold, azure, and other ornaments; many of the figures, decorations, &c. on its portico, being wrought in a manner unknown to our European architects; 1800 large caravanseras, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and some very fine streets, in which are canals planted with trees; though, generally speaking, the other streets are narrow, crooked, and not paved; they are, however, more free from dirt and dust than many great cities in Europe, as the air here is very dry, and every housekeeper waters the street before his own door twice a day. The inhabitants were formerly computed at 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils and civil wars, this kingdom has been almost torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are 3 large suburbs; that called Josa, is inhabited by Armenians; Hasenbath, by Georgians; and Kebrabath, by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE. of Bassarah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 32. 25. N. lon. 52. 55. E.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, and ISSEL, or YSSEL, THE LITTLE, two rivers of the United Provinces. The former rises in Westphalia, passes by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, &c. and falls into the Zuyder Zee, by two mouths, a little below Campen; the latter waters Ysselstein, Montford, Gouda, &c. and falls into the Maese, 2 miles above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, OLD, a river which rises in the N. part of the duchy of Cleves, and runs into the Issel at Doesburg.

ISSELSTEIN, or YSSELSTEIN, a town of Utrecht, with a small territory, seated on the Issel, 5 miles S. of Utrecht.

Isserkelly, in Galway, Connaught.

ISSEQUIBO, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch, in Guaiana, S. America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and 8 or 10 miles W. of the town of Surinam. It is seated on the river Issequibo, which is about 3 leagues wide at its mouth, and runs into the Atlantic in lat. 6. 45. N. and lon. 63. 20. W. Its principal productions are sugar, coffee, and cotton. It has been twice taken by the English; in 1781, but restored by the treaty of peace, in 1783; and since the commencement of the present war; it still remains in their possession.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, near which are found amethysts, of as beautiful a colour as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles SSE. of Clermont.

ISSOUDUN, a town in the dept. of Indre, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Its trade is in wool and cattle; and it has considerable manufactories of cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the river Theols, 17 miles SW. of Bourges, and 135 nearly S. of Paris.

IS SUR TILLE, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, situated on the river Tille, 9 miles N. of Dijon.

Isthwith, a river in Cardigansh. which runs into the Irish sea, at or near Aberystwith. *Isting Ebourn*, Sussex, NW. of Midhurst. *Istrad*, a river in Denbighsh. which runs into the Clwyd below Whitchurch.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, lying on the N. part of the Adriatic, by which it is, in a manner, surrounded, except towards the N. where it is joined to Carniola. It was anciently a part of Illyrium, and was conquered by the Romans, between the first and second Punic wars. In the middle ages it belonged to the patriarch of Aquilea; and in the year 1190, most of the maritime part was conquered by the republic of Venice, though not without interruption from the Austrians. It is hilly, and

and the air is unhealthy, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of fine marble. That part of it which lately belonged to the Venetians, is now mostly annexed to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria was the capital.

Isuick, Lancash. in Amounderness, N. of Kirkham.

Italy, one of the finest and most celebrated countries of Europe, extending from NW. to SE. nearly 700 miles. On the N. and NW. it is bounded by France, Swisserland, and Germany; on the E. by Carniola and the Adriatic; and on the S. SW. and W. by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. It was formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterwards, of that more singular usurpation, the dominion of the pope; for this ecclesiastical monarch, under the modest title of *minister ministrorum*, servant of servants, claimed a right to dispose not only of the affairs of such nations as acknowledged his supremacy; but also of pagan lands to the ends of the earth; bestowing them, as an inheritance, on the royal supporters of his church. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swisserland, on the W. and N. are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Montserrat, and part of the Milanese. To the NE. are the ci-devant territories of Venice, now mostly reduced to the obedience of the emperor. S. of these are the late Italian dominions of the emperor, namely, part of the Milanese, and the Mantuan, now formed into an independent republic, under the protection of France. S. of these are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, lately belonging to the duke of Modena, but now incorporated with the new republic. W. of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. S. of Parma lies the republic of Genoa, and SE. of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the Pope, lies principally to the E. and SE. of Tuscany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and the remainder of Italy, which occupies the whole southern extremity, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains. In those on the NE. side of the Appennines, it is temperate; but on the SW. it is very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome; which is owing to the land not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almost intolerable, if it were not alleviated by the sea-breezes. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Braceianno, and Celano. As there are a number of rivers in Italy, beside those mentioned above, the soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, innumerable mulberry-trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chesnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield, not only mines of iron, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, junipers, oaks, and pines. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. The Italians have been the most celebrated of all the moderns for their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, and several of them have also been eminent as writers. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly their predecessors, the ladies of ancient Rome; they also use paints and washes for their hands and faces. The Italian language is a corruption of the Latin, and is said to be spoken best at Florence.

Itchel, Hants, near Alderston. *Itchen*, or *Alre*, a river of Hants, which rises at Chilton Candover, in the centre of the county, and thence running SW. waters the city of Winchester, where it begins to be navigable; from Winchester its course is directly S. till it enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name. *Itching*, or *Irthing*, a river of Northumberland and Cumberland, falling into the Eden near Warwick. *Itching Abbots*, Hants, NW. of Alresford. *Itching Stoke*, Hants, E. of Itching Abbots. *Itchington*, Gloucestersh. in Titherington parish.

Itchington Bishop's, a town of Warwickshire, so called from the bishops of Lichfield

Lichfield and Coventry, once its possessors. It is situated on the river Ichene, to the NE. of Kineton. This was anciently one of the chief towns in the county; and, in the reign of Henry II. was ranked with the boroughs that were to contribute to the marriage of the king's daughter. Market on Wednesday.

Itchington, Long and *Nether*, Warwickshire, near Southam. *Itonfield*, Cumberland, near Inglewood Forest. *Ithon*, a river in Radnorshire, which runs into the Wye, near Dissart, about 3 miles N. of Builth. *Itteringham*, Norfolk, NW. of Alesham. *Itton*, Monmouthshire, W. of Chepstow.

ITZEHOE, a town of Danish Holstein, built originally by Count Egbert, in pursuance of an order, in the year 809, from the emperor, Charles the Great, as a fortress against the Danes. It is seated on the river Stoer, 8 miles NNE. of Gluckstadt.

JUAN DE FRONTERA, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, in the district of Chiquitos. It lies to the E. of the Andes, 98 miles NE. of St. Jago.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. an island of the W. Indies, 50 miles E. of St. Domingo, and called by the English *Porto Rico*. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is subject to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods, and well watered with springs and rivulets. Its meadows are very rich, and there are so many cattle, imported originally from Old Spain, that they often kill them for the sake of their skins alone. The woods are stored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is found here in plenty, and their coasts afford abundance of fish. The N. part of the island, which is the most barren, is said to contain various mines of silver and gold. The principal trade of the natives consists in their sugar, rum, ginger, corn, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, cassia, mastic, salt, oranges, lemons, sweetmeats, and other fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. A breed of dogs, which the Spaniards originally brought over, for the purpose of hunting and tearing in pieces the defenceless inhabitants, are said to live here wild in the woods, near the sea shore, and subsist upon land rats, that burrow in the earth. This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493. The air is pretty healthy, but it is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital, of the same name, is seated in the peninsula, on the N. coast of the island, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. It is populous and well built, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It was founded in the year 1514. In 1594, when it was in a very flourishing state, it was attacked by Sir Francis Drake, who destroyed all the ships in the harbour, but could make no further progress into the island. In the year 1597, it was taken and plundered by the Earl of Cumberland. Lat. 18. 29. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the S. Sea, about 12 miles long and 6 wide. It is 330 miles W. of the coast of Chili, parallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited, but having a good harbour on the N. coast, called Cumberland Bay, it is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. Lat. 33. 40. S. lon. 83. W.

JUAN DE ULLOA, ST. an island in the Gulf of Mexico, half a mile NE. of Vera Cruz.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninsula of Mexico, nearly opposite the W. end of the island of Cuba. It has the Gulf of Honduras to the E. and the Bay of Campeachy to the W. and contains a great quantity of timber proper for building of ships; as also sugar, cassia, indigo, cotton, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having formerly been very ill used by the Spaniards. It is a flat, level country, and is unhealthy in some parts, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy. See HONDURAS.

JUDENBURG, a town of Stiria, situated on the river Muhr. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent.

JUDOIGNE, or GELDENAKEN, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, situated on the Geete, 12 miles SSE. of Louvain.

Ive, St. Cornwall, W. of Kellington. *Ive Church*, Kent, by Romney Marsh. *Ivedon*, Devonsh. in Aulescomb parish. *Iver*, Bucks, near Uxbridge.

IVES, ST. a sea-port of Cornwall, seated on a bay of the same name, with about 30 ships belonging to its harbour, 8 miles NE. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. It trades largely in pilchards and Cornish slates. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

* IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, with the largest market in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a fine stone bridge, 6 miles nearly E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. of London. Market on Monday.

JUGON, a town in the department of the North Coast, containing about 700 inhabitants.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide, subject to Spain. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and remarkable for the great quantity of salt made in it. It is 60 miles SW. of Majorca. The capital

pital is of the same name, seated on a bay, with a good harbour. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

Ivil, or *Ivel*, a river in Bedf. which runs into the Ouse at Temsford. *Ivil*, a river in Somers. which runs into the Parrot, near Langport.

IVINGO, a town in Bucks, with a manufacture of lace, 6 miles SW. of Dunstable. Market on Monday.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour on the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49. 10. S. lon. 68. 44. W.

Julian's, St. Monm. near Caerleon.

Julian's Town, Meath, Leinster.

JULIEN, ST. a town in the department of Upper Vienne, 13 miles NW. of Limoges.

JULIEN, ST. a town in the respective departments of the Jura, Coté d'Or, Mont Blanc, Higher Alps, Upper Loire, Rhone and Loire, Vienne, Sarne and Loire, Calvados, Upper Garonne, Var, Drome, Ain, and Loire.

JULIEN, ST. DU SAULT, a town in the department of the Yonne, seated on or near the river Yonne, 10½ miles S. of Sens.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, situated between the Rhine and the Maese, and bounded by the duchy of Guelders on the N. and by the electorate of Cologne and the Rhine on the E. The principal towns are Juliers, the capital, a small, but strong town, with a regular citadel, a church, and a convent, within the walls, and a Calvinist and a Lutheran church without, situated on the Ruhr, 22 miles W. of Cologne, in lat. 50. 57. N. and lon. 6. 23. E. Dueren, Aix la Chapelle, Munster Eyssel, and Euszkirchen. In the country, in general, are 26 towns, and 11 freedoms and boroughs. It is subject to the elector palatine, is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad it produces.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. They were brought thither for the sake of trade.

JUMIEGE, a town in the department of Lower Seine, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seine, 12 miles WSW. of Rouen.

JUMNA, a large river of Hindostan, which rises in Thibet, waters the cities of Delhi, Agra, &c. and runs into the Ganges at Allahabad.

Jump, Yorkshire, near Rotheram.

JUNAGUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the county of Guzerat. It is 170 miles SW. of Amedabad.

JUNCULAM, a town of the island of Java, situated on the SW. coast, 55 miles SSW. of Batavia.

JUNKSEILON, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. coast of Siam, nearly 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 wide. Near the principal town (of the same name, situated in the N. part of the island, with a secure harbour for small vessels) is a mine of loadstone, but the pieces do not preserve their virtue above 4 or 5 months. Lat. 8. 56. N. lon. 98. 30. E.

IVORY COAST, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between Cape Appolonia and Cape Palmas. It contains several towns which are situated at the mouths of rivers, called by the same name. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves; the former in the greatest plenty. Whatever the Gold Coast produces, is also found here in greater abundance and perfection; and indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates seem all to be united on the Ivory Coast. The interior country, however, is but little known, as the natives refuse the Europeans leave to build settlements, or even trade among them, except by means of the coast negroes. The inhabitants are reckoned the most savage and barbarous on the whole coast, and some writers scruple not to call them anthropophagi.

Ivory Lodge, Hants, in New Forest.

JURA, one of the western isles of Scotland, NE. of the island of Islay, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is about 25 miles long and 7 broad. Some parts of the southern and western sides are fertile, and there are only three mountains on the whole island. These are of a conical form, of a stupendous height, and are called the Paps of Jura. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath. Shell fish and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. A few wild roes are still seen here, but their number is continually growing less.

JURA, a department of France, having Swisserland to the E. the department of Saone and Loire to the W. and the Upper Saone on the N. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, of jasper of different colours, and of alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which extend, nearly in a line, from the Rhine, near Basil, to the Rhone, 10 miles below Geneva; sometimes more, sometimes less elevated, and in different places taking different names.

IVREA, a town of Canavez, in Piedmont, containing besides the cathedral, 3 parish churches, and several religious houses. It is defended by a castle and two other fortresses, and is situated on the Grand Doria river, 20 miles N. of Turin.

IVRY, a town in the department of Eure, with a late Benedictine abbey, situated on the river Eure, 10 miles N. by W. of

of Dreux; also a town in the department of Coté d'Or; and a town in the department of Paris, 3 miles S. of Paris.

Just, St. Cornwall, at the Land's End, NW. of Penzance. *Just Castle, St.* Cornwall, on Falmouth Haven.

JUTLAND, a large peninsula of Denmark, bounded on the S. by the duchy of Holstein; and on the other sides by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. It is about 200 miles in length, from N. to S. and 95 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses, beeves, and hogs, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. Hence Jutland is commonly called the *land of bacon and rye bread*. This was anciently called the Cimbrica Chersonesus; and is supposed to be the country whence the Anglo Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick. N. Jutland is composed of four general governments, each of which had its bishop and general governor. They derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aathuys, and Ripen.

Ivy Bridge, Devons. a village remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery. It is considerably increased of late in its buildings, and is seated on the rapid and noisy river Arme, on the road between Exeter and Plymouth, 11 miles NE. of the latter. *Ivy Church*, Wilts, 2 miles from Salisbury. *Ivythorn*, Somersetshire, W. of Glastonbury. *Iwade*, Kent, near Milton and Sittingbourn. *Ixning*, Suffolk, near Newmarket.

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, situated on the road between Bury and Yarmouth, 7 miles NE. of Bury, and 79 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Ixworthorp, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth.

JYENAGUR, a country of Hindostan, lying to the S. of the Mewat, in the eastern quarter of Agimere, and subject to one of the rajpoot princes.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindostan, in the territory of Jyenagur. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jeffing, who also erected an observatory here, and invited Claude Boudier to it, in 1734. Wendal represents Jyepour as a place of great wealth and consequence in 1779, being the staple of the principal part of the goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 104 miles W. by S. of Agra, and 70 ENE. of Agimere.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of Chiapa, in Mexico.

KABER, Westmorland, near Kirkby Steven.

KACHAO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo, containing a parish church and a convent of Capuchins. It has a Portuguese garrison, and is surrounded with a rampart and palisadoes, and defended with artillery. It is situated on the river San Domingo, about 50 miles from its mouth.

KADAN, a town of Saats, in Bohemia.

Kaddy Carne, in Down, Ulster, a long ledge of rocks on Big Island.

KADERSKILL, a town of New York.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Hesse, 5 miles SE. of Cassel.

KAHUN, a town of Herman, in Persia, 36 miles SW. of Sirgian.

KAIRWAN. See CAIROAN.

KAISARIJAH, anciently called MAZACA, and afterwards CÆSAREA or CAPPADOCIA, a populous town of Caramania, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque. The Greeks have a metropolitan and another church, and the Armenians 3 churches. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It is 150 miles NE. of Cogni.

KAISERSBERG, a town of Stiria, with a castle, 5 miles SW. of Leoben.

KAISERTHAL, a town of Baden, in Swisserland, situated on the Rhine, 5 mile NE. of Baden.

KALAAR, a considerable town of Ghilan, in Persia, with a manufacture of silk.

Kaldworth, Northumberland, in Mildforth barony.

Kale, a river of Roxburghs. which runs into the Tiviot, 4 miles S. of Kelso.

KALENBURG, a town of Paderborn, in Westphalia.

KALGUEV, an island in the Frozen Ocean, about 140 miles in circumference. It is about 140 miles NNE. of Archangel.

KALIR, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

KALISCH, a palatinate, late of Poland, now of W. Prussia, called also the palatinate of GNESEN, and its capital, seated on the river Prosna, 57 miles NE. of Breslaw.

KALKA, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by Russian Siberia; on the E. by Chinese Tartary; on the S. by the Cobi, or Sandy Desert; and on the W. by other parts of Tartary. It is inhabited by the Eluths and Kalmucs.

Kallamer, Lancas. in Amounderness.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, who inhabit that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, that lies between the river Volga, and the river Yaick (now Ural)

It has within its jurisdiction one city of the second order, and 5 of the third. In this district are a great number of peacocks, and several sorts of birds of prey. There is also a kind of stone, like marble, which naturally represents landscapes, cascades, &c. of which they make tables, and other curious household furniture. It is situated in a very fruitful country, about 36 miles from the sea, and 1130 SSW. of Pekin.

KAPOS, a town of Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles from Mohacs.

KAPPAS, OLD, a town of N. America, situated on W. side of the Mississippi, in lat. 34. 12. N. and lon. 91. 12. W. Near this place, Ferdinand de Soto first discovered the river Mississippi, in the year 1541.

KARAGINSKOI, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. It is situated near the NE. coast of Kamtschatka, in lat. 59. N. and lon. 162. E.

KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, where all ships bound for Bussorah must call for pilots. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad; and is subject to the sheick of Bundaric. The Dutch had a flourishing settlement here, about the middle of the 18th century, formed by the Baron Kniphausen; but on his quitting their service, it became subject again to its former master.

Karham, Northumb. in Wark barony.

KARICAL, a town of Hindostan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, containing 14 pagodas, 15 mosques, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French, taken by the English in the year 1760, and retaken in 1779. It is situated on the E. coast, on one of the branches of the Cauvery, 12 miles N. of Negapatam, and 6 S. of Tranquebar.

KARLSCRUCH, a town of Baden Durlach, in Suabia. The margrave has here a magnificent palace and gardens. The town is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Baden.

Karnbank, a hill in Armagh, Ulster. *Karn Gaur*, a hill in Down, Ulster, 2 miles N. of Scraba.

Karnusack, Cornwall, a rocky mountain, near Madern.

KASAN, capital of the government of the same name, contains several churches, almost all of which are built with stone, and 11 convents in and near the town. It is seated on the river Casanka, where it falls into the Wolga, 400 miles E. by N. of Moscow. See KAZANSKOE.

Katherine Hill, Surry, near Guilford. *Katherine's, St.* Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Katharine's, St.* in the suburbs of Lincoln. *Katharine's Hill, St.* Hants, near Winchester. *Katherington*, Hants, SE. of Bishop's Waltham.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free town of Suabia.

KAYE'S ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, near the W. coast of N. America, about 30 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, discovered and named by Captain Cook. The SW. point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Pine trees abound in all parts of the island; which indeed is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth; so that they would be of no great service for shipping, excepting as materials for small things. The pine-trees appear to be all of one species; and neither the Canadian pine, nor cypress, are found here. Lat. 59. 51. N. lon. 143. 0. W.

KAYSERSBERG, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 5 miles NW. of Colmar.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Lanter, 22 miles SW. of Worms.

KAYSERSWERT, a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, seated on the E. side of the river Rhine, 8 miles N. of Dusseldorp. The fortifications are demolished. It was engaged a long time to the bishoprick of Cologne; but in 1762 it was restored to the elector palatine.

KAZANSKOE, a large country of the Russian empire formerly subject to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great duke of Moscow, with the other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But Ivan Vassiliwitch I. the founder of the Russian greatness, towards the end of the 15th century, rescued his country from the Tartar yoke, and, in 1552, the second duke of the same name conquered Kasan, which is now divided into the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Penza.

Keach, a river in Cardigans. which runs into the Tivy below Kennarth. *Keadby*, Lincolnshire, in Axholm Isle.

Keady, in Armagh, Ulster.

Kealcotes, *E. W. N.* and S. Linc. near Bolingbroke. *Keale*, Lincolns, near Bolingbroke.

Keamore, in Cork, Munster. *Keany*, in West Meath, Leinster.

Kearton, Yorkshire, N. Riding, E. of Swaledale. *Kebby*, a river in Monmouths. which runs into the Usk, near Abergavenny. *Kebeck*, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Nyd below Harrowgate. *Keddington*, Suff. NW. of Clare. *Kedleston*, near Derby. *Kedrington*, Linc. N. of Louth. *Keel*, Staffordshire, near Newcastle-under-Line.

Keenagh, in Longford, Leinster.

Keerby, Yorkshire, N. Riding, SW. of Helmsley. *Keerby*, Yorks. near Wetherby. *Keeton*, Nottingh. near Lenton.

KEFREEN, a town of Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road from Tripoli. It

gives name to a large fertile plain, where they breed a great number of pigeons.

Kegbear, Devons. NW. of Okehampton. *Kegworth*, Leices. on an eminence, 4 miles from Loughborough, on the road to Derby. Near it is a handsome stone bridge, over the Trent, called Cavendish Bridge, built at the Duke of Devonshire's expence. Foot passengers, as well as horses and carriages, pay toll here. *Kehan*, E. of Leicester.

KEHL, a fortress of Suabia, situated at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, a mile and a half E. of Strasburg. In a war with Germany, the French generally endeavour to make themselves masters of it, for the sake of transporting troops across the Rhine.

Keingham, Yorks. SE. of Headon. *Keinton Mansfield*, Somers. *Kekewick*, Chesh. near the Mersey, between Frodsham and Warrington. *Kelby*, Linc. W. of Grimsby. *Keld Chapel*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Swaledale. *Keldham*, Yorkshire, near Kirby Moorside. *Kelbar Hill*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Kelfield*, Linc. near Axholm Isle. *Kelfield*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Nun Appleton. *Kelham*, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Newark. *Kelinghall*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Ripley. *Kelk*, Yorks. E. of Great Driffield. *Kellaham*, Cornw. W. of St. Neot's. *Kellath*, Westmorl. near Newbiggin. *Kellenyg*, Monmouths. *Kellermash*, Northamp. NE. of Naseby. *Kellet*, *Upper* and *Lower*, N. of Lancaster. *Kelley*, Devons. SE. of Launceston. *Kelling*, Norf. NE. of Holt. *Kellington*, Yorks. E. of Pontefract.

KELLINGTON, or CALLINGTON, a town in Cornwall, with a woollen manufactory. It is situated on the river Tamar, 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 217 W. by S. of London. It is not inferior to the best half of the Cornish boroughs, for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad street, a market-house, and a neat church. Market on Wednesday.

Kellishall, Suffolk, N. of Saxmundham. *Kellop*, a river in Durham, which runs into the highest head of the Wear. *Kellow*, Northumb. W. of Holy Island.

* KELLS, a town of Meath, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on the river Blackwater, 31 miles NW. of Dublin.

KELLS, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 64 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kells, a river and village of Antrim, in Ulster, 89 miles from Dublin.

Kellum, St. Shrops. S. of Hales Owen.

Kellymount, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Kellystown*, in Carlow, Leinster, on the E. side of the river Barrow.

Kelmesham, Worc. N. of Tewkesbury. *Kelnsey*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Spurn Head. *Kelsal*, 6 miles NE. of Chester. *Kelsey*, Linc. near N. Kelsey. *Kelsey, N.* Linc. W. of Thungcaster. *Kelshall*, Herts, near Royston.

KELSO, a handsome and populous town of Roxburghshire, containing a large market place, its principal, with two small streets, about 376 houses, and 3550 inhabitants. It has some manufactures of flannels, linen, stockings, and shoes. It is governed by a baron baily, and 15 stent masters, who have authority to levy a stent, or rate, on the inhabitants, for the supply of water, repairing the streets, &c. the former of whom, and 7 of the latter, are appointed by the duke of Roxburgh, who is lord of the manor. The celebrated and magnificent abbey, the ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable. From the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the forks of the rivers, Roxburgh Hill, Springwood Park, and the Fleurs, from Pinnacle Hill is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered by long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso has a good market for corn, and is situated on the river Tweed, over which it has a handsome bridge of six arches, at its conflux with the Tiviot, 20 miles SW. of Berwick, and 42 SSE. of Edinburgh.

Kelsterne, Linc. W. of Louth. *Kelthorp*, Rutl. in Ketton parish. *Kelton*, Cambridges. in Lamplugh parish. *Kelton*, Yorks. N. Riding, W. of Rombaldkirk.

* KELVEDON, KELDON, KILDANE, or EASTERFORD, a town of Essex, 3 miles from Witham, and 41 from London, on the road to Colchester.

Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, S. of Ongar. *Kelweston*, Somers. on the Avon, between Bath and Bristol.

Kelvin, a river of Londonderry, in Ulster, which runs into the Roe, about 4 miles and a half S. of Newton Limavady.

Kelyn, a river in Merioneths. which runs into the Toveryn, soon after its rise.

KEMAR, a town of Natolia, 8 miles S. of Sinob.

Kemberton, Shrops. SW. of Sheffnal. *Kemble*, Wilts, near Malmesbury. *Kemblespeth Hill*, Cumb. near the source of the Cocker. *Kemsborough*, Glouces. near Painswick, is a very high hill, that had a castle, the trenches and fortifications of which are still visible. It has a delightful prospect over the vale to Shropshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire. *Kemeys*, Monmouths. W. of Wease Wood. *Kemeys Commander*, Monmouths. NW. of Usk. *Kemingham*, Norf. *Kemlet*, or *Camlet*, a river in Shropshire. *Kemlet*, a river in Denbighs. *Kemmerton*, Glouc. NE. of Tewkesbury, has a quarry of freestone, and several petrifying springs. On Kemmerton Hill is a large camp, of a triangular shape, containing 21 acres. On being ploughed, a few years since, several

Danish

Danish implements were found here. *Kembank*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Templeborough.

KEMPEN, a town of Cologne.

Kempley, Glouces. 4 miles from Ross. *Kempsford*, Glouces. between Cricklade and Lechlade; the Stroud Canal is extended to this place. *Kempshot*, Hants, S. of Basingstoke. *Kempston*, SW. of Bedford. *Kempston*, Norf. near Lytcham.

KEMPTEN, a town of Mentz; also an imperial town, and a princely abbey, founded, or repaired and enriched, by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the 8th century, on the Iler, to which belong several towns and villages; both in Suabia.

Kempthorn, Devons. in Clawton parish. *Kempton*, Shrops. near Purslow. *Kempton*, Herts, anciently called *Heckinhanger*, NW. of Digswell, near the source of the Kime. *Kemscot*, Oxf. between Radcot Bridge and Lechlade. *Kemsey*, Worc. on the E. side of the Severn, below Worcester. *Kemsing*, Kent, W. of Wrotham. *Kemsley Down*, Kent, near Milton. *Ken*, Somers. between Kingswood and Clevedon. *Ken*, a river of Devons. that runs into the Ex, below Exeter.

KEN, or KAN, a river of Westmorland, which rises about three miles E. of Ambleside, flows by Kendal, and empties itself into the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morcambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which renders it incapable of navigation; so that the town of Milthrop, situated on a little creek, near the mouth of the Ken, is the only port of Westmorland; and this is capable of receiving very small vessels only, by which the fine Westmorland, slates, hams, and other articles are exported.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SW. part of Dumfriesshire, flows, in a southerly direction, by the Dalrry, the town of New Galloway, &c. in Kircudbrightshire, below which last it expands into a fine lake, about 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, called Kenmoor Loch. Here it is joined by the river Dee.

Kenagh, in Longford, Leinster.

Kenchester, 3 miles W. of Hereford, on the river Ine. *Kenchurch*, Heref. *Kencomb*, Dorsets. SE. of Beminster. *Kencot*, Oxfordshire, W. of Bampton.

*KENDAL, also called KIRBY CANDALE, (that is, a Church in a Valley) a handsome town of Westmorland, the largest in the county, and much superior to Appleby, in trade, wealth, buildings, and population. It has been long noted for its woollen manufactories; particularly knit stockings, a thick stuff, called *cottons*, for the clothing of the people in the West Indies, and for sailors' jackets, and linsey woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery: and fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool-cards, are manufactured here. The mills for scouring, fulling, and frizing cloth; and for cutting and rasping dying-wood, &c. are well worth seeing. So early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for its manufactures, special laws having been enacted in those reigns for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths; and such has been the spirit and industry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flourish ever since, notwithstanding the disadvantage of possessing no water-carriage. Kendal is pleasantly seated in a valley, among hills, upon the river Kent, or Kant, over which it has two stone bridges, and one of wood, with a harbour for boats, and communicating, by a canal, with all the late inland navigations, 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 259 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kendalshire, Glouces. in Westerleigh parish. *Kenelm*, Staffords. near Clent.

KENELWORTH, or KILLINGWORTH, Warwicksh. SW. of Coventry. It had formerly a castle, encompassed with a chace and park, that was the glory of all this part of England. Here the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court, in a most gay and splendid manner, with a great variety and magnificence of feasts and shows for 17 days consecutive. It was demolished in the civil wars. Market on Wednesday.

Kenford, Devonshire, near Powderham Castle. A great thoroughfare on the Ken. *Kenford*, Suffolk, near Newmarket. *Kengwick*, W. of Worcester. *Keningal*, Norfolk, SE. of E. Harling. *Kenley*, Shrops. near Wenlock.

KENMARE, a town of Kerry, in Munster, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S. of Killarney, and 155 SW. of Dublin.

KENMARE RIVER, on the SW. side of Kerry, in Munster, is about 20 miles long and 3 broad. It affords a safe and capacious harbour, but little frequented.

Kennardington, Kent, near Appledore. *Kenne*, Devonshire, near Exeter.

KENNEBEK, a river which rises in the NW. part of the province of Main, in New England; and, flowing in a southerly direction, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Bays of Casco and Penobscot, on the coast of the same province.

Kenneden, Devons. in Sherford parish. *Keneggy*, Cornwall, near Penzance. *Kennerly*, Devonshire, near Crediton.

KENNET, a river celebrated by Pope, as, "The Kennet swift, for silver eels renown'd." It rises about 4 miles from Marlborough, in Wilts, passes by Marlborough, Hungerford, &c. to Newbury, in Berks, where it has been made navigable. It joins the Thames a little below Reading.

Kennet, E. and *Little*, Wilts, on Marlborough Downs, near the source of the river Kennet. *Kennington*, a village of Surry, one

one of the 8 precincts of Lambeth. Near it is an extensive common, noted (till of late) for the execution of malefactors for the county of Surry. *Kennington*, Kent, near Ashford. *Kennington*, Berks, in Radley parish, 1 mile S. of Oxford. *Kersey*, a small river in Cornwall. *Kensington*, a village of Middlesex, 2 miles W. of Hyde Park Corner, London. Here is a royal palace, with very extensive gardens (originally designed by Kent, and much improved, of late, by Browne), which have become a very fashionable promenade for the *beau monde*. *Kensworth*, Herts, E. of Studham.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by Surry and Sussex; on the N. by the Thames; on the E. and SE. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; and on the S. by Sussex and the English Channel. From E. to W. it is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. from 30 to 36. It is divided into five lathes, under each of which are several hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, 408 parish churches, 1180 villages, near 40,000 houses, and about 220,000 inhabitants. In the soil and face of the country, there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard, chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the NE. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea, which probably gave it the name of *Albion*. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody track, of a clayey soil; fertile, but unwholesome, on account of its moisture. It terminates in the great marsh of Romney. The midland and western districts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for feeding of sheep, and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. Its manufactures are but trifling. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENT, a county of N. America, in the respective states of Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

KENTAIFFE, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in the S. of Thibet, bordering on Hindostan Proper. On the W. side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E. side issues the Sanpoo, or Burrampooter.

Kentbridge, Kent, NW. of Rye. *Kentbury*, Berks, SE. of Hungerford. *Kentcomb, Higher* and *Lower*, Dorsets. NW. of Great Tollet. *Kentditch*, Sussex, NE. of Rye. *Kentes*, Essex, SE. of Rochford. *Kent Green*, Cheshire, E. of Sandbach. *Kenthatch*, Kent, S. of Westram. *Kentisbear*, Devons. on the river Culm, E. of Columpton. *Kentesbury*, Devons. on St. George's Channel, W. of Porlock. *Kentish Town*, Middlesex, near Hampstead, 3 miles N. of London; much improved of late by a new chapel, and several handsome houses. *Kentmere*, Westmorl. near Ambleside. The river Ken rises here, about 5 miles N. from the Chapel. Kentmere Hall is an ancient building, with a tower, standing under a vast, craggy mountain, near the chapel, and 12 miles N. from the parish church. *Kenton*, Middlesex, a mile E. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Kenton*, Middl. NE. of Sunbury. *Kenton*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Kenton*, Devons. near Chudleigh. *Kent Sand*, Lanc. a bay in the NW. part of the county, which receives the river Ken, but has such dangerous quicksands, that it cannot be crossed, at low water, without the assistance of a guide, who is kept there at the public expence.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, situated near the E. side of the Rhine, 13 miles NW. of Friburg.

KENTUCKY, a country of N. America, situated in its central part, near the lat. of 38. 0. N. and 85. 0. W. lon. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Ohio, on the E. by Virginia; on the S. by the Tenassee State, including the country of the Upper Cherokees; and on the W. and SW. by the Mississippi and the Cherokee River. It is about 300 miles in length from E. to W. and from 20 to 150 in breadth from N. to S. and is at present divided into 9 counties, 7 of which are Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Maddison. The principal rivers are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking River, the Red River, the Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Salt River, Cumberland, and the Great Kenhaway, or New River. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, without rapids, for the greatest part of the year. This country is generally level and abounds with limestone. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains prepare the rivers for boats, and replenish the whole country with water. The soil is amazingly

fertile;

fertile; the inhabitants distinguished its quality by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. This country has a more temperate and healthy climate than the other settled parts of America. The winter is short, and snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The W. winds often bring storms, and the E. winds clear the sky; but there is no steady rule of weather in that respect, as in the northern states. The W. winds are sometimes cold; but the weather, even then, is not so intensely severe as these winds are in Pennsylvania. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and exceeded by no country in variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky, are the sugar-maple, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furnishes every family with plenty of excellent sugar; and the honey-locust, which is curiously surrounded with large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods, in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, which greatly resembles the black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod, in which is inclosed coffee: the papwa-tree, which does not grow to a great size, is a soft wood, bears a fine fruit; much like a cucumber in shape and size, and tastes sweet; black mulberry-trees in abundance; the wild-cherry-tree, which is of a large size, and supplies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings; the buck eye, a very soft wood, bearing a remarkably black fruit; and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat: and the cane-brakes are so thick and tall, that it is difficult to pass through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage, not common to other countries. The Shawanese salad, wild lettuce, pepper-grass, and many more, as yet unknown to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are seen the finest crown-imperials in the world; the cardinal-flower, so much extolled for its scarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the most admirable beauty. Here is also found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnola, which has an exquisite smell, and continues to blossom and seed for several months together. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any silver or gold mines. The western waters produce plenty of fish and fowl. The fish, common to the Ohio, are the buffalo-fish, of a large size, and cat-fish, sometimes exceeding one hundred weight. Trout have been taken in Kentucky River, weighing 30 pounds weight. The mullet, rock, perch, gar-fish, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, sunfish, and other hook fish, are abundant. On these waters, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land-fowls are turkeys; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Here likewise is the parroquet, a bird every way resembling a parrot, but much smaller; and the ivory-bill woodcock, of a whitish colour, with a white plume. It flies screaming exceedingly sharp; and it is asserted, that its bill is pure ivory, a circumstance very singular in the plumy tribe. Here also is the great owl, resembling its kind in other parts, but remarkably different in its vociferation, sometimes making a strange, surprising noise, like a man in the most extreme danger and difficulty. Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockason snakes. Among the native animals, is the buffalo, much resembling a large bull, of a great size, with a large head, thick, short, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his shoulder is a large lump of flesh, covered with a thick boss of long wool and curly hair, of a dark brown colour. They do not rise from the ground as our cattle, but spring up at once upon their feet; are of a broad make, and clumsy appearance, with short legs, but run fast, and scarcely turn aside for any thing when chased. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, supplying the inhabitants, in many parts, with beef, and their hides make good leather. They are innocent, harmless creatures. There are still to be found many deer, elks, and bears. There are also panthers, wild cats, and wolves. The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and musk-rats; nor are the animals common to other parts wanting, such as foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, polecats, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement; such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, which are prodigiously multiplied, suffered to run in the woods without a keeper, and only brought home when wanted. Many caves are found in this country amazingly large; in some of which a person may travel several miles under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars; in most of them runs a stream of water. Kentucky was purchased by the state of Virginia, of the Indians, in 1775, and formed into an independent state in 1792. In 1790, the number of inhabitants

was

was 73,677, and from its rapid increase in population, may now probably be estimated at 200,000. There are many considerable towns, the principal of which are Lexington and Washington.

Kentucky, a river of N. America, which rises with three heads, about 18 miles to the NW. of the Laurel Mountains, in the state to which it gives name. One branch, called the *North Fork*, rises in lat. 37. 5. N. and 82. 40. W.; another, called the *South Fork*, rises about 45 miles to the W. of the North Fork; and a third branch, called the *Middle Fork*, rises between the other two. These branches unite together near Franklinville, and the united stream, taking a NW. course, falls into the Ohio, in lat. 38. 35. N. and lon. 85. 30. W. Among the natural curiosities of the country, are the winding banks of this river, and of that called Dick's River. They are rather precipices than banks; for, almost every where, the astonished observer beholds three or four hundred feet of a solid, perpendicular, limestone rock; in some parts a fine white marble, either curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones. These precipices are like the sides of a deep trench, or canal; the land above being level, except where creeks set in, and crowned with fine groves of red cedar. It is only at particular places that this river can be crossed, one of which is worthy of admiration; a great road, large enough for waggons, made by the buffalo, sloping, with an easy descent, from the top to the bottom of a very large steep hill, at or near the river above Leestown.

Kenvil, Surry, near Woking. *Kenward*, Sussex, near Cuckfield. *Kenwick*, Shrops. W. of Wem. *Kenwyne*, Cornwall, N. of Truro.

Keowe, a town of S. Carolina, situated on a river of the same name, (which rises in the Nunic Mountains, and empties itself into the river Broad at Petersburg) 53 miles NW. of Petersburg.

Kepeyre, on the Wear, near Durham. *Kepik*, Northumb. S. of Chollerton.

Keppel Islands, a group of islands, near the NE. coast of New Holland, before Keppel's Bay.

Keppernham, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Kepwick*, Yorks. E. of Northallerton. *Kerbrough*, Yorks. SE. of Gisborn.

Kercolang, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 20 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant, cultivated grounds. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well built, and neatly thatched. Their fishing hooks and lines are mostly European; and the inhabitants are Malays. Their cloathing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of calico, though some wear silk; most of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been seen with a Chinese pointed hat. Lat. 4. 28. N. lon. 126. 31. E.

Kergo, Cornwall, W. of Columb.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, (first discovered by M. Kerguelen, a Frenchman) visited by Capt. Cook, in 1779, which, from its sterility, has been called the island of Desolation. No place hitherto discovered, in either hemisphere, affords so scanty a field for the naturalist as this spot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a small distance from the shore, which might raise the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occasioned by one small plant, resembling saxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large spreading tufts, in a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might serve for fuel, and was the only thing seen here that could possibly be applied to that purpose. A few amphibious animals were discovered. Lat. 49. 20. S. lon 69. 37. E.

Kering, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee, between Chirk and Bystock, about 5 miles S. of Wrexham. *Kering*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dovy near Llanworing.

Kerman, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segestan, and a part of Korasan; on the E. by Mecran; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Farsistan. The northern part is barren, and nearly desert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy. Towards the S. the air is more pure and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of stuffs and silks. Here are some mines of copper, lead, and iron; also sheep, which lose their fleeces in spring, and become as naked as sucking pigs; the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Sirgian is the capital.

Kern, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kernbray*, or *Carnbarrah*, Cornw. near the Land's End. *Kernbridge*, Cornwall, near Kellington. *Kerneth*, Cornwall, NE. of Tregony. *Kernmarge Beacon*, Cornwall, SW. of Redruth. *Kernsew*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

Kerpen, a town, capital of a county of Westphalia, 10 miles ESE. of Juliers.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon; on the E. by the counties of Limeric and Cork; and on the S. by a part of Cork and the ocean. It is about 54 miles long, and from 18 to 40 broad. It possesses many fine harbours, and the southern district is plain and fertile, but a large part of it is full of mountains, almost inaccessible, so that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Considerable

derable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported. It contains 84 parishes, about 19,400 houses, and 107,000 inhabitants. Iron ore is to be had in most of the southern baronies, and here are several spas or medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Cash in Mang, Lea, Flesk, Laune, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughty. The county town is Tralee.

Kersal, Nottinghamshire, near Bestthorp.

KERSHAW, a county of S. Carolina.

Kerwent, Monm. 5 miles from Chepstow, where a Roman tesselated pavement, in high preservation, is inclosed with walls, to prevent injury to it. The colours are incomparably brilliant. *Kery*, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tivy at Kilgwyn, about 7 miles above Cardigan. *Kerstall*, Yorks. NW. of Leeds. *Kesgrave*, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Ipswich.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant and fertile countries in the East.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a castle, seated on the W. side of the river Maese, 7 miles N. of Ruremond.

KESSEL SEE, a lake of Carinthia.

KESSELDORF, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony, 7 miles W. of Dresden.

Kessilgum, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Avon below Kimner Abbey, about 2 miles below Dolgelly. *Kessingland*, Suffolk, near Benacre.

KESTEVEN, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the western part of the county, from the middle to the southern extremity. It possesses variety of soil; but, on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. Part of the fens of Lincolnshire are in this district; the air of which, however, is more salubrious than that of the district of Holland; and the soil, moreover, is more fruitful.

Kestle, Cornwall, near Helford Haven. *Keston*, Huntingd. NW. of Kimbolton. *Keston*, Kent, 5 miles from Bromley, and 14 from London. At Holwood Hill, in this parish are the remains of a large and strong fortification, probably a Roman one, of an oblong form; the area of which is partly inclosed with rampires and double ditches, of a great height and depth. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and incloses near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the spring head of the river Ravensbourn. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes to Beckenham and Lewisham, and crossing the great road at Deptford Bridge, falls into the Thames a little below. *Keswell*, Cornwall, near Padstow Haven. *Kell*, *Abbots*, and *Kings*, Devonsh. E. and SE. of Ashburton.

* KESWICK, a small but neat and well-built town of Cumberland, consisting of one long street. It has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. and is pleasantly seated in a beautiful and extensive vale, surrounded by hills, through which flows the Derwent, 25 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and 287 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a romantic spot, in the southern part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of beautiful scenes in nature. Here is the lake Keswick, or more properly, the Lake of Derwent Water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water, soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Basingthwaite Water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their nests, and whence the Derwent derives its supplies of water. See BORROWDALE, BASINGTHWAITE, DERWENT WATER, and SKIDDAW.

Keswick, SW. of Norwich. *Keswick*, Yorks. SW. of Wetherby. *Keswroth*, Dorsetshire, near Wareham. *Ket's Coity House*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Ketheringham*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Ketterick-swart*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Catterick Bridge.

* KETTERING, a handsome, populous, trading town, in Northamptonshire, with manufactures of lace, shalloons, serges, tammies, &c. in which near 2000 hands are said to be employed. It has a sessions house for the county, and is seated on a river that runs into the Nen, 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Kettlebaston, Suffolk, on the river Breton, near Bilston. This manor is held by the service of carrying a golden sceptre, with a dove on it, at the king's coronation, and an ivory sceptre, with a golden dove, at the coronation of the queen. *Kettleborough*, Suffolk, S. of Framlingham. *Kettleby*, Linc. W. of Alford, near Glandford Bridge. *Kettlesdale Spring*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Kirby Lonsdale. *Kettlesmed*, Yorkshire, NW. of Rippon. *Kettlesmere*, Yorks. SW. of Masham. *Kettleston*, Norf. between Fakenham and Holt. *Kettlethorp*, near the Fossdyke, NW. of Lincoln. *Kettlewell*, Yorkshire. W. Riding, lies under a hill, between Langshethdale Chase and Netherdale. *Ketton*, Durh. on the Skern, N. of Darlington. *Ketton*, Linc. 2 miles from Stamford. *Ketton*, Rutland, on a rivulet that runs into the Welland, near Tinewell. A certain rent is collected here, annually, from the inhabitants, of 2s. *pro ocreis reginæ*, i. e. for the *queen's boots*, though we do not read of any who ever wore them. Its church is remarkably neat, having the form of a little cathedral. *Kenny*,

venny, or *Govenny*, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Usk at Abergavenny. *Keveny*, a river in Anglesey, which issues from the high hills N. of Coydana, and runs into the Irish channel, on the SW. side of the island, 2 miles and a half W. of Newburgh. *Keverdale*, Lanc. E. of the Ribble, opposite to Preston. *Keverel*, Cornwall, near St. Germain's. *Kevern, St.* Cornwall, on the SW. side of Falmouth Haven. *Kevernal*, 5 miles S. of Hereford. *Kevil*, Wilts, E. of Trowbridge. *Kevington*, Kent, in St. Mary Cray parish. *Kew*, a village of Surry, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to old Brentford, and about 7 miles W. by S. of London. On its green is Kew House, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and the king's exotic garden. The last has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New South Wales; and is known throughout all Europe, by the late Mr. Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. The palace was formerly the seat of Mr. Molineux, secretary to the late king (George II.) when prince of Wales, but afterwards became the residence of the late prince and princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens. His present majesty, also, has considerably enlarged the gardens, and formed a junction with them and Richmond gardens. From Kew to Brentford is a very elegant stone bridge, of 7 arches, over the Thames, built in 1789, from a design of the late Mr. Paine. *Kewe, St.* Cornw. near Penzance. *Kewe, St.* Cornwall, between Camelford and Padstow Haven. *Kewstock*, Somersetsh. on the Bristol Channel, between Uphill and Woodspring. *Kexby*, Linc. on the Trent, SE. of Gainsborough. *Kexby*, E. of York, near the Derwent.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two small islands of the river Woxen, which here falls into the Lake Ladoga. The houses are built with wood; it is not very large, but near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is 67 miles N. of Petersburgh. Lat. 61. 3. N. lon. 30. 25. E.

Key, Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth Haven. *Keynele*, Wilts, near Castlecomb. *Keynsham*, Gloucestersh. in Wollaston parish.

KEYNSHAM, (proverbially called SMOKY, i. e. foggy) a town of Somersetshire, the chief trade of which is malting. In the neighbourhood is a quarry, where stones are often found of a serpentine form, but without the representation of a head. Every year, in the spring, the river here swarms with millions of little eels, scarcely as big as goose quills, which the inhabitants catch, on the top of the water, with small nets, and scowering off their skins, by an art which they have make them into cakes, (reckoned here a dainty) which they fry and eat. It is a great thoroughfare, on the lower road, between Bath and Bristol, and is seated on the river Avon, over which it has a bridge of 15 arches, (and another bridge over the Chew) 5 miles SE. of Bristol, and 115 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Keynton, Shrops. NW. of Newport. *Keynton, Little*, Dorsets. in Stower Westover parish. *Keynton, St. Michael's*, Wilts, E. of Castlecomb. *Keynton, West*, Wilts, W. of Castlecomb. *Keyworth*, SE. of Nottingham. *Keysworth*, Dorsets. 2 miles NE. of Wareham.

KHARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Kursk, on the E. by Voronetz, and on the S. by Ekaterinoslav. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Uda, which falls into the river Donetz, 352 miles S. of Moscow.

KAERSON, or CHERSON. See CHERSON.

KIAKING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, and in all the streets there are piazzas, to walk under, free from rain. There are many triumphal arches, both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers, on the sides of the canal, by which all the barks pass. There is scarcely a house where they do not breed silk worms. It is 590 miles SSE. of Pekin.

KIANG NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Changtong; on the E. by the Gulf of Nanquin; on the S. by Tchekiang and Kiang-Si; and on the W. by Honan and Hon-Quang. It contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is the rendezvous of all the great barks, being full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins. Nanking is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-Nan; on the S. by Quangtong; on the W. by Hon-Quang; and on the E. by Fokien and Tchekiang. The mountains, with which the province is surrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, simples, and medicinal plants. Its soil is very rich and fertile, being well watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The rice and arrack here are excellent; but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at Kiang-Teching.

KIANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chansi. It is 300 miles SW. of Pekin.

Kibberd, Cornwall, SW. of Columb. *Kibblesworth*, Durham, in Lamsley parish.

KIBURG, a town of Zurich.

Kibworth Beauchamp, Leices. NW. of Hallaton. *Kicklow*, Cornwall, SW. of Truro. *Kicksend*, Middl. near Barnet. *Kidal*, Yorks. near Aberforth. *Kidbrook Hall*, Sussex, 2 miles from East Grinsted. *Kiddemore Green*, Staffordshire, near Brewood.

* KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, the principal manufacturing place in the county, and long celebrated for its different manufactures of woollens, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The inhabitants are about 5800. Its former trade of stuffs, however, is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufactory has greatly increased; and it is still the first market in England for pile, or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but, at present, by much the greater psrt are made at Kidderminster. The silk and worsted trades have also been introduced here, and employ about 2000 hands. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, 14 miles SE. of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Kiddesley Park, Derbys. S. of Alfreton. *Kiddington*, Cheshire, near Malpas. *Kiddington*, Oxfords. 4 miles from Woodstock, on the river Glym, which divides the parish in two parts. The chancel of its church is in the Saxon or Norman style, with a zigzag arch behind the altar. In the garden of the manor-house is an antique font, brought from Edward the Confessor's chapel, at Islip, and wherein, as some say, he received baptism. In Hill Wood, near this place, is a Roman encampment, in extraordinary preservation, but little noticed. *Kidrrow*, Staff. near Talk.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, noted formerly for the clothing trade. Here is a castle, the very large remains of which, extremely well preserved, shew it to have been very stately and magnificent. A canal has been cut from hence to some collieries at Pwyllrod, about 4 miles distant, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is situated on the Gwandrath Vach, a branch of the Towy, which empties itself into that river, at its efflux into the Bristol Channel, 9 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on May 24, July 22, and October 29.

KIEL, a rich and considerable town of Germany, capital of Russian Holstein, containing a university, a college or gymnasium, 3 churches, and about 800 houses. It stands upon a small peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a very commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade will be still further augmented, as the inland navigation across the peninsula is now finished. By this navigation it is proposed to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and it has been formed across Danish Holstein by the Canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburgh, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen. This canal was begun in 1777, and has been lately finished, and opened for navigation. Kiel is 46 miles N. of Hamburg.

KIGHLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a valley surrounded by hills, at the meeting of two brooks, which fall into the river Aire, a mile below. It communicates with all the late inland navigations, and is 6 miles SE. of Skipton in Craven.

Kilabruhar, in Cork, Munster.

Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, 5 miles SW. of Renfrew.

* KILBEGGAN, a town of West Meath, in Leinster, seated on the river Brosna, 44 miles W. of Dublin.

Kilberry, in Kildare, Leinster. *Kilbixy*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Kilbolane*, in Cork, Munster.

Kilborn, Middlesex, in Hampstead parish.

KILBRIDE, a town of Lanerkshire, 5 miles W. of Hamilton.

Kilbritton, in Cork, Munster. *Kilbroney*, near Rose Trevor, in Down, Ulster.

Kilburn, Derbyshire, between Derby and Alfreton. *Kilburn, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorks. N. Riding, 1 mile from Coxwold. *Kilby*, Leices. W. of Hallaton. *Kilchath*, Lancas. S. of Leigh.

Kilclaran, in Kildare, Leinster.

* KILCOCK, a town of Kildare, in Leinster, seated on a branch of the river Liffey, 14 miles W. of Dublin.

Kilcoe, in Cork, Munster. *Kilcogny*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Kilconnel*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcool*, in Wicklow, Leinster, 16 miles from Dublin. *Kilcooly*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Kilcorban*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcorkey*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Kilcot, Glouces. in Hawkesbury parish. *Kilcot*, Glouces. in Newent parish.

Kilcrist, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcrohan*, in Kerry, Munster.

* KILCULLEN, a town of Kildare, in Leinster, seated on the river Liffey, 21 miles SW. of Dublin, on the great road between that city and Cork.

Kilcumner, in Cork, Munster.

Kilcummen,

Kilcummen, in King's County, Leinster.

KILDA, ST. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 11 leagues W. of North Uist. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are amazingly adventurous, being let down by a rope from the summit of high, precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock, where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain. Lat. 55. 48. N. lon. 8. 18. W.

Kildale, Yorks. E. of Stokesley.

Kildangon, in Kildare, Leinster.

* KILDARE, a town of Leinster, capital of a county of the same name. It is chiefly supported by frequent horse races, on what is called the *Curragh*, (a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres) and is 27 miles SW. of Dublin.

KILDARE, a county in the province of Leinster, 33 miles in length, and from 12 to 21 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by King and Queen's County; on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; and on the S. by Carlow. It contains 11,200 houses, and about 56,000 inhabitants, and is a fine, arable, fertile country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, Boyne, and other rivers.

Kildorery, in Cork, Munster. *Kildrog-hill*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Kildysar*, in Clare, Munster. *Kilevally*, in W. Meath, Leinster. *Kilfenora*, in Clare, Munster, 12 miles NW. of Ennis. *Kilfenny Common*, in Limerick, Munster. *Kilfiacle*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Kilfin*, in Kerry, Munster. *Kilfinane*, in Limerick, Munster.

KILGARREN, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated on the S. side of the river Tyvy, 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 WNW. of London. Near it is a remarkable salmon leap, and also large works for the fabricating of tin plates. Market on Wednesday.

Kilgarth, Cornw. W. of Westloo.

Kilgarvan, in Kerry, Munster. *Kilgarvan*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Kilglassun*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Kilgobnet*, in Waterford, Munster. *Kilgola*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Kilgoruck, Monm. N. of Strogle Castle.

Kilguth, Cornw. a steep high rock, pointing into the sea, at the Land's End, N. of Whitsand Bay.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, in the Woulds. It is about 4 furlongs in length, and stands in a good soil for corn, 28 miles N. of Hull, and 200 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Kilholm, Yorks. on the river Torre, near Doncaster Heath.

KILIA, a town of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the river Danube, situated in an island formed by it, 20 miles ENE. of Ismael, and 290 NE. of Constantinople.

Kilkeele, in Down, Ulster. *Kilkelly*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

* KILKENNY, a populous, trading town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It has a small cathedral, is one of the neatest towns in the kingdom, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants. The borough of St. Canice, or Irish Town, is joined to English Town, which is the principal, and, both together, form one large town. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch. The houses are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town, and which is cut and polished by water. It is seated on the river Nore, over which it has two handsome bridges, 26 miles N. of Waterford, 65 NE. of Cork, and 54 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 7. 18. W.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 35 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's County, on the E. by Carlow and Wexford, and on the S. by Waterford. It contains 127 parishes, about 17,750 houses, and near 100,000 inhabitants. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile, and, being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a species of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without smoke. The country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, esteemed extremely healthful. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which bounds it on the E. the Suir, which forms its southern boundary, and the Nore, which crosses it from N. to S.

Kilhampton, Cornwall, near Hartland Point, 3 miles N. of Stratton.

Kill, in Dublin, Leinster, 5 miles from the metropolis. *Kill*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Killacounty*, in Cork, Munster. *Killagh*, in Kerry, Munster.

* KILLALA, a sea port of Mayo, in Connaught, but of little consequence, situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 21 miles N. of Castlebar, and 227 NW. of Dublin.

Killaloan, in Waterford, Munster.

* KILLALOE, a city of Clare, in Munster, seated on the river Shannon, over which it has a bridge of 19 arches, 10 miles N. of Limerick, and 86 SW. of Dublin. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery.

Killam, Northumb. S. of Brankeston.

* KILLARNEY, a town of Kerry, in Munster,

ster, situated on the side of the lake of the same name, 36 miles W. of Cork, 50 SW. of Limerick, and 143 SW. of Dublin. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfert.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Kerry, in Munster, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lakes. The northern, or lower lake, is about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The country on this and the eastern boundary, is here and there diversified with gentle swells, many of which afford beautiful prospects of the lake, the islands, and surrounding scenery. The S. shore is composed of immense mountains, rising abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the finest timber. From the centre of the lake, the view of this range is astonishingly sublime, presenting to the eye an extent of forest 6 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; hanging as a robe of rich luxuriance on the sides of two mountains, whose bare tops, rising above the whole, form a perfect contrast to the verdure of the lower region. On the side of one of these mountains is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above, 70 feet in height from the point of view. Coasting along this shore affords an almost endless entertainment, every change of position presenting a new scene; the rocks, hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and shrubs bursting from the pores of the sapless stone, forced to assume the most uncouth shapes, to adapt themselves to their fantastic situations. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, namely, Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres. The coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The interior parts are diversified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and shrub appears to advantage; the soil is rich, even to exuberance; and trees of the largest size incline across the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy intwining in the branches, and hanging in festoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucruss, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of it, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruss, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called The Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. A French horn sounded here, raises a concert superior to 100 instruments, in some situations; and the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is about 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and does not shew an equal variety. The shores, however, are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immense depth, and continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes, vestiges of ancient mines of iron, lead, and copper, are still to be seen.

Killashee, in Longford, Leinster. *Killbarmedan*, in Waterford, Munster. *Killbarrack*, in Dublin, Leinster, 5 miles from the metropolis. *Killberry*, in Meath, Leinster.

KILLBIRNIE, a town of Ayrshire, 8 miles N. of Irvine.

KILL BUCK TOWN, a town of N. America, in the country W. of Virginia. Lat. 40. 50. N. lon. 81. 55. W.

Killburne, *Killcarogh*, *Killcash*, and *Killcockan*, all in Waterford, Munster. *Killcoole*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Killcop*, and *Killea*, in Waterford, Munster. *Killear*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Killedmund*, in Carlow, Leinster.

Killegate, Cornw. SW. of the Looes.

Killeigh, in King's County, Leinster. *Killelagh*, in Cork, Munster, 4 miles from Youghall. *Killemley*, in Kerry, Munster. *Killen*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Killenane*, in Kerry, Munster, N. of Cahir.

Killeny,

Killeny, in Dublin, Leinster.

Killerby, Durham, near Raby Castle. *Killerby*, Yorks. S. of Scarborough. *Killeshy*, Northamptons. N. of Daventry. *Killesdon*, Somersets. near Taunton.

* KILLISHANDRA, a town of Cavan, in Ulster, 8 miles SW. of Cavan town.

Killiter, in Tyrone, Ulster.

KILLEVAN, a town of Monaghan, in Ulster, 8 miles SW. of the town of Monaghan.

Killhoy, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.

Killigordon, in Donegal, Ulster.

Killigrew, Cornw. NE. of Truro.

Killimore, in Galway, Connaught.

KILLINAULE, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 14 miles N. of Clonmell.

Killinchy, in Down, Ulster.

Killingbury, on the Nen, SW. of Northampton. *Killingholm*, Lincolns. NW. of Grimsby.

KILLINSLEY, a town of Connecticut, 22 miles N. of Norwich.

Killington, Westmorland, on the Lune, NE. of Kirby Lonsdale. The manor-house is an ancient tower-house. *Killingwold-Grove*, Yorkshire, near Beverley. *Killingworth*, Northumberl. 4 miles N. of Newcastle.

KILLINGWORTH, a town of Connecticut.

Killinick, in Wexford, Leinster.

Killiow, Cornw. N. of Tregony.

Killmacabea, in Cork, Munster. *Killmacduagh*, in Galway, Connaught, 2 miles W. of Gort. The walls of a cathedral, the ruins of a monastery, and of several chapels, with a large round tower, of very ancient and rude masonry, denote the pristine consequence of this now wretched village. *Killmaclege*, *Killmacombe*, *Killmeaden*, and *Killmolash*, all in Waterford, Munster.

KILLMAURS, a town of Ayrshire, 4 miles ENE. of Irvine.

Killoges, in Mayo, Connaught. *Killoteran*, in Waterford, Munster.

KILLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANNE, a town of Down, in Ulster, 76 miles N. by E. of Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and has a good quay, from which considerable quantities of barley are exported. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. At a small distance from the town, near the sea, is a rock, in which there is an oblong hole, whence a strange noise is heard, at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, somewhat resembling the sound of a huntsman's horn. At the coming in of the tide, whilst the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air bursts from it, with a mixture of spray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a strong draft of air sets in at the hole, to fill up or prevent the vacuum which the retiring of the water would produce. In an open field, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there is a very curious cave, about 27 yards long, which has a winding passage, two feet and a half broad, with 3 doors in it, besides the entrance, leading to a circular chamber, 3 yards in diameter, where there is a fine, cool, limpid well.

Killew, in Derry, Ulster. *Killowen Point*, an excellent natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of Restrevor, in Down, Ulster. *Kill, St. Nicholas*, in Waterford, Munster, between the city of Waterford and the sea.

KILLSYTH, a town of Stirlingshire, 9 miles SSW. of Stirling.

Killucan and *Killaquin*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Killunkart* and *Killure*, in Waterford, Munster.

Killy, Northumb. near Norham.

* KILLYBEGS, a town of Donegal, Ulster, with a spacious harbour on the N. side of Donegal Bay, which may be entered at any time of the tide. The herring fishery is yet its principal business, but its trade is increasing, and the place improved. It is 15 miles SW. of Donegal, and 123 NW. of Dublin.

KILLY LEAGH, a town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the W. coast of Strangford Lough, with a safe harbour for vessels, 15 miles SSE. of Belfast. It is a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory, and adjoining it is a little bay, where ships may be sheltered from all winds.

Killyman, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Killyock*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Killyon*, in King's County, Leinster. *Kilmacahill*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Kilmacaloge*, in Kerry, Munster; with a harbour on the S. side of Kenmare river. *Kilmaclenon*, in Cork, Munster. *Kilmacrenan*, in Donegal, Ulster.

* KILMACTHOMAS, a town of Waterford, in Munster, 10 miles SW. of Waterford.

Kilmaganny, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Kilmain*, in Mayo, Connaught.

KILMAINHAM, a decayed sort of town, situated on the W. extremity of the city of

of Dublin, in a pretty little valley, on the great western road. It was some time the seat of government, before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose. A stream of water runs in the bottom, which carries some mills, and on which there are several tan yards. On the hill on one side, stands the Royal Hospital of Invalids, an elegant building; and, on the opposite hill, the Foundling Hospital. The quarter-sessions for the county of Dublin, and the election for the knights of the shire, are held here.

KILMALLOCK, a once celebrated, but now decayed, town of Limerick, in Munster. From its many and extensive ruins, it has obtained the name of the Irish Balbeck. About two centuries ago, it appears to have been one of the best built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houses, of stone and excellent workmanship, with the ruins of churches and monasteries, walls and gates, remain to this day, to testify its former splendor. It is 16 miles S. of Limerick, and 107 SW. of Dublin.

Kilmanbridge, Surry, in Charlewood parish, is so called from a great slaughter, made of the Danish plunderers, by the inhabitants of this county and Sussex.

KILMARNOCK, a town of Ayrshire, containing about 5670 inhabitants. It is noted for its manufactures of gloves, carpets, stockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other woollen goods, and is 15 miles SW. of Glasgow.

Kilmarr Rock, Cornw. on a very high hill, N. of Leskard, has at a distance the appearance of a city, though it be only a covert for foxes. *Kilmursh*, Yorks. near Sheffield.

Kilmatague, in Sligo, Connaught. *Kilmeague*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Kilmeashill*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Kilmelchedor*, in Kerry, Munster.

Kilmersdon, Somers. NW. of Frome.

Kilmiddy, in Limerick, Munster.

Kilmington, Devons. near Axminster, is a corruption for *Kill Men Town*, from the great slaughter made in the neighbouring field, to this day called King's Field, where King Athelstan fought and defeated seven Danish princes.

Kilmitchel, in Clare, Munster. *Kilmoon*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Kilmore*, in Down, Ulster. *Kilmore*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Kilmore Bridge*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilmuckridge*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Kilmurraghan*, and *Kilmurry*, in Cork, Munster. *Kilmurry*, in Clare, Munster. *Kilmurry*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Kilmurry-ibrickan*, and *Kilmurrymacmahon*, in Clare, Munster. *Kilnaleck*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Kilnena*, in Clare, Munster. *Kilnener*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Kilnockin*, in Tipperary, Munster.

Kilnsey, Yorkshire, in Holderness, near Spurnhead. *Kinsley Crag*, Yorks. NE. of Settle. Here is a cataract, formed by the river Wharfe, which, Mr. Camden says, is the highest and steepest he ever saw.

Kilorglin, in Kerry, Munster.

Kilpeck, Herefords. near Great Dewchurch. *Kilpin*, Yorks. E. of Howden.

Kilrea, in Derry, Ulster. *Kilrenela*, in Wicklow, Leinster.

KILRENNY, a town of Fifeshire, 7 miles SSW. of St. Andrews.

* KILRUSH, a town of Clare, in Munster, 142 miles from Dublin.

Kilsallaghan, in Dublin, Leinster. *Kilshanick*, in Cork, Munster, S. of the river Blackwater.

Killstock, Somers. near Stokegursey.

Killalagh, in Kerry, Munster. *Killarton*, in Galway, Connaught.

KILTEARN, a town of Rossshire.

Kiteel, in Kildare, Leinster. *Kilteely*, in Limerick, Munster. *Kilternan*, in Dublin, Leinster.

Kilton, Notting. near Worksop. *Kilton*, Somerset. on the Bristol Channel, between the Start Point and Watchet. *Kilton*, Yorks. NE. of Gisborough. *Kilve*, Somers. near Kilton. *Kilverston*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford.

Kilvin, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 4 miles NW. of Glasgow.

Kilvington, Nottinghamshire, near Normanton.

Kilvington, *N.* and *S.* Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

Kilurane, in Wexford, Leinster. *Kilwater*, in Antrim, Ulster.

Kilwick, Yorks. E. Riding, near Watton Abbey. *Kilwick Percy*, Yorks. near Pocklington.

KILWINNING, a town of Ayrshire, 3 miles NNW. of Irvine.

* KILWORTH, a town of Cork, in Munster; at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth Mountains. Below the town, runs the river Funcheon, which is well stored with trout and salmon, and discharges itself into the Blackwater. It is 108 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kilworth Harcourt, Leicesters. NW. of Hallaton. *Kilworth*, *N.* and *S.* Leicesters. W. of Harborough, near the Avon. *Kimbell*, *Great* and *Little*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Kimberley*, Norfolk, near Hingham. *Kimberley*, NW. of Nottingham, between the rivers Erwash and Lyne. *Kimberley-Hall*, Warwicks. near Hurley. *Kimbolton*, Herefords. NE. of Leominster.

* KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, which, with its castle, wherein Queen Catharine, who was jointured in it, resided for some time after her divorce from Henry VIII. and which has been lately much improved, or rather new built, in an elegant style, by the Duke of Manchester, is considered as a great ornament to the western part of the county. It is 8 miles WSW. of

of Huntingdon, and 64 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Kimeridge, *Great* and *Little*, Dorsets. in the Isle of Purbeck, N. of Kimeridge Bay, sometimes called Botteridge Pool. Here is an alum mine, and some coals of the fossil kind, and copperas stones.

KIMI, a town, capital of a district of W. Bothnia, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which here falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE. of Tornea.

Kimpton, Hants, SW. of Andover.

KIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chensi. It is 527 miles SW. of Pekin.

KIN, a town of Segestan, in Persia, situated in a pure air, and in a fertile soil, especially in fruit, near the lake Zare, 110 leagues E. of Ispahan, and 127 W. of Candahar.

Kinaston, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Kinaston*, Staff. W. of Needwood Forest.

KINBURN, a Russian fortress of Ekaterineslav, situated on a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper, 16 miles SE. of Ockzakow, on the opposite side of the river.

Kincardine-o-Niel, a village of Aberdeenshire, seated on the Dee, 29 miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the counties of Angus and Aberdeen, and on the S. by that of Angus. Its length along the coast is scarcely 30 miles; its mean breadth is about 17. The country, in general, is pretty level, producing plenty of corn and pasture. It is watered by several rivers, and there are many convenient harbours on the coast. Inverbervie and Stonehaven are the principal towns.

KINCARDINE, a town of Perthshire, 20 miles S. of Perth.

Kinchley, Durham, near Newbiggen. *Kincott*, Leic. on the river Swift, E. of Lutterworth. *Kinder*, Derbys. in the High Peak.

KINDERHOOK, a town of New York, 105 miles N. of New York.

Kinderton, Cheshire, near Middlewich. *Kinely*, Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

Kinelmeaky, in Cork, Munster.

Kinersley Chapel, Shrops. S. of Knoking Castle.

* KINETON, a town in Warwickshire, held, as its name imports, by the kings of England, if not before, yet certainly by Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. King John kept his court in the castle here. It is 9 miles E. of Stratford, and 88 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday, chiefly for black cattle.

Kineton Parva, Warwicks. is a hamlet of Kineton.

KINCAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangsi. It is situated on the river Kan, in an uneven, but fertile and agreeable country, 795 miles S. of Pekin.

KING AND QUEEN, a town of Virginia.

Kingbarrow, Wilts, near Wilton. *Kingerby*, Linc. NW. of Market Raisin. *Kinget*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, 2 islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron, in 1765, and visited by Capt. Cook, in 1773. The larger is about 27 miles in circumference, low, and bordered by a coral rock. Lat. 14. 41. N. lon. 149. 15. W.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W. coast of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126. 48. W. and lat. 49. 33. N. But the natives called it Nootka; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea coast, the land is tolerably high and level; but within the Sound, it rises into steep hills, which have a uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants and raspberry, currants, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, who take them for food, and use their feathers as ornaments. The variety of fish is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal sorts are the common herring, a silver-coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and proportion as the men. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in resenting injuries, and as quickly forget them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long, broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts, with withes of pine bark. Their furniture consists

sists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have also square and oblong pails, and bowls to eat their food out of, &c. From their curing their fish in their houses, and leaving the bones and fragments in heaps of filth before the doors, and from their houses being without chimneys, their habitations have a strong, disagreeable smell of train-oil, fish, and smoke.

KING GEORGE's TOWN, a town of Virginia.

Kingham, Oxfordshire, near Chipping-Norton, is noted for excellent scowering sand.

KINGHORN, a town of Fifeshire, on the N. side of the Frith of Forth, opposite Leith.

Kingle, Warwicks. near Ragley. *Kingley*, Lancas. SE. of Bolton.

KINGROAD, at the mouth of the Avon, in Bristol Channel, whence the outward bound ships generally take their departure.

Kingsale, Sussex, SW. of Rudgwick.

KINGSBERRY, a town of Maryland, 3 miles W. of Baltimore.

KINGSBRIDGE, a pretty town of Devonshire, consisting of about 150 houses. It is seated at the head of a small river, which falls into the sea a little below, affording a harbour for boats. Here is a bridge over the Salcomb to Dodbrook. It is 14 miles SW. of Dartmouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kingsbrome, Warwicks. near Bitford, in the road to Aulcester. *King's Brompton*, Somersetshire, 3 miles N. of Dulverton. *Kingsburn*, Herts, between St. Alban's and Luton.

KINGSBURY, a town of New York.

Kingsbury, Herts, at the W. end of St. Alban's, has its name from the Saxon kings, who often kept their court here. *Kingsbury*, Midd. between Hendon and Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Kingsbury*, Somersets. near Chard. *Kingsbury*, Warwicks. on the river Tame, delightfully situated among woods, hills, and fine meadows, on the borders of Sutton Chace. It is supposed to have been a seat of some of the Mercian kings. *King's Chapel*, Herefords. on the Wye, between Ross and Holm Lacy.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hants, pleasantly situated on the edge of the Downs, near Berks, 9 miles N. by W. of Basingstoke, and 56 SSW. of London. It was once the seat of the West Saxon kings. Market on Tuesday.

King's Cliff, Northamp. 6 miles S. of Stamford. *Kingscot*, Glouc. E. of Dursley. *King's Cross*, Bedf. between Bedford and Newenham.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of New York.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 34 miles in length, and from 30 to 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West Meath; on the E. by Kildare and Queen's County; on the S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon and a part of Tipperary. The soil is various; in some parts it is very fertile, in others not so rich nor so well inhabited as some other counties. It contains 52 parishes, about 13,536 houses, and 74,500 inhabitants; the capital is Philipstown.

King's Court, in Cavan, Ulster.

Kingsditch, Warwicks. near Tamworth. *Kingsdon*, Somersets. between Ilchester and Somerton. *Kingsdown*, Kent, on the coast, near Oxney. *Kingsdown*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Kingsdown*, Kent, SW. of Feversham. *Kingsdown*, Somers. near Bath. *Kingsey*, Bucks, near Thame in Oxfordshire. *King's Ferry*, Kent, from the main land to Sheppey Isle. A cable, of about 140 fathom in length, fastened at each end, across the water, serves to get the boat over by land. Here is a house for the ferry-keeper, who is obliged to tow all travellers over free, except on four days, Palm Monday, Whit Monday, St. James's Day, and Michaelmas Day, when a horseman pays 2d. and a footman 1d. *Kingsford*, or *Kington*, Warw. in Beckenhill and Solihull parishes, is a very ancient place, and had a church in the reign of Henry III. *Kingsham, Upper* and *Lower*, Heref. SW. of Wigmore Castle. *King's Harbour*, Midd. N. of Hounslow Heath, was a Roman camp. *King's*, or *Knight's Hill*, Surry, near Bristow Causey. *Kingshaugh*, Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Kingsholm*, near Gloucester. *Kingshurst*, Warw. W. of Coleshill.

KING'S ISLAND, an island on the eastern Indian Ocean, about 50 miles in circumference. It is situated near the W. coast of Siam, in lat. 12 18. N. and lon. 98. E.

Kingsland, Dorset, in Netherby parish. *Kingsland*, Herefords. W. of Leominster. *Kingsland*, near Shrewsbury. *Kingsland*, Midd. between Hoxton and Clapton. Here is an hospital, or alms-house, built in 1713, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, lord mayor of London, for 56 decayed members of the ironmongers' company. *Kingsley*, Chesh. SE. of Frodsham. *Kingsley*, Hants, E. of Alton. *Kingsley*, Staff. on the Churnet, 2 miles below Cunsal. *King's Lodge*, Rutl. on the Chater, near Leicestershire. *King's Manor*, Wilts, in Clarendon Park, was formerly a royal palace. *King's Melbourn*, Westmorl. W. of Appleby. *King's Moor*, Cumberl. near Carlisle. *King's Norton*, Worc. near Withal, 8 miles from Broomsgrove. *Kingsnorth*, Kent, S. of Ashford. *King's Oak*, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and the Chace. *King's Pyon*, Herts, E. of Webley.

King's

King's River, a river of Wicklow, in Leinster, which runs into the Liffey, about a mile and a half S. of Blessington. Also a river of Kilkenny, in Leinster.

Kingsthorp, 2 miles N. of Northampton. *Kingston*, 6 miles SW. of Cambridge. *Kingston*, Devons. 6 miles NW. of Kingsbridge. *Kingston*, Dorset. S. of Corfe Castle, on the brow of a hill. *Kingston*, Glouc. in Thornbury parish. *Kingston*, Glouc. in Slimbridge parish. *Kingston*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Kingston*, Hants, near Portsmouth. *Kingston*, Heref. near the Golden Vale. *Kingston*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kingston*, Kent, near Barham Downs. *Kingston*, Nott. on the Soare, near Leicestershire. *Kingston*, Somers. near Somerton. *Kingston*, Somers. near Taunton. *Kingston*, Somersets. between Crewkern and Ilminster. *Kingston*, Somers. near the Severn Sea, S. of Clevedon. *Kingston*, Staff. near the Blyth, W. of Needwood Forest. *Kingston*, Sussex, on the coast E. of Arundel Haven. *Kingston*, Sussex, SW. of Lewes. *Kingston*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Kingston*, *Bagpuz*, Berks, W. of Abingdon.

Kingston, in Wicklow, Leinster.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a large, populous, well-built town of Surry, so called from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here, on a stage in the market place. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge of 22 piers and 20 arches, 11 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

KINGSTON, a sea-port town of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, containing about 1665 houses, besides negro huts and warehouses. In 1788, the number of white inhabitants was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, of slaves 16,659. It is seated on the N. side of the Bay of Port Royal, on the S. coast of the island. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large town, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares and cross streets, and is a place of considerable trade and opulence. Many of the houses in the upper part of the town, are very magnificent, and the markets for flesh, turtles, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, are inferior to none. Lat. 17. 50. N. lon. 76. 52. W.

KINGSTON, or KYNETON, a pretty large and well-built town of Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles NW. of Hereford, and 149 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday. The markets on Wednesday before Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, are so considerable for corn, cattle, leather, home-made linen, woollen cloth, and provisions, that they more resemble fairs.

KINGSTON, a town in the respective states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, N. Carolina, and S. Carolina.

Kingston Hall, and *Kingston Lacy*, Dors. near Winborne Minster; the former was anciently a seat of the Saxon monarchs. *Kingston Lisle*, Berks, near Wantage. *Kingston Maurwood*, E. of Dorchester. *Kingston, North*, Dors. N. of Bere Regis.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, a town near Dorchester. Its manor is held by serjeantry, viz. to be cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feasts of the year. Market on Thursday.

Kingston Wood, Kent, SE. of Maidstone.

KINGSTOWN, a sea-port of the island of St. Vincent, situated on the S. coast, on a bay to which it gives name, in lat. 13. 6. N. and lon. 15. W. Also a town of New Jersey.

KINGSTREE, a town of S. Carolina, 50 miles N. of Charleston.

King-Sutton, Northamp. near Astrop Wells. *Kingswere*, Devons. near Dartmouth Haven, has a castle for the defence of it. *King's Weston*, Glouc. in Henbury parish. *Kingswold*, Kent, near Walmer Castle. *Kingswood*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Kingswood*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kingswood*, Shrops. between Wellington and Staffordshire. *Kingswood*, Warw. S. of Polesworth. *Kingswood*, Warw. a part of the constablery of Wilesburn. *Kingswood*, Glouc. N. of Wickwar. *Kingswood*, Yorks. W. Riding, SW. of Roch Abbey. *Kingswoodbury*, Herts. near Roshden. *Kingswood Forest*, Glouc. NE. of Bristol, about 5000 acres in extent, consisting chiefly of coal mines. *Kingsworthy*, Hants, between Stockbridge and Alresford.

KINGTCHEOU, a well-built and populous city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. It has a great trade, and is situated on the Yangtse river, in a fruitful and pleasant country, with a garrison of Tartars, to whom one part of the town belongs, 620 miles SSW. of Pekin.

KINGTECHING, a town of China, without walls, in the province of Kiangsi. It contains more than a million of inhabitants, who are the best makers of China ware, and is 655 miles S. of Pekin.

KINGTON. See KINGSTON, or KYNETON.

Kington, Gloucesters. near Thornbury. *Kington*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Kington*, alias *Mansfield*, Somersets. NE. of Somerton. *Kington*, alias *Pitney*, Somers. near Queen Camel. *Kington, Magna*, Dorsets. near Stower Westover. *Kington Priory*, Wilts, E. of Castlecomb. *Kington, West*, Wilts, W. of Castlecomb. *Kington's Ashe*, Wilts, SW. of Salisbury Plain. *King Weston*, Somersets. NE. of Somerton. *Kinlet*, Shrops. N. of Wire Forest. *Kinnerton Hall*, 6 miles from Chester. *Kinnaston Chapel*, Herefords. near Marcle Hill.

Kinnegad,

Kinnegad, in West Meath, Leinster, a noted place for fine cheese.

Kinnersley, Herefords. SW. of Webley. *Kinnersley*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Kinnerton*, Shrops. NW. of Church Stretton.

Kinnery, in King's County, Leinster.

Kinnesdale Spring, Yorkshire, W. Riding, SE. of Kirby Lonsdale.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kinross, seated on the river Leven, not far W. of Lochleven, and 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. The manufactories of this town are linen and cutlery ware.

Kinross, a shire or county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, its length and breadth being nearly equal.

* Kinsale, a town of Cork, in Munster, seated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous, trading place, and has a deep, commodious, and secure harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lat. 51. 36. N. lon. 8. 26. W.

Kinsalebeg, in Waterford, Munster.

Kinsel Green, Midd. between Westburn and Holsdon Greens. *Kinsingham*, Northumberland, S. of Otterburn. *Kinstanton*, Dorsetshire, near Parley.

Kintail, a peninsula of Rossshire, forming the SW. corner of the county.

Kinthorp, Yorks. NE. of Pickering. *Kinton*, E. of Worcester. *Kinton Tower*, between Shrewsbury and Oswestry.

Kintore, a town of Aberdeenshire, 12 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

Kintsbeck, a town of New York.

Kintara, in Galway, Connaught.

Kinver, Staff. 2 miles W. of Stourbridge, has an old fortification in it, and a remarkable stone, 2 yards high and 4 in circumference, which is supposed to have been either a British deity, or a memorial of a battle fought by that people, it is vulgarly called Batile Stone, or Bolt Stone. *Kinver*, a river in Cardigans. which runs into the Dovy soon after its rise. *Kinwaldsey*, Warw. N. of Meridan.

Kiof, or Kiow, a considerable town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, the residence of the great duke till the 12th century. It is the capital of the Russian government Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and is seated on the W. side of the river Dnieper, 180 miles NE. of Kamanieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 30. N. lon. 31. 51. E.

Kiof, Kiow, or Kievskoe, a government of the Russian empire, lying, for the most part, on the E. or left side of the river Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W. It contains 11 districts.

Kiof, or Kiow, a palatinate of Poland, W. of the Dnieper, containing only two districts.

Kioge, or Koge, a sea-port of Zealand, in Denmark, 10 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

Kioping, in Westmanland, Sweden.

Kiour, a river in Pembrokes. which runs into the Irish Channel below Trevethel. *Kipax*, and its *Park*, Yorks. NW. of Ferry Bridge. *Kiplin*, Yorks. in Bolton parish. *Kiplin*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Kipmash*, Norf. *Kipping Cross*, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye. *Kippington, Great*, Kent, in Sevenoaks parish. *Kirbridge*, Hants, E. of Southampton. *Kirby Bedon*, near Norwich. *Kirby Bellers*, Leic. NW. of Melton Mowbray. *Kirby Cold*, or *Knowl*, Yorks. NE. of Thirsk. *Kirby Kane*, Norf. S. of London East Cote.

Kirby Lonsdale, a large and well-built town of Westmorland, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the river Lon, 10 miles SE. of Kendal, and 253 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Kirby Monks, Warw. a town between Coventry and Lutterworth. Market on Tuesday.

Kirby Moorside, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the edge of Black Moor, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 255 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Kirby Mullox, NW. of Leicester.

Kirby Stephen, or Kirkby Stephen, a town of Westmorland, noted for a manufactory of yarn stockings. It has a good free-school, with 2 exhibitions, and is seated on the W. side of the river Eden, near the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire, 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 281 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Kirchberg, a town of Sponheim, Upper Rhine; also of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony; of Lower Bavaria; of Hohenloe, in Franconia, situated on the Jaxt; of Nassau Dietz, in Westphalia; and 2 towns of the Archduchy of Austria.

Kircubbin, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkanders, Cumb. upon the Esk, NW. of Carlisle. *Kirkandrews-upon-Eden*, Cumb. 4 miles from Carlisle. *Kirkhampton*, Cumb. near Orton. *Kirkborn*, Yorks. near Hunmanby. *Kirkbride*, Cumb. near Bowness. *Kirkbridge*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Gatherly Moor. *Kirkburton*, Yorks. SW. of Wakefield. *Kirkby*, Cumb. SW. of Carlisle. *Kirkby*, Essex, S. of Harwich. *Kirkby*, Lanc. N. of West Derby. *Kirkby*, Linc. NW. of Market Raisin. *Kirkby*, Linc. near Sleaford. *Kirkby*, Yorks. near the Wharfe, SE. of Tadcaster. *Kirkby*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the same river, W. of Wetherby. *Kirkby*, or *Kerby*, Northamp. 3 miles from Rockingham. *Kirkby-in-Ashfield*, Nott. SW. of Mansfield. *Kirkby, East*, Linc. near Bullingbrook. *Kirkby Fletham*, Yorks. W. of Northallerton. *Kirkby Green*, Linc. W. of Tattershall. *Kirkby Grindal*, Yorks. W. Riding, in the York Wolds.

Woulds. *Kirkby Hill*, Yorks. near Boroughbridge. *Kirkby in Cleveland*, Yorks. near Stokesley. *Kirkby Ireleth*, Lanc. near Dudden Sands. *Kirkby Malzdale*, Yorks. 2 miles from Settle. *Kirkbary Mallary*, Leices. N. of Hinckley. *Kirkby Malside*, Yorks. S. of Masham. *Kirkby-on-the-Hill*, Yorks. near Ravensworth Castle. *Kirkby-over-Ker*, Yorks. SW. of Pickering. *Kirkby-on the-Mount*, Yorks. near Boroughbridge. *Kirkby, South*, Yorks. NE. of Barnesley. *Kirkby Thore*, Westm. NW. of Appleby. Below it are the vast ruins of an ancient town, where Roman coins and urns are frequently dug up. The Maiden Way runs through it. *Kirkby-under-Dale*, Yorks. 4 miles from Pocklington, near Acklam. *Kirkby Underwood*, Linc. near Stainfleet. *Kirkby-upon-Bane*, Linc. N. of Tattershal. *Kirkby, West*, Chesh. on the Dee, NW. of Weston. *Kirkby Whisk*, Yorks. NW. of Thirsk. *Kirk Cambock*, Cumberland, near Lanercost.

KIRKCALDY, a sea-port of Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. It has a dock-yard for building small vessels, has a silk manufacture, and contains many well built houses.

KIRCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, seated at the mouth of the river Dee, 21 miles SW. of Dumfries, and 83 SW. of Edinburgh. It has a fine harbour, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, having, in the centre, the town house.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, THE SHIRE, or STEWARTRY OF, once formed, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway. Kirkcudbrighshire is bounded on the NE. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire; on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea; and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles, and from E. to W. about 43. Here is a great plenty of fine pasture, and numerous flocks of sheep and small cattle.

Kirkdale, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Kirkdale*, Yorks. near Kirby Moorside. *Kirk-Dighton*, Yorkshire, N. of Wetherby.

Kirkeel, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkella, Yorks. W. of Hull.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a well-endowed free-school for three masters. It is seated near the mouth of the Ribble, by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations, 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 223 NNW. of London. It has a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth. Market on Tuesday.

Kirkham, Yorks. near the Derwent, SW. of New Malton. *Kirkhammerton*, Yorks. between Knaresborough and Hessey Moor. *Kirkharle*, Northumb. near Kirk Whelpington. *Kirkhaugh*, Northumb. near Alston Moor. A Roman altar, erected to Minerva and Hercules, was found, some years ago, in its churchyard. *Kirkheaton*, Northumb. SE. of Kirk Whelpington. *Kirkheaton*, Yorks. E. of Huthersfield. *Kirkland*, Cumberl. NE. of Penrith.

Kirkistown, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkland, Cumb. near Bothell, on the road between Cockermouth and Carlisle. *Kirkland*, Lancas. near Garstang. *Kirklees*, Yorks. 3 miles from Huddersfield, on the river Calder. In the park near it is said to be the funeral monument of that generous highwayman, Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts. *Kirk Letham*, Yorks. near the mouth of the Tees. *Kirk Leventon*, Cumb. NW. of Brampton. *Kirk Leventon*, Yorks. near Yarum. *Kirkley*, Northumb. N. of Pont Eland. *Kirklington*, Nott. near Southwell. *Kirklington*, Oxfordsh. NE. of Woodstock. *Kirklington*, Yorks. between Masham and Thirsk. *Kirklington*, Cumb. near Stanwix.

Kirkmighel, a river in the Isle of Man, running into the sea at Kirkmighel.

KIRKOSWALD, a town of Cumberland, seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, 292 miles NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

* KIRKPATRICK, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, lying E. of the town of Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Frith of Clyde, at this place, to the Frith of Forth, and are called by the country people, Graham's Dike.

Kirk Sandal, Yorkshire, near Doncaster. *Kirkseek*, Linc. SE. of Grantham. *Kirk's Head*, Westm. near Levens. Here is an old, round building, supposed, by some, to have been a temple of Diana. *Kirksop*, or *Kirsop*, a river in Cumb. which runs into the Eden near Burgh Sands. *Kirkstal*, Yorks. NW. of Leeds, has several corn and fulling mills, an iron forge, with a mill for slitting iron into small bars and rods, and a stone bridge over the Aire, which was made navigable hither in the year 1698. *Kirksted*, Linc. near Tattershal, and the river Witham. *Kirkston*, Nott. N. of Bingham. *Kirkthwait, E.* and *W.* Cumberl. in Westward parish. *Kirkton*, Linc. S. of Boston. *Kirkton Holm*, Linc. SW. of Boston, on the same river, had a market, now disused. *Kirkton Whelpington*, Northumb. on the Wanspeck, NW. of Kirkharle.

KIRKWALL, a sea-port of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the islands of that name, is built upon an inlet of the sea, on the E. side of the island. Here is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 45 miles from Dungsby Head, the most NE. promontory of Scotland. Lat 58. 58. N. lon. 2. 57. W.

Kirkmington,

Kirkmington, Linc. NE. of Glandford Bridge. *Kirmond in the Mire*, Linc. NE. of Market Raisin. *Kirsley*, Yorks. SE. of Wakefield. *Kirsted*, Norfolk, NW. of London Eastcote. *Kirstow*, Devons. between Moreton and Exminster. *Kirthies*, Cornwall, SW. of Penzance. *Kirtlington*, Nottinghams. N. of Southwell. *Kirtlow*, Suffolk, S. of Lowestoff.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a truly magnificent church. It is seated on an eminence, on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 NW. of London. It gives name to its hundred, in which are four villages of the same name. Market on Saturday.

Kirton, Nottinghams. W. of Tuxford. *Kirton*, Suffolk, near Bawdsey Haven. *Kisby*, Lincolns. S. of Fokingham.

KISMISH, a fertile island in the Gulf of Persia, W. of Ormus. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its pearl fishery.

KISTI, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. They consist of 16 different districts, or tribes, which are often at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Their dialects appear to have no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are utterly unknown. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalkha, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingushi live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houses: they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone Tower, which serves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, and, on the first day of the week, rest from labour. They eat pork, and have a fast in spring, and another in summer. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths; but they allow of polygamy, and, at certain times, a sheep is sacrificed by a person who seems to be considered as a kind of priest, as he is obliged to live in a state of celibacy. A singular sort of hospitality is attributed to these people by Major Rennel. "When a guest, or stranger, comes to lodge with them, one of the host's daughters is obliged to receive him, to unsaddle and feed his horse, take care of his baggage, prepare his dinner, pass the night with him, and continue at his disposal during his stay."

KISTNA, a river of Hindostan, which rises on the E. side of the Gauts, and crossing almost the whole of the peninsula, falls into the Bay of Bengal, between Masulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circar of Guntoor.

KITTERY, a town of N. America, in the province of Main, famous for ship-building. It is seated on the E. side of the mouth of the Piscataway, four miles S. of New York.

Kittesford, Somers. W. of Wellington. *Kitt's Cotty House*, Kent, N. of Alesford, a monument of stones, something like Stonehenge, where Cotigern, a British chief, was killed by Horsa, a Saxon general. *Kiveton Tower*, Yorks. 6 miles from Rotherham.

KLATTAU, a town of Pilsen, in Bohemia.

KLETTENBURG, a town and lordship of Upper Saxony, 5 miles NW. of Nordhausen.

KLINGNAU, a town of Baden, in Swisserland, 9 miles N. of Baden.

KLUNDERT, a fortress of S. Holland, situated near the arm of the sea, called Holland's Deep, 9 miles SE. of Williamstadt.

Knahill, Bishop's, E. and *W.* or *Knoyle*, Wilts, between Hindon and Mere.

KNAPDALE, a district of Argyleshire, N. of Cantire.

Knape, Somerset. near Curry Mallet. *Knapthorp*, Nottingh. NW. of Newark. *Knaptoft*, Leic. E. of Lutterworth. *Knapton*, Norfolk, between N. Walsham and the sea. *Knapton*, Yorkshire, SW. of York. *Knapton*, Yorksh. by Pickering Common. *Knapwell*, 6 miles NW. of Cambridge.

*KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, containing about 500 houses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Nid, over which it has a stone bridge, on a rough rugged rock, 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. It is famous for four medicinal springs, near each other, and yet of different qualities: the sweet spa, or vitriolic well; the stinking, or sulphureous and very fœtid spa; St. Mungoe's well, a cold bath; and the dropping well, supposed to be the most petrifying spring in England. The adjacent fields are also noted for liquorice. It has a manufacture of linen cloth, sheeting, &c. Market on Wednesday.

Knaresdale, Northumb. NW. of Kirkhaugh. *Knaston*, Dorsets. between Kingwood and Pool. *Knath*, Lincolns. near Gainsborough. *Knaton*, Yorksh. between Burrowby and Thirsk. *Knaveston*, Leicestershire, S. of Hallaton. *Knaveswell*, Dorsetshire, near Aylewood.

KNEBWORTH, a town of Herts, situated on a hill, or Knap (from whence it has its name) between Hertford and Hitchin. Market on Friday.

Knedington, Yorkshire, near Howden. *Kneesdale*, Nott. NW. of Newark. *Knep Castle*,

Castle, Sussex, near Grimstead Park. *Knesworth*, Cambridges. 1 mile from Royston. *Kneton*, Yorkshire, between Richmond and Darlington. *Knetshall*, Suff. E. of Thetford. *Kneveton*, Nott. between Nottingham and Newark. *Knewdon*, Northumb. W. of Blandland. *Knightbridge*, Berks, near Newbury. *Knightcote*, Warw. NE. of Kineton. *Knighteston*, Devons. near St. Mary's Ottery. *Knighteston*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Knightley*, W. of Stafford. *Knightlow Hill*, or *Cross*, Warw. on the road from Coventry to London, at the entrance of Dunsmore Heath.

KNIGHTON, a fair, well-built, well-frequented town of Radnorshire, with a considerable trade. It is seated in a valley, on the river Tend, or Teme, which separates it from Shropshire, 14 miles NW. of Hereford, and 155 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Knighton, Devonshire, near Chudleigh. *Knighton*, Isle of Wight, in Newchurch parish. *Knighton*, S. of Leicester. *Knighton*, Staffords. NE. of Drayton in Shrops. *Knighton*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Knighton*, Worces. 3 miles NE. of Tenbury. *Knighton, E.* Dorsets. NW. of Blandford. *Knighton, W.* SE. of Dorcheter. *Knightsbridge*, a village of Middlesex, adjoining London, on the great western road.

Knightsbridge, in Cork, Munster.

Knight's Green, Glouces. near Ashelworth. *Knightsthorp*, Leices. near Loughborough. *Knightwick*, Worc. near Bromyard. *Knill*, Herefords. S. of Presteign, in Radnorsh. *Knisbrow Hill*, Glouces. near Painswick. *Knipersley*, Staff. in Biddulph parish. *Knipton*, Leicesters. S. of Belvoir Castle. *Kniveton*, Derb. SW. of Wirksworth. *Knock*, Westm. N. of Appleby.

Knockany, in Limerick, Munster. *Knockarding*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Knockbay*, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Knockeroghery*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Knocking Castle, Shrops. SE. of Oswestry.

Knocklade, in Antrim, Ulster. *Knocklofty*, in Tipperary, Munster, on the banks of the Suir. *Knocklong*, in Limerick, Munster. *Knockmeledown*, a mountain in Waterford, Munster. *Knockmill*, in Carlow, Leinster. *Knockmourne*, in Waterford, Munster. *Knockmyland*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Knocknemariff*, in Cork, Munster. *Knocknielashy*; *Knockninoss*, and *Knockowne*, hills in Cork, Munster.

* KNOCTOPHER, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin.

Knoll, Dorsetshire, near East Lulworth. *Knoll*, Dorsetshire, E. of Buckland Abbas. *Knoll*, Glouc. near Bristol. *Knoll*, Kent, near Sevenoaks. *Knoll*, Surry, in Cranley parish. *Knoll*, Warw. NW. of Balshall. *Knolle*, Dorsets. near Corfe Castle. *Knoll Hill*, Essex, N. of Havering. *Knotshall*, Suffolk, SE. of Saxmundham.

* KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a silk mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is seated on a rivulet called Bicken, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles NE. of Northwich, and 173 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Knotting, Bedfords. W. of Bushmead. *Knottingley*, Yorkshire, on the Aire, near Ferrybridge, is noted for its great trade in lime. The stones are dug up plentifully at Elmet, and burnt here; from whence it is conveyed, in great quantities, to Wakefield, Stanbridge, &c. for sale, to be carried into the W. parts, for manure. *Knowesley*, Lanc. 5 miles from Liverpool. *Knowle*, Devonshire, in Farway parish. *Knowle*, Devons. near Exmouth. *Knowle*, Dorsetshire, near Corfe Castle. *Knowle*, Somersets. S. of Bruton. *Knowle Green*, Middlesex, near Staines. *Knowle Hill*, Somersetshire, near Langport. About 60 years ago, a checkered pavement of white, blue, and red marble was discovered near it. *Knowles Hill*, Derbys. near Stanton, remarkable for its beautiful scenery and extensive views. *Knowlton*, Dorsets. near Horton. *Knowlton*, Kent, near Wingham. *Knowston*, Devons. near S. Moulton. *Knoyle, East*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Knuke*, Wilts, near Heytesbury. *Knutshall*, Staffordshire, S. of Leek. *Knutton*, Staffordsh. near Newcastle-under-Line. *Knyno*, a river in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Torvay, between Kennarth and Manerdue.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of China, one of the smallest in that empire, and full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expense. This province is remarkable for its copper mines, and, between the mountains, there are several fruitful valleys. They have neither silk nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grass, like hemp. Their cows, stags, and wild hens are numerous, and the horses are the best in China.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, and the capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near the bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean, where is a considerable fishery for whales, sea-dogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale. Lat. 68. 34. N. lon. 32. 26. E.

KOLOMNA. See COLUMNA.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the government of Tobolsk, on the E. by that of Irkutsk, and on the S. and W. by Tartary. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Oby, 480 miles SSE. of Tobolskoi. This country has productive silver mines,

which have been called the Potosi of Russia.

KONGSBERG, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It contains about 1000 houses, and 6000 inhabitants. It is 36 miles SW. of Christiana.

KONGSWINGER, a town of Christiania, in Norway, containing about 50 small wooden houses. It is 42 miles NE. of Christiana.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Saxe Weimar, in Franconia; also a town of the New Marche, in Brandenburg; with several other towns in Germany; and one in Hungary.

KONIGSEGG. See CONINGSECK.

KONIGSHOFFEN, a town of Mentz.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, in Lower Saxony.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony, used as a place of confinement for state prisoners; also a town of Sulzbach, in Bavaria; and a town and county in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 11 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Main, both in Germany; and a fortress of Norway.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, with a university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 are Lutherans, 3 Calvinists, and 1 is Romish. The number of houses is about 3800. The town is about 7 English miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which here falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent up in smaller vessels. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 125 miles N. of Warsaw. Lat. 54. 42. N. lon. 20. 48. E.

KONINGSGRATZ, a circle of Bohemia, with its capital, on the Elbe, 58 miles E. of Prague.

KONITZ, a town of Schwartzburg Rodolstadt, in Upper Saxony; a bailiwick of Berne, in Swisserland; and a town of Prussian Pomerania.

COPORE, a town and river in the government of St. Petersburgh, Russia, 32 miles W. of Petersburgh.

KOPYL, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

KORIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtschatka, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Rein-deer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about incessantly, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. Their country is terminated to the S. by the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and the Gulf of Penginsk; to the E. by the Ocean; to the N. by the country of the Tchoukchis: and to the W. by the Tonguses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. It is confidently asserted, that this country was formerly very populous, and that the small-pox had made very considerable ravages; but it is doubted whether that disease has carried off more of the inhabitants than their frequent contests with their neighbours, and with the Russians. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds, at present, 900; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass this amount. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their profound habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their yourts till the most urgent necessity compels them. These yourts are larger than those of the northern Kamtschadales, but are distributed nearly in the same manner, and are hardly more clean or comfortable, as they have not a vent-hole, or chimney, for the emission of the smoke. Like the Kamtschadales, they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and sea-wolf. The wandering Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales.

KORIAKOV, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. It is situated on the Irtisch, 192 miles SW. of Kolivan.

KORKAN, or JORJAN, a district or county on the E. side of the Caspian Sea. It is flat, and subject to inundations; the heat is intolerable, and the air unwholesome; the soil, however, is fertile in corn, wine, cotton, silk, and dates. The town of Korkan is in ruins.

KOSEL, a town of Oppeln, in Silesia.

KOSTEL, a town of Brunn, in Moravia.

KOSTROMSKOE, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow; it is bounded on the W. by

Jaroslavskoe,

Jaroslaviskoe, and on the N. by Vologadskoe. The capital, Kostrom, is seated on the river Kostroma, at its junction with the Volga, 168 miles NE. of Moscow.

Koto, a district of Africa, on the Slave Coast, extending about six leagues along the Atlantic. The principal town is called Koto, or Verbu.

Kowno, a town of Troki, in Lithuania.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich.

Krainburg, a town of Carniola, seated on the river Save, 18 miles NW. of Laubach.

Kranowitz, a town of Troppau, in Silesia.

Krappitz, a town of Oppeln, in Silesia.

Krasilow, a town of Volhynia, in Poland.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Chelm, in Poland.

Krekythe, a town of Caernarvonshire, seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth Amawer Bay, 12 miles S. by E. of Caernarvon, and 237 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Krempem, a town of Danish Holstein, 5 miles N. of Gluckstadt.

Krems, a town of Austria, seated on the river Danube, 35 miles W. of Vienna.

Krestow, Bucks, SW. of Wing. *Kricheith*, Shropshire, near Trevelock Forest. *Kridling Park*, Yorks. E. of Pontefract.

Krumlaw, a town of Prachalitz, in Bohemia.

Kubesha, a large town of Asia, in the country of the Lesguis, one of the 7 Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Kufstein, a small town of Tirol, with a castle built on a stupendous rock. It is situated on the Inn.

Kunbridge, Dorsets. S. of Wareham.

Kur, a large river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, and passing by Tefflis, and through the whole of Georgia, and part of Shirvan, &c. falls into the Caspian Sea, 70 miles SSW. of Baku.

Kurgan, a river of Persia, which rises in Chorasan, and watering Astrabad, &c. falls into the Caspian Sea, W. of that city.

Kuriles, a chain of islands, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Japan, chiefly valuable for their furs, particularly that of the sea-otter. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost island, which is called Shoomska, and the next, which is named Paramonsic, were first visited by the Russians in 1713, and, at the same time, brought under their dominion. The others, in order, are at present made tributary, down to Oosheshеer inclusive. Oosheshеer is the southernmost island that the Russians have yet brought under their dominion, but they trade to Ooroop, which is the 18th. A group of islands lies to the SW. which the Japanese call Jeso; a name which they also give to the whole chain of islands between Kamtschatka and Japan. The southernmost, called Matmai, hath been long subject to the Japanese, and is fortified and garrisoned on the side toward the continent.

Kurskoi, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. It is bounded by Orel on the N. and Vonetz on the E. Its capital, Kursk, is seated on the Sem, 240 miles S. of Moscow.

Kushmere, Suffolk, SE. of Beccles.

Kusistan. See Chusistan.

Kuttenburg, a town of Czaslaw, in Bohemia, remarkable for its silver mines.

Kyar, Worcestershire, near Tenbury.

Kylburg, a town of Treves, situated on the Kyll, 13 miles SSW. of Treves.

Kyle, in Wexford, Leinster.

Kyley, Northumb. between Barrington and Holy Island. *Kyme*, *N.* and *S.* Linc. SW. of Tattershall. *Kymere*, Sussex, near Ditchling. *Kymeton*, Somersets. between Sherborn and Queen Camel. *Kyme Church*, Heref. near Munno. *Kynesley*, Shrops. N. of Wellington.

Kyneton. See Kingston.

Kyneton, Glouc. in the parish of Guiting Temple. *Kyneton*, Shrops. SW. of Pembridge. *Kyneton*, Somersets. NE. of Somerton, is naturally paved, for half a mile together, with one smooth, broad rock, which resembles ice. *Kynley*, Gloucesters. in Nimpsfield parish. *Kynnerton*, or *Kinewarton*, Warwicks. near Alcester. *Kynolton*, Nottinghams. near Nether Broughton. *Kyre Wyre*, Worc. 3 miles SE. of Tenbury. *Kyre Minor*, Worc. a hamlet adjoining Kyre Wyre. *Kyseby*, Lincolnshire, SW. of Fokingham. *Kyte Herdwic*, Warwickshire, between Lambcote and Edgehill.

Laa, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Vienna.

Labacally, an ancient, rude, sepulchral monument, in Cork, Munster. It consists of large flags, (one of which is 17 feet long, 9 broad, and, in the middle, 3 feet thick) placed horizontally on others which are upright, and is about midway between Glenworth and Kilworth.

Labia, a town of Servia.

LABIAU, a town of Smaland, in Prussia.

Laborn, Kent, near Malling. *Laborn*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Labortye*, Sussex, E. of East Grinstead.

LABOURD, a tract of France, on the Bay of Biscay, which made part of Basques. Bayonne was the capital. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, an extensive country to the E. of Hudson's Bay, in N. America. The climate, even about Hay's River, in only lat. 57 N. is excessively cold during winter. The snows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and, when the frost is most vigorous, in form of the finest sand. The ice on the rivers is then 8 feet thick; port wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of a hoar frost. The sun rises in the shortest day at five minutes past nine, and sets five minutes before three. In the longest, it rises at three, and sets about nine. The ice begins to disappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Thunder is not frequent, but sometimes violent. But there must necessarily be a great difference of heat and cold in this vast extent, which reaches from lat. 50. 40. to lat. 62 N. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent: they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light. The night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads a variety of different lights and colours over the whole concave of the sky, not to be eclipsed even by the splendor of the full moon, and the stars of a fiery redness. There are several Moravian settlements on the E. coast, the principal of which is Nain.

Labrun, Yorkshire, N. of Midlam.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, the nearest of which is about 120 miles from the coast of Malabar. They are but little known. Lat. 10. to 12. 40. N. lon. 71. 15. to 73. 30. E.

Lacerton, Dorsetshire, near Stourpaine. *Lach*, near Chester. *Lachford*, Cheshire, near Warrington. *Lachingdon*, Essex, NW. of Burnham.

LACHSA, a country of Arabia, denominated also HADSJAR, and sometimes BAHREIN, though the last name belongs, in strict propriety, only to the islands of Aval. It is bounded by the territories of wandering Arabs on the N. on the E. by the Persian Gulf, on the S. by Oman, and on the W. by Nesjid. It is subject to the scheick of Beni Kaled. Its asses and camels are excellent; of the latter, some thousands are sold annually into Syria.

LACK, or BISCHOFFS LACK, a town of Carniola, trading in iron, steel, quicksilver, corn, and linen.

Lackford, Suffolk, SE. of Mildenhall. *Lackmore End*, Middl. near Enfield Wash. *Lacock*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Lacock*, Yorkshire, W. of Keighley. *Lacon*, Shrops. NE. of Wem. *Ladbrook*, Warw. on the river Ichen, S. of Southam. *Laden*, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Frome at Stretton.

LADENBURG, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; and a town of Osnaburg, in Westphalia.

Ladford, Devonshire, in Shebbear parish. *Ladle Hill*, Hants, near Sidmanton. *Ladock*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

LADOGA, a lake in Russia, situated between the Gulf of Finland, and the Lake of Onega. It is about 100 miles long, and from 50 to 60 broad, and is the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish, with which it abounds, are seals. It is full of quicksands, which, being moved from place to place, by the frequent storms to which it is subject, cause several shelves along its course, on which the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians are sometimes wrecked. This induced Peter I. to cause a canal to be cut from the SW. extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the Gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finished in 1732; and is 67 miles long, and 70 feet broad.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the government of St. Petersburgh, situated on the S. coast of the Lake of Ladoga, 56 miles E. of St. Petersburgh.

LADOGNA. See CEDOGNA.

LADRONE, or MARIAN ISLANDS, islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1800 miles E. of Canton, in China, and occupying a space of 150 leagues in extent. They are said to be 16 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and contain, besides other fruits natural to the soil and climate, that extraordinary and useful plant, the bread-fruit tree, which was first discovered here. The names of the principal Islands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian and Rota.

Ladwell, Herts, W. of Baldock. *Lady Cross Hill*, Yorks. SW. of Barnsley.

Lady Island, in Wexford, Leinster. *Lagan*, a river in Down, Ulster. *Laggan Bridge*, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Lagham, Surry, near Godstone.

Laghy, in Donegal, Ulster.

LAGNY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, seated on the river Marne, 15 miles E. of Paris.

LAGOON ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. A lagoon occupies the middle and much the larger part of it. The whole island, being disjoined by reefs, it looks like a number

number of islands joined together. It is covered with wood, and trees of different verdure, cocoa nut, palm trees, &c. Lat. 18. 47. S. lon. 139. 28. W.

LAGOS, a sea-port of Portugal, in Algarve, where the English fleets, bound to the Straits, usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, 120 miles S. of Lisbon. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 8. 33. W.

LAGUNA, or CHRISTOBAL DE LA LAGUNA, (so named from a lake, a little to the E. of the town, now only an inconsiderable piece of water) a handsome town of the Island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, containing 2 parish churches, several convents, and an hospital. The streets are large and handsome. The governor has a palace here, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. It is well supplied with water, and is situated on a small eminence, every day refreshed with cooling breezes, in lat. 28. 28. N. and lon. 16. 28. W.

LAGUNA, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, on the W. side of Lake Maracaybo.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, are marshes, or lakes, in Italy, on which Venice is seated, and which communicate with the sea. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which the city of Venice stands.

LAHAB, a town of Austria, 26 miles N. of Vienna.

LAHOLM, a sea-port of Sweden, in Halland, 12 miles SSE. of Halmstadt.

LAHORE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindostan Proper, and in the Panjab, or Country of the Five Rivers, or five eastern branches of the Indus. It is a place of high antiquity, and was the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. It owed its modern improvements, however, to Humaioon, the father of Acbar, who made it his residence, during a part of his troublesome reign. Thevenot says that, including the suburbs, it was 3 leagues in length at that period; and when he saw it, in 1665, the city itself was above a league in extent. Ice is brought from the northern mountains to Lahore, and sold there all the year. The famous avenue of stately trees, so much spoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at Lahore, and extended to Agra, near 500 English miles. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whose name, even as a sect, was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul's empire, in the present century. Here they have extensive manufactures of cotton cloths, and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is situated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 280 miles N. by W. of Delhi, and 420 E. of Candahar. Lat. 31. 15. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

LAHORE, a province in Hindostan Proper, oftener called Panjab, and bounded on the W. by Cabul and Candahar, on the N. by Cachemire, on the E. and SE. by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is near 300 miles in length from E. to W. and about 100 miles from N. to S. The soil is remarkably fertile, abounding in rice, corn, vines, sugars, cotton, wool, and fruits of every kind. In the tract between the Indus and the Behat are salt-springs, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock-salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c.

Laighton, or *Low Layton*, Essex, 5 miles E. of London. *Laikirk*, Yorkshire, NW. of Barnard Castle. *Laindon Hills*; see *Langdon*.

LAINO, a town of Calabria Citra, seated on, or near, the river Laino, 19 miles WNW. of Cassano.

Lainston, Hants, near Winchester. *Lair Marney*, Essex, near St. Osyth. *Laith*, Cumb. in Acton parish. *Lake*, Dorsets. near Winborn Minster. *Lake*, Wilts, SW. of Amesbury. *Lake, South*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Lakenham*, adjoining Norwich. *Lakingheath*, Suffolk, SW. of Brandon.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel: It is reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions, producing all sorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat and excellent pease. Naskow is the capital.

Laland Isle, Cornwall, at the mouth of Padstow Haven. *Lalant*, Cornwall, near the bottom of St. Ives' Bay. *Laleham*, Middlesex, near the Thames, between Shepperton and Staines. *Lamb Abbey*, Kent, near Dartford.

LAMBALLE, a town in the dept. of the North Coast, trading in cattle, linen, and parchment. It is 37 miles NW. of Rennes.

Lambart Castle, and *Hill*, Dorsetshire, E. of Axminster.

LAMBAY, an island on the coast of the county of Dublin, about 12 miles NE. of the metropolis, to which parties of pleasure frequently repair in summer.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Sana, in Truxillo, in the country of Peru, containing about 1500 houses, built, some of brick, and others of cane plaistered over. It is situated on a rivulet of the same name, near the coast, in lat. 6. 42. S.

Lambcote, or *Lorncote*, Nott. near the Trent, SW. of Bingham. *Lambcote*, Warw. near Lower Eatendon. *Lamberhurst*, Kent, SW. of Goudhurst.

LAMBESC, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles NW. of Aix.

Lambeth, a village of Surry, on the Thames,

Thames, opposite Westminster. By the vast increase of buildings, it is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Lambeth Palace, in which the archbishops of Canterbury have resided, ever since the year 1100, contains stately and magnificent apartments: its gallery is well furnished with the portraits of all the archbishops, and other eminent personages; and its noble library is filled with MSS. of great value.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, seated on a small river of the same name, (which is remarkable for being high in the summer and low in the winter, and falls into the Kennet below Newbury,) 7 miles N. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Lamborne, Essex, 4 miles from Epping. *Lambrigg*, Westm. near Kendal.

LAMBRO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Milan, about 7 miles NE. from Como, and runs into the Po, about 5 miles above Placenza.

Lambrook, E. and *W.* Somersets. near Kingsbury. *Lamchans*, Cornwall, near Fowey.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Lamer, Herts, on the N. side of the river Lea, in Wheat Hamstead parish. Its church, built like a cathedral, is thought to be the oldest in the county: the rood appears to be left in it still, which serves for the clerk's desk. *Lamersh*, Essex, S. of Sudbury. *Lamerton*, or *Lamberton*, Devons. 2 miles from Tavistock. *Lamiford*, Cumb. on the borders of Scotland and Northumberland. *Lamitor Isle*, Devons. adjoins Lundy. It abounds with samphire. *Lamley*, Northumb. near Featherstonhaugh. *Lamley*, Nott. by Sherwood Forest. *Lamley Lodge*, Rutland, W. of Ridlington Park. *Lammas*, Norfolk, near Wursted.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. The mountains are, in general, covered with heath, and afford but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them.

Lammoram, Cornw. SW. of Tregony.

LAMO, an island and sea-port of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in lat 2. 0. S. and lon. 40. 24. E. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. In 1589, the king of this island was beheaded by the Portuguese. His crime, whether real or pretended, was his having basely betrayed the governor of the coast. For this he was seized, with four of his Mahometan subjects, in his own capital, and carried to Pate, where they were publicly executed, in the presence of the king of that island, and of several petty kings of the neighbouring islands; ever since which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portuguese.

Lamonby, Cumberland, NW. of Penrith. *Lamorney Point*, Cornwall, W. of Mount's Bay.

LAMPEDOSA, an uninhabited, but pleasant and fertile island, on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, well supplied with fresh water, where ships touch at. It contains a building, divided into a church and a mosque, which is visited by both Catholics and Mahometans. Near it is a magazine, well provided, where vessels may find necessaries, for which they deposit the value, in a chest, if money, and in the church, if goods. On certain days, some Sicilian monks come to collect the deposits, and bring other stores. The profits are applied to the benefit of the hospital at Trapani. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

Lampeis End, Glouc. in Hartpury parish. *Lamplugh*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Egremont. *Lamport*, Bucks, in Stow parish. *Lamport*, 6 miles from Northampton. *Lambton*, near Durham. *Lampton*, Midd. near Hounslow. *Lamridge*, Westmorland, NE. of Kendal.

LAMPSAKI, a town of Natolia, celebrated for its wine.

Lamsley, Durham, near Ravensworth Castle. *Lampston*, Hants, SE. of Portsmouth. *Lamyat*, Somers. W. of Bruton.

LANARTH, a town of Cardiganshire, 195 miles from London. Market on Tuesday.

Lanbeach, Cambridgeshire, not 2 miles from Burwell. *Lanbrigan*, Cornwall, NE. of St. Allen. *Lancant*, Gloucestershire, N. of Chepstow on the Wye.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the E. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Cheshire. It is 74 miles from north to south (including a detached hundred on the northwest, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and from 15 to 44 in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 26 market towns, 62 parishes, 894 villages, about 43,000 houses, and 260,000 inhabitants. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, it is one of those which are the least favoured as to natural advantages, a proof of which is the ancient thinness of its population, shown by the very small number of parishes into which it is divided. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made

made into charcoal for the use of the iron furnaces. The eastern part of the county between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the southern part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstone-edge that separates the county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by the black turf bogs, here called mosses: some of which are of large extent, and absolutely impassable in wet seasons. In the north-east part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The natural products of this country are of little consequence, except the coal and turf with which its southern parts abound. Of the former is a species, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of its soil, but from the remarkable wetness of its climate; the land, however, is singularly fitted to the growth of the potatoe. All the rivers afford salmon; and the Mersey is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of remarkable size and flavour. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is distinguished beyond most others in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, small wares, hats, sail cloth, sacking, pins, iron goods, cast plate glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the third, if not the second, port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lone, Levon, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and Calder, and it has two considerable lakes, Winander Mere and Coniston Water. Lancaster is the county town.

* Lancaster, the county town of Lancashire, is an ancient, well-built, and rapidly improving town, containing about 1160 houses, and 1600 families. On the summit of a hill stands the castle, which is not ancient, but large and strong, and now serves both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lone; the view toward the sea, extending to the Isle of Man. The town hall is a handsome structure. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies, America, and the Baltic. The exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, and cabinet work, for the making which last it is noted; and it has also a manufacture of sail-cloth. It is seated on the river Lune, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate size, and over which it has a new stone bridge of 5 elliptical arches, 66 miles S. of Carlisle, and 235 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 2. 56. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and one on every other Wednesday for cattle.

Lancaster, the county town of a county of the same name, in Pennsylvania. Its trade is large, and daily increasing. It contains an elegant court-house, and a college, founded in 1787, named Franklin College, with several churches, and about 5000 souls. It is seated near the Susquehanna, 55 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Lancaster, a town of Massachusetts; a county of S. Carolina; and a county of Virginia.

Lancant, Gloucestershire, in Tiddenham parish.

Lancerotta, one of the Canary Islands, about 30 miles long and 24 broad. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. It abounds in grain, fruits, goats, horned cattle, hares, camels, and asses. There is a haven in the NE. end, where ships may lie land-locked from all winds, in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. Lat. 29. 14. N. lon. 13. 26. W.

Lanchester, NW. of Durham.

Lanciano, a town of Abruzzo Citra, of which it is the capital. It is 84 miles N. of Naples.

Lancras, Devonshire, near Shebbear.

Lancton, E. and *W.* Leices. SW. of Hallaton.

Landaff, a small town of Glamorganshire, seated on an ascent, on the river Tafe, near Cardiff: but the cathedral, a large, stately building, stands on low ground. It is a place of good trade, but has no market, and is 30 miles NW. of Bristol, and 166 W. of London.

Landau, a strongly fortified town in the department of the Lower Rhine, containing 4 churches, and about 4000 inhabitants. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, and is situated on the river Queich, 204 miles nearly E. of Paris.

Landbeach, 5 miles N. of Cambridge.

Landcan, Cheshire, between the Dee and the Mersey. *Landcloe*, Carmarthenshire. *Landeast*, Yorkshire, SE. of Halifax. *Landeast*, Cornwall, W. of Launceston.

Landen, a town of Austrian Brabant, where the allies, under King William and the Elector of Bavaria, were defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, July 21, 1693. The French, were repulsed two or three times, and lost a great many officers and men,

men, but returning to the charge, they gained a victory, which, however, cost them dear, having 15,000 killed, and between 9 and 10,000 wounded. The confederates lost 60 pieces of cannon, 9 mortars, &c. with several standards, colours, and about 7000 men killed and wounded. The French army amounted to 80,000 men, and that of the allies to less than one-third of that number. It is seated on the river Beck, 17 miles NW. of Huy.

LANDERNEAU, a town in the department of Finisterre, seated on the river Elliorn, 16 miles NE. of Brest.

LANDES, a department of France, a part of what was heretofore called Landes, and includes Marsan, in Gascony, bounded on the N. by the department of the Gironde, and on the S. by the Lower Pyrenees. It takes its name from a district called Landes, extending along the coast of the Bay of Biscay. This is a barren, sandy, country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree; of the bark of which corks are made. The soil, however, is improved by manuring it with marl, and sowing it with rye. It is thinly peopled. Mont de Marsan and Dax are the principal towns.

Landew, Cornwall, S. of Launceston. *Landewenake*, Cornwall, near the Lizard Point. *Landford*, Dorsetshire, 1 mile from Grimston. *Landgreat*, Linc. has a ferry over the Witham. *Landguard Fort*, in the limits of Essex, though on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich. *Landhouse*, Yorks. N. of Malton. *Landlip*, or *Landilp*, Cornw. N. of Saltash, near the Tamar. *Landmouth*, Yorks. SE. of Northallerton. *Land-North*, Yorkshire, SW. of Halifax.

LANDRECY, a town in the department of the North, seated on the river Sambre, 17 miles SW. of Quesnoy, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. It was taken by the French, under the Marechals Turenne and Ferte, in the year 1655, after 10 days open trenches, in sight of the Spanish army, consisting of 35,000 men, under the Prince of Condé, and was ceded to France by the peace of the Pyrenees. The French greatly enlarged its fortifications, and made it one of the strongest places in the country. It was taken by Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Duke of Ormond, July 31, 1712, after a siege of 14 days.

LANDSBERG, a town of Natanzen, in Prussia; a town of Stiria; a town of Hoya, in Westphalia, situated on the Weser; a town of Deux Ponts, Upper Rhine; a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Lech, 18 miles S. of Augsburg; a town of Leipsic, in Upper Saxony; and a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, situated on the Warta, 20 miles E. of Custrin. It has several manufactures of stuff and cloth, with a considerable trade in wool.

LANDSBERG ALT, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, 14 miles ENE. of Berlin.

LANDSCROON, a fort in the department of Upper Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Basle.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a seaport of Schonen, in Sweden, with a good harbour, between the continent and a small island, about 20 feet deep. It is a staple town, and has a garrison with some old fortifications, and new works are erecting, with a view to command the whole coast of Schonen, along the Sound. It is 21 miles NW. of Lund. Also, a town of Cracow, in Poland; and of Chrudim, in Bohemia.

Landsdown, Somersets. near Bath.

LAND'S END, a promontory of Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moor stone. Lat. 50. 6. N. lon. 5. 40. W.

LAND'S END, a cape of Kent, on the NE. coast of the Island of Shepey, about 4 miles NW. from Shelness.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Schweidnitz, in Silesia.

LANDSHUT, an open, well-built town of Lower Bavaria, a capital of a government of the same name. It contains two electoral palaces, a parish church, six convents, and a college. The steeple of its church is reckoned the highest in Germany. It is situated on the Iser, 32 miles NE. of Munich. Also, a town of Lemburg, in Poland, 72 miles W. of Lemburg.

LANDSHUT, a town of Brunn, in Moravia.

Landwade, Camb. near Newmarket.

Lane, or *Laun*, a river in Kerry, Munster, which runs from Lough Lane into Castlemain Bay.

LANE, LAKE, or LOUGH, a name given to the Lake of Killarney, which see.

Lanedelf, Staff. in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. *Lanercost Priory*, Cumberl. near Naworth, in a romantic valley, N. of the river Irthing, and a little S. of the Picts' Wall. Its remains consist of the priory church, and some few of the offices of the monastery, fitted up for a farm house. In the chancel, which is in ruins amidst shrubs, brambles, and nettles, appear several very elegant tombs of the Dacre family. On a stone, on the inside of the E. wall, is the following inscription: "Robert de Vallibus, the son of Hubert, lord of Gisland, founder of the priory of Lanercost. A.D. 1116."

LANERK, a town of Lanerkshire, seated on the NE. side of the river Clyde, 19 miles SE. of Glasgow.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; on the E. by the counties of Peebles and Dumfries; on the S. by Dumfriesshire; and on the W. by the

shires

shires of Ayr and Renfrew. Its extent, from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its mean breadth about 22. The southern part of this county is generally called Clydesdale. The river Clyde divides this county into two equal parts, called the shire of Lanerk and the barony of Glasgow; the one hilly, healthy, and fit for pasture; and the other level, and proper for corn. It abounds with coal and limestones; has some lead mines, and quarries of lapis lazuli. The principal rivers are the Clyde, Annan, and Tweed.

Lanesborough, 6 miles from York.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Langford, in Leinster, seated on the Shannon, over which there is a bridge into Roscommon, 7 miles SW. of Longford, and 62 WNW. of Dublin.

Langanby, Cumb. SE. of Salkeld.

LANGANICO, or SUNRI, anciently OLYMPIA, a town in the Morea, situated on a small river, called Carbon, anciently Alpheus, 60 miles SW. of Corinth. It is, at present, an inconsiderable place, but was formerly of great note, and particularly for its spectacles or games, held every fifth year, and from which the computation of time, in Greece, by olympiads took its rise. In this city was a magnificent temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 ells high.

Langar, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Belvoir Castle.

LANGBEAR, Devons. in High Haynton parish; has, or had, a market on Friday.

Langborough, Cumberl. W. of Carlisle. *Langcliff*, Yorks. near Settle. *Langcotes*, Dorsets. in Winfrith parish. *Langdale*, Westmorland, SE. of Orton. *Langdale, Great* and *Little*, Westmorl. W. of Ambleside. Here are two high hills, called Hardknot and Wrynose, on the latter of which, a rivulet divides Cumberland from Westmorland: near it are some copper mines. *Landale End*, Yorkshire, S. of Whitby. *Langdon*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceston. *Langdon*, Devonshire, near Plympton. *Langdon*, the name of two parishes, in Essex, contiguous to each other, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. The first is called *Langdon with Basildon*; the second, *Langdon Hills*, or *Langdon with West Lea*. From this last, a most astonishing prospect, on the SE. and SW. breaks out almost at once from one of the dark lanes; it exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley, full of ships, sailing up and down; the view extending to the left beyond the Medway, and bounded in front by the hills of Kent. Langdon Hills are 22 miles E. by N. of London. *Langdon*, and its *Forest*, Durham, on the borders of Cumberland, near the Tees. *Langdon*, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees below Teesdale Forest. *Langdon, West*, Kent, between Barham Down and the sea. *Langdon, East*, Kent, N. of Dover Castle. *Langdon Hall*, Warwickshire, in Solihull parish.

LANGEAC, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, seated near the river Allier, 17 miles E. of St. Flour.

LANGEAIS, a town in the deptartment of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W. of Tours.

LANGELAND, a very fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Laland and Funen, about 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad. It produces plenty of corn. The only town is Rutcoping.

Langenhoe, Essex, NW. of St. Osyth.

LANGENTHAL, a town of Bern, in Swisserland, noted for 3 great annual fairs, for linen cloth, cheese, cattle, horses, grain, &c. It is 18 miles NE. of Berne.

Langerston, Suffolk, a shoal of sand, for 2 miles about Landguard Fort, on which the fishermen dry their nets. *Langfield*, Yorks. W. of Halifax.

LANGFORD, a town of Kentucky.

Langford, Bedf. near Biggleswade. *Langford*, Berks, near Lechdale. *Langford*, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Langford*, Devons. near Kentishear. *Langford*, Derb. near Ashbourn. *Langford*, Essex, near Malden. *Langford*, Oxf. near Aulcester. The Akeman Street passes over its brook. *Langford*, Norf. NE. of Methwold. *Langford*, Norf. between Brandon Ferry and Watton. *Langford*, Shrops. near Newport. *Langford*, Somers. 10 miles from Bristol. *Langford*, Somers. 2 miles from Wellington. *Langford*, Somersets. near Churchill. *Langford*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Langford*, Dorsetshire, N. of Frampton. *Langfood*, Wilts, E. of Downton. *Langford*, Devons. near Modbury. *Langford, Little* and *Steple*, Wilts, NW. of Wilton. *Langforth*, or *Langford*, Nottingham, N. of Newark. *Langhadern*, Cornwall, between Tregony and Trewardryth Bay. *Langhall*, Norf. near Kirksted. *Langham*, Rutland, a chapelry to Okeham. *Langham*, Essex, W. of Maningtree. *Langham*, Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Langham*, Suff. between Bardwell and Walsham, in the Willows. *Langham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. near Wells, NW. of Holt. *Langhaugh*, Northumberland, near the Cheviot Hills. *Langhern*, Northumberland, in the barony of Bothal. *Langhill*, Westmorland, near the rivers Lune and Rissondale. *Langhoe Hall*, Lancas. N. of Blackburn.

LANGHOLM, a town of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Esk.

Langhorn, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

LANGIONE. See LANJAN.

Langley, near Derby. *Langley*, SW. of Durham. *Langley*, Durham, NW. of Staindrop.

Staindrop. *Langley*, Durham, SE. of Lanchester. *Langley*, Essex, in Great Waltham parish. *Langley*, Essex, E. of Barkway. *Langley*, Herts. SW. of Stevenage. *Langley*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Langley*, Kent, near Bromley. *Langley*, Norfolk, near London Eastcoat. *Langley*, Shrops. near Acton Burnel. *Langley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Langley*, Leic. E. of Stanton Harold. *Langley*, Devonshire, in High Bickington parish. *Langley*, Oxf. near Wichwood Forest. It is noted for a remarkable quarry of hard stone, of the testaceous kind, which receives a very good polish, and is thought to make the best limestone. King John had a palace here, some vestiges of which, in a barn and farm-house, with Gothic arches and windows, a park wall, 10 feet high, &c. yet remain. The royal family often removed hither from Woodstock. *Langley*, Glouc. in Winchcomb parish. *Langley*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Langley Abbot's*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Langley Burrel*, Wilts, N. of Chippenham. *Langley Castle*, Northumb. on an eminence, near the S. Tyne. It is built in the form of the letter H. with 4 towers, one at the extremity of each wing. The walls are 7 feet thick, and the NE. tower 66 feet high. Several of the rooms, which are vaulted, remain entire. *Langley, King's*, Herts, W. of the river Bulburn, or Hunton, as Abbot's Langley is on the E. had a royal palace, built by Henry III. where king Richard II. with his queen, and many of the nobility, kept a Christmas. Here also was born and buried, Edmund, duke of York, son of Edward III. called Edmund of Langley; and many others of that family were buried here. *Langley, Kirk*, Derbys. between Kiddesley Park and the river Erwash. *Langley Marsh*, Bucks, between Colebrook and Stow. *Langley Park*, Bucks, a seat in a fine park, near the town of Colnbrook. *Langley Wilbore*, Essex, in Rickling parish. *Langmere*, Norf. a hamlet of Dickleburgh. *Langney*, Sus. near Pevensey Haven. *Lang Newton*, Cumb. in the parish of Abbey Holme.

Langon, a town in the depart. of Gironde, noted for excellent wine. It is seated on the river Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bazas.

Langport, and *New Langport*, Kent, in the parish of Lyd.

Langport, a well-frequented town in Somersetshire, seated on a hill, on the river Parrot, which is navigable for large coal-barges, &c. to Bridgewater, 10 miles SE. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. In frosty weather ells are taken, in vast numbers, out of the holes in the banks of its river. Market on Saturday.

Langres, an ancient and considerable town in the depart. of Upper Marne, seated on a mountain, near the sources of the river Marne, 35 miles NE. of Dijon. The cutlery wares made here are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France.

Langridge, Somersets. S. of Dulverton. *Langridge*, Somersets. NE. of Launsdon. *Langridge*, Westmorl. W. of Ambleside. *Langrigg*, Hants, NW. of Petersfield. *Langrigg*, Cumberl. in Bromfield parish. *Langrike*, Linc. near Horncastle. *Langrike*, Yorks. W. Riding, has a ferry over the Ouse to Howden. *Langset*, Yorkshire, NE. of Lady Cross Hill.

Langstone Harbour, in Hants, is about 4 miles distant from that of Portsmouth, and equally capacious; but the entrance is more difficult on account of its bar, which, however, never shifts, and over which there is a depth of 15 feet at low water. Neither is it defended from the southerly winds, which blow right into the harbour, without any shelter.

Langstredale, Yorks. a chase, NE. of Settle. *Langthorp*, Yorks. NW. of Bedall. *Langthwate*, Yorkshire, near Doncaster. *Langtoft*, Yorkshire, near Stamford. *Langton*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles S. of Fleet, on the river of that name. *Langton*, Dorsets. a mile E. of Blandford, on the N. bank of the Stour. *Langton*, Durh. E. of Staindrop. *Langton*, Linc. N. of Spilsby. *Langton*, Linc. near Horncastle. *Langton*, Lincolns. near Wragby. *Langton*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Langton*, Oxfords. NE. of Bicester. *Langton*, Westm. S. of Murton. *Langton*, Yorks. S. of New Malton. *Langton*, Berwicks. one mile and a half SW. of Greenlaw. *Langton, Maltravers* and *Wallis*, Dorsets. near the coast, 2 miles W. of Sandwich. *Langton Butler*, Dorsets. E. of Blandford. *Langton Chapel*, Lanc. SW. of Preston. *Langton, East*; see *Lancton*. *Langton, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. NW. of Northallerton. *Langton-Hall*, or *Lodge*, Nott. in Sherwood Forest. *Langton Herring*, Dorsets. near Beminster. *Langton Thorp*, Leic. NE. of Harborough. *Langtoft*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Langtree*, Devons. SW. of Torrington. *Langtree*, Lancas. NW. of Wigan.

Languedoc, a ci-devant province in the S. of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, and on the S. by Roussillon and the Mediterranean, and on the W. by Gascony. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine. Toulouse was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments: the Ardesche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

Langril, Shropshire, SW. of Wenlock. *Langwathby*, Cumberland, near Edenhall. *Langwich*, Bucks, in Princes Risborough parish. *Langwith Over*, Derbyshire, near Bolsover. *Langworth*, Nottingh. SW. of Worksop.

Worksop. *Lanharn*, Cornwall, NW. of Columb Magna. *Lanhedrock*, Cornwall, 2 miles S. of Bodmin.

LANJAN, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, or, at least, of the southern division. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace appears like a city, from its vast extent, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houses of the grandees are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented, but those of inferior condition are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick or stone. It is situated on the W. side of the river Mecon, in lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 101. 15. E.

LANNION, a town in the depart. of the North Coast, 15 miles W. of Treguier. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lannion, Guincamp, and the environs, speak the Celtic, or Welch language, which is said to have been brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century.

Lankey, Devonshire, near Barnstaple. *Lanliver*, Cornwall, near Lestwithiel. *Lan Maris*, Glouc. in Winrush parish. *Lanno*, Cornwall, near Michelstow.

LANNOY, a town in the department of the North, 6 miles ENE. of Lisle.

Lanon, Carmarthenshire. *Lanracke*, Cornwall, between Saltash and Leskard. *Lanreast*, Cornwall, SW. of Leskard. *Lanreth*, Cornwall, NE. of Fowey. *Lansallos*, Cornwall, SE. of Fowey. *Lansawel*, 15 miles NNE. of Carmarthen.

LANSINBURGH, formerly called NEW CITY, a flourishing town of N. America, in the state of New York. It stands on the E. side of Hudson's River, opposite the S. branch of Mohawk's River, 9 miles N. of Albany.

Lanteglass, Cornw. near Fowey. *Lanteglass*, Cornw. NW. of Camelford. *Lanterden*, Shrops. near Munslow, at, or near, the conflux of the rivers Temd and Colun. In the neighbourhood is a perfect Roman camp, called Brandon; and a British camp, called Coxall. *Lanthony*, near Gloucester, has some ruins of a priory, now converted into a farm-house, and very extensive offices, situated in a deep, solitary valley, encompassed with rocks, which almost exclude the mid-day sun. It was built by St. David, who lived a hermit here, in the reign of Henry I. *Lanton*, Westm. near Appleby. *Lantwitt*, Glamorganshire. *Lantony Monastery*, Monm. in the northernmost corner of the county, situated in a low vale, inclosed on all sides with high mountains. It was built in the year 1108. The nave is still remaining, from E. to W. the roof excepted. *Lanrichangel* and *Lanwinio*, both in Carmarthenshire.

LANZO, a small town of Piedmont, situated on the Stura, 11 miles NW. of Turin.

LAON, a considerable town in the dept. of Aisne, containing about 8000 inhabitants. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine, and it is noted for excellent artichokes. It is seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE. of Paris.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Ava, on the N. by China, on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, and on the S. by Cambodia. Lanjan is the capital.

Lapford, Devons. SE. of Chumleigh.

LAPHAO, a town of the Island of Timor, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese, of a copper colour, with black hair. It contains a church, and about 60 houses, and is situated at the bottom of a bay, on the N. coast, with a harbour, and some trade with Goa and Batavia.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. of Europe, subject to Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the White Sea; on the S. by Sweden and Bothnia: and on the W. by Norway, being computed to be 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The country chiefly consists of rocks, mountains, deserts, forests, heaths, fens, and lakes, so that it makes but an uncouth and very disagreeable appearance, and is very thinly inhabited, in proportion to its extent, yet abounds in a great variety of birds, beasts and fishes. The furs and skins of beavers, otters, black, red, and white foxes, &c. are their chief articles of trade, and they are enabled to sell a considerable quantity to their neighbours. The Laplanders are of middling stature, have generally a flattish face, fallen cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, brown hair, are stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, &c. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple; but, at the same time, they are much inclined to indolence. They are peaceable, not given to theft, nor fickle; and so proud of their country and constitution, that, when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die, it is said, of the *nostalgia*, or longing to return. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. They preserve their pastoral manners, so that agriculture prospers not much among them. They are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of rein-deer, which they use according to the season,

but

but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the Fishers, some of them possessing six hundred or a thousand rein-deer. The castrated rein-deer are alert, tame, large, strong, and handsome; on which account they use them for draught, and hold them in such estimation, that it is a compliment among them to call each other a gelt rein-deer. The Lapland fishers, who are also called Laplanders of the woods, because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests, live by fishing and hunting, and chuse their situation from its convenience for either. The introduction of fire-arms has almost entirely abolished the use of the bow and arrow. With respect to the larger animals, such as wild rein-deer, wolves, &c. they most frequently knock them down with clubs, as it is easy to come up with them by their snow-shoes, which are very long, and prevent them from sinking into the snow; bears they generally shoot, and finish them with spears. Besides looking after their rein-deer, the fishery, and the chace, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are little, light, and compact. They also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe; harness for the rein-deer; all sorts of utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn; it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the rein-deer, making cheese, and tanning hides. They prepare the nerves of the rein-deer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the rein-deer pierced, instead of a drawing-iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dyeing in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or rein-deer skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in their huts, but sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down and cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur-bag, separating their apartments with deer-skins. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes tin, or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear close breeches reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before; and in winter they put a little hay in them. Their doublet is made to fit their shape, and open at the breast; over this they wear a close coat, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth; always bordered with fur, or cloth of different colours. Their caps are edged with fur, pointed at top, and the four seams adorned with lists of a different colour. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with rat skins. The dress of the women very much resembles that of the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans, and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with list of different colours. The rein-deer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions: the chace and the fishery furnish the rest; but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. They eat every kind of fish, even the sea-dog; as well as all sorts of wild animals, not excepting birds of prey and carnivorous animals. Their winter provisions consist of flesh and fish, both of which they eat raw. They put the milk of the rein-deer into the stomachs of that animal, and so let it freeze; and when they want to use their frozen milk, they chop off pieces with a hatchet. The seasoning of their food is the fat of sea-dogs and salt, if they can get it. They make soups of a sort of cheese, which is so fat, that it takes fire on applying a candle. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk; brandy is scarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians. Formerly this trade was carried on in the way of barter, but coin is now current among them. The balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more merchandise in skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hard-ware goods. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who is dressed in her best manner, and appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom, with either women or maidens; the feast is a kind of club mess, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their sovereign, and

apply

apply to the Swedish courts of judicature, all over Lapland; yet, at certain seasons, some of them pay tribute to Denmark or Russia, when they pitch their tents within the dominions of those crowns. Lapland is divided into 7 provinces, or lapmarks, which derive their name from the places of note in Nordland, in whose neighbourhood they lie, viz. Jamtland, Asele, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Tornea, and Kiemi.

Lapley, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Lapside*, Devons. near Hemlock. *Lapworth*, Warwickshire, E. of Umberslade.

LAR, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laristan. It has a considerable manufacture of silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, dates, and very large tamarinds. At the foot of a mountain, near the city, is found the substance called mummy. Lat. 27. 30. N. lon. 52. 45. E.

LAR, a river of Asia, in the country of Cachemire, which runs into the Behat, about 10 miles NW. of Cachemire.

LARACHA, a town of Fez, seated at the mouth of the river Luccos, with a harbour, or river of good depth; insecure in winter, when the wind blows from the W. and SW. but safe from the beginning of April to the end of September. The large vessels of the emperor usually winter here. It is 33 miles S. of Tangiers. Lat 35. 40. N. lon. 6. 48. W.

Larbrick, Lanc. near Preston: it has a chalybeate spring, the water of which is extremely cold, and upon holding a finger, or hand in it, the part immersed grows immediately red, and feels excessively painful. Fish, of several sorts, that have been put into it, expired instantly, after one convulsive effort.

LAREDO, a sea-port and bay of Biscay, in Spain, with a good harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa.

LAREK, a small island in the Persian Gulf, the soil of which is bad, and the water brackish. It is 12 miles SSE. of Gambron.

LARGO, a town of Fifeshire, situated on the Frith of Forth, with a good and safe road for vessels of every description, 6 miles S. of Cupar.

Largton, Lincolnshire, near Horncastle. *Largy*, in Caven, Ulster.

LARICAXAS, a province of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, about 80 leagues long from E. to W. and 25 broad from N. to S. It is terminated to the N. by the country of Carabaya. The whole province abounds in gold mines, the metal of which is of a quality remarkably fine. The temperature and products are different in different parts.

LARINO, a town of Capitanata, in Naples.

LARISSA, called by the Turks JENISAHAR, a town of Turkey, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and several mosques and Christian churches. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, 50 miles SW. of Salonichi. Lat. 39. 48. N. lon. 22. 47. E.

LARISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. and E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Farsistan. It was formerly an independent kingdom, under the descendants of Kosroes, king of Persia. The air is unwholesome, and water fit for use is very rare. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

Larkbeare, Devonshire, near Siverton. *Larkfield*, Kent, near Malling. *Lark Stoke*, Glouces. in Quainton parish. *Larlingford*, Norfolk, N. of Eastling, has about 22 dwelling houses, and 150 inhabitants, yet is assessed 280l. 10s. to the land-tax. The church and chancel are thatched.

* LARNE, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 8 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 84 miles N. of Dublin.

LARNIC, a sea-port town on the S. coast of the island of Cyprus, containing a mosque and 3 Greek churches. It is the residence of several European consuls, and is 30 miles SW. of Famagosta.

LARRYBUNDAR, a sea port of Hindostan, at the mouth of the river Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lat. 24. 44. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

LAREA. See ARTA.

Lartington, Yorks. near Barnard Castle. *Larton*, Yorks. W. of Rippon. *Lasborough*, Glouces. 5 miles from Tetbury. *Lasco*, Derb. near Codnor Castle. *Lasby*, Linc. SW. of Great Grimbsby. *Lasenby*, Cumb. N. of Penrith. *Lasenby*, Yorks. NW. of Northallerton. *Lasenhall*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Lasham*, Hants, NW. of Alton. *Lashbrook*, Oxf. on the Thames, between Sunning and Henley. *Lashkel*, a river in Derbyshire.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, otherwise called RARONTHALA, and in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, TONKER, is the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city, but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About seven miles on the E. side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 24 miles NE. of the crossing place of the river Sanpoo, which is seven miles from the foot of Mount Kambala; and it is 250 miles NE. of Patna. Lat. 30. 34. N. lon. 91. 40. E.

Lassington, near Gloucester. *Lastock*, Dorsetshire, 3 miles SW. of Abbot's Stock. *Lastock*, or *Lostock*, Lancashire, SW. of Bolton.

LATAKIA, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, who called it LAODICEA, from the name of his mother. It carries on a considerable commerce, chiefly in tobacco, upwards of 20 cargoes of which are annually sent to Damietta, in exchange for rice. Its harbour, like all the others on this coast, is a sort of basin environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. The Turks have suffered it to be nearly choked up. The remains of antiquity show it to have been a place of considerable extent. It is 80 miles SW. of Aleppo.

Latched, Devons. in Whitstone parish. *Latchford*, Oxf. in Great Haseley parish. *Lateridge*, Glouc. S. of Thornbury. *Latham*, Lancas. near Ormskirk, and in the neighbourhood of coal-pits. In its park is a chalybeate water, or spa, called Maudlin's Well, which has wrought many remarkable cures. Though remote from the sea, or salt-water rivers, it used to cast up marine shells in large quantities, till millstones were laid upon the spring, to hinder the sand and shells from boiling up so high as formerly. *Lathbury*, Bucks, near Newport. *Lathes*, Cumb. NW. of Penrith. *Lathesley*, Surry, SW. of Guilford. *Latholm*, Yorks. between Howden and Pocklington. *Latimers*, Bucks, near Chesham. *Laton*, Lanc. W. of Kirkham. *Laton*, *E.* and *W.* Yorks. NE. of Ravensworth Castle. *Latton*, Wilts, N. of Cricklade. *Latton*, Essex, between Epping and Harlow, had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a Barn.

LAVAGNA, a town of Genoa, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

LAVAL, a considerable town in the dept. of the Mayenne. The inhabitants are computed at 18,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble or black, veined with white. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40. W. of Mans. Also a town in the dept. of the Lozere.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Carinthia, on the Drave.

Lavant, a river in Sussex, which runs into the English Channel at Owrmouth, about 5 miles below Chichester. *Lavant*, *E.* and *W.* Sussex, N. of Chichester.

LAVAUR, a town in the dept. of Tarn, seated on the river Agout, 20 miles NE. of Toulouse.

LAUBACH, a town of Solms Laubach; and a town of Simmern; both in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

LAUDA, a town of Wurtzburg, in Franconia.

LAUDER, a small town of Berwickshire; but lately much improved. It is seated on the Leader, 22 miles SE. of Edinburgh. See LEADER.

LAUDERDALE, a district of Berwickshire, so named from the river Lauder, or Leader.

LAVELLO, a town of Basilicata.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village, 4 miles W. of Liege, where the allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe, in 1747.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a pretty large town of Suffolk, with a considerable manufactory of serges, shallons, seys, stuffs, and fine spunyarn. Its church is a very handsome Gothic structure, with its steeple, 137 feet high, are reckoned the finest in the country. It has a spacious marketplace, encompassed with 9 streets, or divisions, and is pleasantly situated in a fine healthy air, on a branch of the river Bret, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill, 12 miles S. by E. of Bury, and 61 NE. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday.

Laver, the name of 3 contiguous parishes in Essex, lying between Harlow and Ongar, and distinguished by the appellations of *High Magdalen* and *Little*. They are about 21 miles N. by E. of London. *Laverstock*, Hants, near Overton. *Laverstock*, Wilts, near Clarendon-Park. *Laverton*, Glouces. in Buckland parish. *Laverton*, Somersets. near Philips Norton.

LAUFFEN, a village, castle, and bailiwick of Zurich, in Swisserland, about 2 miles and a half below Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which Mr. Coxe thinks to be 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, situated on the Necker; a town of Basil, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, situated on the Salza.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the four Forest Towns, in Austrian Suabia. It is fortified, and situated on both sides of the river Rhine, over which it has a bridge, near a fall in that river, 18 miles E. of Basil.

Laughton, Linc. on the Trent, in the Isle of Axholm. *Laughton*, Sussex, E. of Ringmer. *Laughton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Roach Abbey.

LAVINGTON, MARKET, a town in Wilts, with a good market for corn and malt, 4 miles S. of Devizes. Markets on Monday and Wednesday.

Lavington, Bishops, or *West*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Launce*, Cornw. E. of Truro. *Launcells*, Cornw. near Stratton.

* LAUNCESTON, a populous, trading town of Cornwall, where the winter assizes are held. (The summer assizes are held at Bodmin, in pursuance of a late act of parliament.) Leland says, it was walled in his time, and a mile in compass. It had formerly a monastery, and a noble castle because

because of its strength, called Castle Terrible, the lower part of which is now made use of for the jail. It is seated on the river Tamar, 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

Laund, Lan. E. of Garstang. *Laund*, Nottinghams. E. of Blith. *Laund Abbey*, Leic. NE. of Hallaton. *Laundon*, Bucks, near Olney. *Launsdon*, Somersets. N. of Bath. *Launsing*, *N.* and *S.* Sussex, near New and Old Shoreham. *Launston*, Dorsetshire, NE. of Blandford.

LAUN, a town of Saatz, in Bohemia, situated on the Egra, in the road between Leipsic and Prague. The adjacent territory abounds in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem.

LAVORA, TERRA DI, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by the two Abruzzos; on the E. by Moliso and Principato Ultra; on the S. by the Principato Ultra and the Gulf of Naples; and on the W. by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma, about 140 miles in length, and 23 where broadest. Anciently it was called Campania, and in the middle ages, *The Castellany of Capua*, but received its present appellation, in the year 1091, from Richard II. prince of Capua, which was afterwards used by the Normans when they obtained possession of Capua, in 1098, from the fitness of the soil for all manner of culture. It yields abundance of corn, wine, oils, fruits, and other productions. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur; and Mount Vesuvius sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital.

Laurence, St. Cornwall, NE. of Bodmin.

LAUSANNE, in Bern, Swisserland, the principal town of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college. It contains about 7000 inhabitants; but it is built upon such a steep ascent, and such a very uneven tract, that, in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps, from the heights of which the prospects are very grand and extensive, comprehending the Lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The town-house, and other public buildings are magnificent. It is seated between three hills, in a very pure and healthy air, with plenty of excellent water, and every necessary of life in the greatest abundance, one mile and a half from the Lake of Geneva, 30 miles NE. of Geneva, and 50 SW. of Bern.

LAUTENBURG, a town of Culm, in Prussia.

LAUTER, a river of Suabia, which runs into the Necker; another river of Suabia, which runs into the Danube; a river of Franconia, which runs into the Maine a river of Coburg, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itsch; and a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterburg.

LAUTERBURG, a town in the Hartz Forest, in Lower Saxony; and a town of France, in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 14 miles S. of Landau.

LAUZUN, a town in the dept of the Lot and Garonne.

Law, Lancash. on the Derwent, near Preston. *Lawarnick*, Cornw. W. of Launceston. *Lawcon*, Lanc. near Leigh.

LAWENBURG, a town of Saxe Lawenburg, in Lower Saxony, situated on the right bank of the Elbe, with a toll over that river, 30 miles SE. of Hamburg.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Lebe, 36 miles WNW. of Dantzic.

Lawern, near Worcester. *Lawford*, Essex, near Maningtree. *Lawford Church*, and *Long Lawford*, Warw. NW. of Hill Moreton. *Lawford*, *Parva*, Warw. near Rugby. *Laughton*, Leicestershire, NW. of Harborough. *Lawhitton*, Cornwall, 2 miles from Launceston, near the Tamar.

LAWINGEN, a town of Neuberg, in Bavaria.

Lawley, Shropshire, near Wellington. *Lawling*, Essex, between Malden and Burnham. *Lawnton*, Oxfords. near Bicester. *Lawrence*, Lancas. NW. of Preston.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a handsome, little town of Kincardineshire, where a flourishing manufacture of lawn, cambric, linen, and various other articles, has been lately established, by the patriotic proprietor, the late Lord Gardenstone. It is 6 miles W. of Inverbervie.

LAWRENCE, ST. the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but, beyond Montreal, it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger.

Lawrence, St. Kent, in Thanet Isle. *Lawrence, St.* Cumberland, in the Abbey Holm. *Lawrence, St.* Essex, near St. Osyth Isle. *Lawrence, St.* Isle of Wight, in E. Medina, in a situation remarkably romantic, consisting of a slip of land, secluded from the adjoining country by a range of rocky cliffs, that resemble an immense stone wall. *Lawrence, St.* Somersets. in the suburbs of Bristol. *Lawrence Street, St.* Middl. between Edgeworth and Totteridge. *Lawrence Weston*, Glouces. in Henbury parish. *Lawshill*, Suffolk, NW. of Lanehaam. *Lawton*, Heref. SW. of Leominster, on the Arro river. *Lawton*, *Church*, Cheshire, S. of Congleton. *Lawton's Hope*, 5 miles from Hereford. *Lawton Yate*, Cheshire, near Church Lawton.

Luxemburg, a town of Austria, 7 miles S. of Vienna.

Laxey, Isle of Man, on the E. coast, has a large harbour. The bishop generally resides at Bilacari, on the S. side.

Laxfield, Suffolk, 7 miles SW. of Halesworth. *Laxton*, Yorks. between Howden and Flaxfleet. *Laxton*, Northamptons. on the borders of Rockingham Forest. *Laxton*, or *Lexinton*, Nottingh. S. of Tuxford, near the Idle. *Layard*, Devons. in Malborow parish.

Laybach, a city of Carniola, situated on a river of the same name, 28 miles NE. of Triest.

Laybach, or Ober Laubach, a town of Carniola, 11 miles SW. of Laybach.

Laybach, or Laubach, a river of Carniola, which runs into the Save.

Laycock, Wilts, 4 miles from Chippenham. *Laydon*, or *Leysdon*, Kent, in Sheppey Isle. *Layer Bretten*, Essex, near Mersey Isle. *Layer-de-la-Haye*, Essex, near Lexdon. *Layer Marney*, Essex. *Layham*, Suffolk, 1 mile from Hadleigh. *Layland*, Lancashire, S. of Preston. *Lay*, *Nether* and *Upper*, Gloucestershire, near Dean Forest. *Laysters*, Heref. NE. of Leominster.

Laystoff. See Lestoff.

Layston, a town of Hertfordshire, near Buntingford. The river Rib rises in the neighbourhood. Market on Tuesday.

Layston, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Lay Street*, Essex, near Great Ilford. *Lay-Street*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Laythorn*, Sussex, E. of Appledrum. *Layton*, Durham, SE. of Bishop Auckland. *Layton*, Yorkshire, 4 miles from Easby. *Layton*, *Low*, and *Laytonstone*, Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest, near Walthamstow.

Laytons, a town of Virginia.

Lazonby, Cumberland, adjoining Salkeld, near Penrith.

Lea, a river, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running to Hertford and Ware, and afterwards dividing Essex from part of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall: a canal has lately been cut between it and the Thames, which runs near Limehouse. By this river, large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

Lea, a small river of Kerry, in Munster, which falls into Tralee Bay.

Lea, Ches. 4 miles from Namptwich. *Lea*, Cheshire, W. of Middlewich. *Lea*, Cheshire, SW. of Delamere Forest. *Lea*, Derbyshire, in Glossop parish, in the High Peak. *Lea*, Glouc. 2 miles from Mitchel Dean. *Lea*, Herts, N. of Watford. *Lea*, Heref. SW. of Newent. *Lea*, Lanc. W. of Preston. *Lea*, Shropshire, S. of Cause Castle. *Lea*, Shrops. between Shrewsbury and Wem. *Lea*, Shropshire, near Ellesmere. *Lea*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Lea*, Wilts, near Cricklade. *Lea*, Wilts, near Malmesbury. *Lea*, or *Lea Marston*, Warwickshire, N. of Coleshill. *Lea Chapel*, Cheshire, near Northwich. *Lea Hall*, SE. of Chester. *Leach*, a river in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames at Lechlade. *Leach*, near Chester. *Leacroft*, Staff. in Cannock parish. *Lead*, Staffordshire, near Penkridge. *Leaden*, a river in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn, opposite Gloucester. *Leaden Court*, Glouc. near Newent. *Lead Hall*, Yorks. near Aberforth.

Leader, or Leader Water, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW. part of Berwickshire, and falls into the Tweed, 3 miles E. of Melross.

Leadhills, a village of Lanerkshire, situated among the mountains of Clydesdale, by some said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of Miners, with their families. These miners, though, in great measure, excluded from society, by their situation, not only earn a comfortable subsistence, but pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, situated in more favourable circumstances for the attainment of knowledge. They are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

Leak, Linc. between Boston and Wainfleet. *Leak*, Yorks. SE. of Northallerton. *Leak*, *E.* and *W.* Nottingh. between Nottingham and Loughborough. *Leam*, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, from a spring at Helliden, passes by Catesby and Staverton into Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Lemingtons, and then loses both its water and name in the Ouse. *Leam*, *New*, a river in Cambridgeshire which runs NE. from Peterborough to Watersee, between Whittlesea Dyke and Wisbeach.

Lean, Cape, or Loop Head, a cape on the SW. extremity of Clare, in Connaught, and to the N. of the mouth of the Shannon. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 9. 49. W.

Lean Castle, Cornw. NW. of Launceston.

Leao-Tong. See Leotong.

Leap, Hants, between Lymington and Calshot Castle.

Leap, or *Lepp*, in Cork, Munster.

Leaplish, Northumberland, in North Tindale. *Learchill*, Northumberland, W. of Alnwick. *Learmouth*, Northumberland, on the Tweed, in the barony of Wark, was formerly a handsome town, but by the late system of enlarging farms, is now reduced to a single farm-house. *Leason Heath*, Kent, in Erith parish. *Leatham*, Northumberland, in the bounds of Berwick.

* Leatherhead, a town in Surry, had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above 100 years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having partially sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near

this

this town. It is pleasantly situated, on a rising ground, by the side of the river, in a fine, open, dry, champaign country, 3 miles SW. of Epsom, and 18 SW. by S. of London.

LEATHES WATER, called also WYTHBURN, or THIRLMERE WATER, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keswick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it skirts for the space of four miles, receiving numerous torrents that descend from the mountains. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a neat wooden bridge. The outlet of this lake joins the rapid river Greeta at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the Lake of Derwent.

Leathes, Cumberl. a hamlet in Aikton parish, near Thursby. *Leathley*, Yorks. NE. of Otley. *Leaton*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Leaton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. In a field near it, lead-ore is dug, in a yellowish stone, with cawk and spar, which the workmen distinguish into round ore, small ore, and smithum, and which is sold to the potters at Burslem, for 6s. or 7s. a ton. *Leaveland*, Kent, near Badlesmere. *Le Bailey*, Glouc. in Newland parish.

LEBANON, a town of Pennsylvania.

Lebberston, Yorks. N. Riding at the source of the Derwent, near the sea.

LEBIDA, or LEBDA, a sea-port of Tripoli, in Africa, 30 miles W. of Mesurata.

Lebotwood, Shrops. near Alstretton.

Lebriran, Hants, near Gosport.

LEBRIXA, a town of Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is seated on a branch of the Guadalquiver, (but now choked up) 20 miles S. of Seville.

Lebthorp, Lincolnshire, between Stamford and Grantham.

LEBUS, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, containing 5 churches, and about 14,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Oder, 5 miles N. of Frankfort.

LECCA, a town and lake of Milan, near the Lake of Como.

LECCE, a town of Otranto, Naples, situated in a country that yields abundance of almonds and olives, 17 miles NW. of Otranto.

LECH, a river which rises in Tirol, on the frontiers of the Grisons, passes by Lansburg, Augsburg, &c. and falls into the Danube, about 5 miles below Donawert.

LECH, or LECK, a river of Holland, or rather a branch of the Rhine, which first takes the name at Wyck Duerstede, in the province of Utrecht; it runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, passing by Culemburg, Schonhoven, Rhenen, &c. and falls into the Merwe at Krimpe.

Lechampton, Gloucestershire, S. of Cheltenham. *Lechist, South* and *Beacon*, Dorsetshire, near Poole.

* LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames, which is navigable for barges of 50 tons burden near this town. There is a small market on Tuesday.

Lechworth, Herts, near Hitchin. *Leck*, Lancas. near the Leven Sands and the river Ken.

Leckcurrow, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Leckford, Hants, N. of Stockbridge, on the same river. *Leckford Bridge*, Sussex, NW. of Petworth. *Leckhamsted*, N. of Buckingham. *Lecomb*, Gloucesters. near Stow on the Would.

LECTOURE, an ancient town in the dept. of Gers, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It is fortified by art as well as nature, and is situated on a mountain accessible only on one side, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E. of Condum.

* LEDBURY, a fine, well-built town of Herefordshire, noted for clothiers. It is seated on a navigable canal, that passes from Gloucester to Hereford, 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 123 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Ledder, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway below Bettus, about 12 miles S. of Aberconway.

LEDESMA, a town of Leon, noted for a warm medicinal bath. It is defended both by nature and art, and is situated on the river Tormes, 18 miles W. of Salamanca.

Ledington, Glouc. in Dimmock parish, on the river Leden. *Ledsham*, Yorkshire, near Leeds. *Ledsham, Long*, Linc. SE. of Beckingham. *Ledston Parva*, Yorks. SW. of Sherburn. *Ledston Hall*, Yorks. SW. of Sherburn, noted for its quarries of stone. *Ledwell*, Oxfords. near Deddington, is noted for a fine sand for the making of glass. *Ledwich*, a river of Shropshire, which runs into the Temd, about 5 miles SE. of Ludlow. *Ledwich Chapel*, Shropshire, near Ludlow.

Lee, a river in Cork, Munster, which passes by the city of Cork, and empties itself into Cork Harbour. *Lee*, a river of Kerry, in Munster, which rises about 6 miles E. of Tralee, and runs into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Weever at Leeton, about 2 miles N. of Namptwich. *Lee*, Yorks. *Lee*, Bucks, SE. of Aylesbury. *Lee*, Ches. in Wibonbury parish. *Lee*, Cornwall, NE. of Stow. *Lee*, Kent, 6 miles SE. by E. of London. *Lee*, Lancashire, near the

Leven

Leven Sand. *Lee*, Lincolns. near Gainsborough. *Lee*, Shrops. NE. of Chirbury. *Lee*, Shrops. near Ellesmere. *Lee*, Shrops. E. of Wem. *Lee*, Sussex, near Warbleton. *Lee Farm*, Sussex, near Stopham. *Leefela Forest*, Rutl. on the borders of Leicestershire. *Lee Gardens*, Essex, in Hornchurch parish. *Lee Grange*, Bucks, NW. of Chesham. *Lee Grange*, or *Ashenden*, Essex, a hamlet to Quainton. *Lee Gunnery*, Shropshire, near Wellington. *Lee Hall*, Northumberland, near Bellingham.

* Leeds, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its magnificent Cloth Halls. That called the mixed Cloth Hall, is a building of considerable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market day; and the whole business is transacted within little more than an hour, without the least noise or confusion, and with a whisper only, the laws of the market being observed here with particular strictness. The White-Cloth Hall is a similar building. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about 10 miles to the S. 15 to the SW. and 8 to the N. and W. the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery, with several glass-houses. Within 3 miles of the town are numerous collieries. Of late years the town has been considerably enlarged; and some of the new parts are built, and building in an elegant style. It is situated on the river Aire, by which it communicates with all the various ramifications of the Grand Canal, and by which, in particular, it enjoys a very considerable trade in coals, from the inexhaustible stores in its neighbourhood, to York, Hull, &c. 22 miles WSW. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Leeds, Kent, on the Len, near Maidstone, had formerly a castle, built originally by Ledian, a Saxon chief, counsellor to King Ethelred, and rebuilt by Sir Hugh de Crevecœur, in 1071. It is a most magnificent pile, built all of stone, in the midst of a beautiful park. At the entrance are the remains of an ancient gateway, that appears to have stood ever since its first foundation.

Leeds, a town of Virginia, on the N. side of the Rappahanoc River; and a town of New Jersey.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, noted for a manufacture of buttons. By the intervention of a craggy mountain, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year; for after it sets behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on the northern side of it, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon in its fall. In its church-yard, are the remains of a Danish cross, now upright, and 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are three steps. In the neighbourhood are some extensive coal mines. It is situated in a barren country, among moorlands and rocky hills, some of which are of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them, on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the NW. and Derby, Leicester, &c. to the SE. 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Leck, Yorkshire, SE. of Northallerton. *Leek*, a river in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which runs into the Lune at Barton. *Leek Wotton*, Warw. on a hill near Stoneley. *Lee Marks*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Leeming Chapel*, Yorkshire, E. of Bedal. *Leeming Parva*, Yorks. NE. of Bedal. *Lee*, *Nether* and *Upper*, Heref. near Wigmore Castle. *Lee*, *North*, Devons. near Kilhampton in Cornwall.

Leer, Lehr, or Leir, a town of E. Friesland, in Westphalia, situated on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Ems, 11 miles SE. of Embden.

Leerdam, a town of S. Holland, seated on the river Linghe, 11 miles S. of Utrecht.

Lees, Northumb. on the river Alow, W. of Hexham. *Lees Court*, Kent, 7 miles from Canterbury. *Lees Hall*, SW. of Derby. *Lees Hill*, Staff. on the Churnet, NE. of Cheadle. *Lees Shipton*, Bucks, near Quainton. *Lees Thorp*, Leicestershire, SE. of Melton Mowbray.

Leeston, *River*, in Down, Ulster.

Leestown, a town of N. America, in the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette, a few miles W. of Lexington. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Kentucky, is regularly laid out, and is flourishing. As the banks of the Kentucky are remarkably high, in some places 300, or even 400 feet, composed, in general, of stupendous, perpendicular rocks, there are few crossing places; the best is at Leestown; a circumstance which must greatly contribute to its increase.

Leeward Islands. See Indies, West.

Leewe, or Sout Leewe, a town in the late Austrian Brabant, situated on the river Geete, 25 miles E. of Brussels.

Lefield, Oxf. near Whichwood Forest.

Lefooga, one of the Hapaee Islands, in

in the Pacific Ocean. Many parts of the country, near the sea, are still waste, owing, perhaps, to the sandiness of the soil; but, in the internal parts, the soil is better, and the marks of considerable population, and of an improved state of cultivation are conspicuous. Many of the plantations are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious, public roads. Here are large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, the plantations in general are abundantly stocked with plants and fruit trees; and to these Captain Cook, in 1776 made some addition, by sowing the seeds of melons, Indian corn, &c. The island is not more than 7 miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, not above 3. Lat. 19. 49. S. lon. 149. 40. E.

Leftwich, Cheshire, near Northwich.

Legacurry, in Armagh, Ulster.

Legbaro, Lancashire, between Foulness Fells and Ken Sands. *Legburgthwaite*, Cumberland, SE. of Keswick. *Legh*, Devonshire, in Loxbear parish. *Leghes*, Northumberland, near Langley Castle.

LEGHORN, a handsome and regularly built town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with an inward and outward harbour, in the Mediterranean. It is a free port, every bale of goods, whether great or small, paying only two piastres, or scudi. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and the Turks have a mosque. The Jews have a handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. Though subject to heavy imposts, they are very rich, and well protected. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000, among whom are 16,000 Jews. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses are of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance, on a single rock, forming a small island, is a light-house, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lanthorn. The air here was very unhealthy, till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities imported hence, by the English, are chiefly silk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 45 miles SW. of Florence, and 145 NNW. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

LEGNANO, a town in the Veronese, on the Adige.

Legsby, Lincolns. SE. of Market Raisin.

Legthorn, Sussex, SE. of Chichester.

* LEICESTER, the county town of Leicestershire, is a place of great antiquity, and though declined from its former magnitude, is still large and populous, but not a handsome town. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was the see of a bishop, and the chief city of the Mercian Kingdom. It was at one time a most wealthy place, and, if we may believe Mathew Paris, had 32 parish churches. At present, it contains 5 churches, near one of which are the famous ruins of a Roman wall, composed of ragstone and Roman brick, and imagined to be a remnant of a temple of Janus, erected on the spot 2000 years ago. Here is also a Roman miliary, (the oldest known in Britain, and containing the first inscription mentioned in this island) which was found near Thurmaston, in 1771: it now forms the centre of an obelisk in one of the principal streets, surmounted with a lamp. The hall and kitchen of its ancient castle, (a prodigious building, where the great Duke of Lancaster held his court, who added 26 acres to it, which he enclosed with a brick wall) are still entire. The former is lofty and spacious, and the courts of justice, at the assizes, are held in them. Here is also one of its gateways, with a very curious arch, the tower over which is now turned into a magazine for the county militia. Here is a very spacious market-place, with one of the largest markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings by frames, is the chief business of the town and neighbourhood. In some years 60,000l. have been returned in these articles. Its fairs, which are upon a large scale, for sheep, horses for the collar, cattle, cheese, &c. are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. It is seated on the river Soare, which has lately been made navigable from Leicester to Loughborough, 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Leicester Abbey, near Leicester, was once a famous monastery, called, from its situation in a neighbouring meadow, St Mary de Pratis. It is now turned into a dwelling house and garden. Its venerable terrace still remains, supported by an embattled wall, with lunettes, overspread with ivy, shaded with trees, and impending in a picturesque manner, over the river. *Leicester Forest*, Leicesters. between Normanton and Groby.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on the SE. and S. by Northamptonshire; and on the SW. by Warwickshire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and as many from E. to W. in the broadest part. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 parishes. The air is healthy, and the soil,

in general, strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich, grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the NW. the Bardon Hills rise to a great height; and, in their neighbourhood lies Charnwood, or Charley Forest, a rough and open tract. Farther to the NW. are valuable coal mines. The NE. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are the largest, and have the greatest fleeces of wool of any in England: they are without horns, and clothed with thick, long flakes of soft wool, particularly fitted for the worsted manufactures. The E. and SE. part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for its large, black dray-horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London, as well as for its horned cattle and sheep, which supply the London markets with the largest mutton; and its reputation has been much extended by the great skill of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, who bred every species of domestic quadrupeds, to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county. Its chief rivers are the Avon; the Soare, anciently the Leire; the Wreke; Anker; Swift; Eye; and Welland.

Leir, Leic. N. of Lutterworth. *Leigh*, Essex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, opposite the eastern extremity of Canvey Island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping.

Leigh, a town of Lancashire, whose market is now quite neglected. It communicates with all the late inland navigations, and is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 1[illegible] NW. of London.

Leigh, Dorsets. in Yateminster parish, 2 miles E. of Chetnoll. *Leigh*, Dorsets. near Winborne Minster. *Leigh*, Somers. near Chard. *Leigh*, Staff. near Uttoxeter. *Leigh*, Surry, 3 miles from Darking. *Leigh*, Wiltshire, near Bradford. *Leigh*, Wiltshire, near Westbury. *Leigh*, E. of Worcester. *Leigh*, or *Lye*, 6 miles N. of Gloucester. *Leigh, East*, Kent, near Eltham. *Leigh, High*, Cheshire, between Warrington and Knotsford. *Leigh Land*, Somersetshire, near Nettlecomb. *Leigh, Magna, Parva*, and *Priory*, Essex, SW. of Braintree. *Leigh, North*, Oxfordshire, SW. of Woodstock. *Leigh, N.* and *S.* Devonshire, near Culliton. *Leigh, Sinton*, 4 miles SW. of Worcester.

Leigh. See Gray, or Grey Abbey.

Leighlin Bridge, in Carlow, Leinster, on the river Barrow, 7 miles S. of Carlow, gives name to its hundred. *Leighlin, Old*, in Carlow, Leinster.

Leighterdon, Glouc. in Boxwell parish. *Leighton*, Ches. SW. of Sandbach. *Leighton*, Ches. on the Dee. *Leighton*, Hunt, 5 miles N. of Kimbolton. *Leighton*, Lancas. between Burton and the Lancaster Sands. *Leighton*, Shrops. at the foot of Wrekin Hill.

*Leighton Beaudesert, or Buzzard, a large town in Bedfordshire, seated on a branch of the Ouse, called the Owzel, over which it has a bridge leading into Buckinghamshire, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 NW. of London. Its market, on Tuesday, is considerable for fat cattle; and it has a great horse fair on Whit-Tuesday, especially for horses of the coach, and cart kind. It has 3 other fairs, on Jan. 25, July 26, and Oct. 24.

Leighton en le Morthen, Yorks. SE. of Rotherham.

Leina, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Eichfield, and passing by Gottingen, Hanover, &c. falls into the Aller, 4 or 5 miles NW. of Zell.

Leiningen, or Linange, a town, village, and county, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, almost surrounded by the palatinate.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Connaught, and Munster, on the N. by Ulster. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties and 992 parishes. The counties are Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; but in the early ages, was almost one continued forest, the remains of which are still found in the trees which are dug out of the bogs. Dublin is the capital. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neor, Urtin or Slane, May, and Inny. It is, in general, well cultivated, the air is temperate, and the soil fruitful in corn and pastures.

Leipsic, a rich, large, and celebrated city of Upper Saxony, capital of a circle of the same name. It is a handsome place, neat, and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night. It also carries on a great trade in domestic and foreign articles, and has manufactures of stuffs, velvets, stockings, cloths and linen. The university contains six handsome colleges, two Latin schools, and two celebrated societies; a German society, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. There are three great fairs here every year, celebrated throughout all Germany, which last a fortnight each, and are kept at Easter, Michaelmas, and beginning of the new year. The town house makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleysse, 44 miles WNW. of Dresden.

Dresden. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 12. 25. E.

Leire, Leic. near the head of the river Soare. *Leisdon*, Kent, in Sheppey Isle. *Leith*, Yorks. in the liberty of Whitby Strand, noted for mines of alum, dug or hewn out of the rock that hangs over the sea. To fit it for use, it is burnt, then steeped in pits of water, and afterwards boiled and clarified.

LEITH, a sea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. It is a large and populous town, containing many handsome houses; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. The number of inhabitants is nearly 16,000. As the town is situated on both sides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is secured by a grand stone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay; and when the proposed new basin and docks are added, this place will become, in every respect, a safe, capacious, and convenient station for trading vessels. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, and constructed with peculiar elegance. The largest ships in this port, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale-fishery. Leith is well situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. Thence are imported vast quantities of timber, oak, bark, hides, linen rags, pearl ashes, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, are imported wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; and from the W. Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Ships of considerable size are built at this port; and here are several extensive rope-walks. There are also flourishing manufactories of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap work, some iron forges, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lat. 56. 0. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

Leith Hill, in Surry, parish of Lower Wotton, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in Europe, is situated about 5 miles E. by S. of Darking.

LEITMERITZ, a well-built and populous town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, so fertile as to be called the *Paradise of Bohemia*. It is seated on the river Elbe, 28 miles NNW. of Prague.

LEITRIM, the county town of Leitrim, is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles NW. of Dublin.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the NE. by Fermanagh, and on the SE. by Cavan; by Longford on the S. Roscommon on the SW. and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and from 16 to 17 broad; is a fertile, well-cultivated country, and, though the northern parts, which, however, furnish food for great numbers of young cattle, are mountainous, yet the southern parts are level. It contains 21 parishes, but has few places of note.

Leix, or *Ley*, in Queen's County, Leinster.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Kildare, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Liffey, 8 miles from Dublin. Here is a magnificent waterfall, called tke Salmon Leap.

Leckenfield, Yorkshire, N. of Beverly. *Leke Wotton*, N. of Warwick. *Leckham*, Wilts, S. of Chippenham, has a bridge over the Avon. *Lelly*, Yorks. in Holderness, NE. of Headon. *Leland*, Cornw. 5 miles from Penzance. *Leman*, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

LEMBERG, or LEOPOLD, a large and opulent town of Poland, formerly capital of the palatinate of Lemburg, now the capital of Gallicia, and united to Austria. The square and public buildings are magnificent, and it carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Peltu, which soon after falls into the Bog, 156 miles E. of Cracow, and 212 SE. of Warsaw. Lat. 49. 51. N. lon. 24. 26. E.

LEMBRO, or IMBRO, the ancient IMBROS, a town and island on the coast of Romania, mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. It is about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 26. 0. E.

LEMGOW, a town of Lippe, in Westphalia, situated on a small river, near the Werra, 17 miles SSW. of Minden.

Leming Green, Yorks. between Richmond and Bedal. *Lemington Hastang*, Warw. SW. of Dunchurch. *Lemington Priors*, near Warwick. *Lemington, Upper* and *Less*, Glouc. in Toddenham parish. *Lemington, Lower*, Glouces. 5 miles from Campden. *Lemington*, Northumberland, within 3 miles of Alnwick, in the valley of Whittingham.

LEMNOS, a celebrated town and island of the Archipelago, now called STALIMENE, situated near the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who says, that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was

was also celebrated for its labyrinth, consisting of a stately building, supported by 40 pillars, of an uncommon height and thickness, of which not a trace now remains. The modern Greeks seem to entertain the same opinion as the ancients, of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into small loaves, and sealed with the Grand Signior's seal, is then dispersed over all Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it. Some physicians have even prescribed it; but it appears to be nothing more than a mere argillaceous earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks, are very industrious. The two principal places, and once towns, are Cochino, formerly called Hophestias, and Lemno, or Stalimene, anciently Myrine. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 40. 3. N. lon. 25. 28. E.

Lemon Island, one of the Skelig Islands, on the coast of Kerry. It is rather a round rock, almost covered with the innumerable flocks of gannet, which nestle here.

Lempta, a desert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the the caravans that pass from Constantia, and other towns, towards Nubia. Lat. about 26. 30. N. lon. 9. 0. E.

Len, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway at, or near, Maidstone.

Lena, a large river of Siberia, which rises in the government of Irkutsk, in about lat. 50. 20. N. and lon. 108. 10. E. and passing by Yakutsk, Zigansk, &c. runs into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 73. N. and lon. 119. E.

Lenab's Castle, Herefordshire, between Pembridge and Kyneton.

Lenzics, a town, capital of a palatinate of Poland, now united to Prussia. It is 60 miles WSW. of Warsaw.

Lenercroft, Cumb. near the Pict's Wall, on the river Irthing. *Lenborough*, near Buckingham. *Lench*, and *Lench Rowse*, Worces. near Aulcester. *Lench Church*, *Lench Shreeve*, *Lench Wick*, *Ast Lench*, and *Habbe Lench*, Worc. N. of Evesham.

Lenham, a town of Kent, situated on an eminence, near the source of the Len, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, and 47 ESE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Lenham, East, Kent, near Lenham. *Lenmere*, Herts, SW. of Digswell.

Lennox. See Dumbartonshire.

Lens, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 8 miles NE. of Arras, and 95 NE. of Paris. In the open country near it, called the plains of Lens, the Prince of Condé defeated the Spaniards, in the year 1648.

Lenston, Dors. E. of Langton, in Purbeck Isle. *Lenthal, Earls* and *Starks*, Heref.

Lentoini, a town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, situated on a river of the same name, about 5 miles from the sea, and 13 SSW. of Catania.

Lenton, 2 miles SW. of Nottingham, on the Len.

Leny, in West Meath, Leinster.

Lenyher, Glamorganshire, S. Wales.

Lentzburg, a manufacturing town, and extensive bailiwick, of Berne, in Swisserland.

Leo, St. a town of Urbino, in Italy.

Leogane, a sea-port town of the island of St. Domingo, situated on the N. coast, in lat. 18. 40. N. and lon. 72. 32. W.

* Leominster, a large, handsome, and populous town of Herefordshire, trading considerably in wool, fine wheat, flax, gloves, leather, hats, &c. and there are several rivers in and about the town, on which they have mills and other machines. It is a great thoroughfare between S. Wales and London, and is seated on the river Lug, over which it has several bridges, 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 WNW. of London. Market on Friday. Its fairs, which are noted for horses, black cattle, &c. are on Feb. 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 13, July 10, Sept. 4, and Nov. 1.

Leominster, a town of Massachusetts, 32 miles WNW. of Boston.

Leon, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Asturias, on the W. by Gallicia and Portugal, on the S. by Estremadura, and on the E. by Old and New Castile. The soil is in general fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. Leon is the capital.

Leon, an ancient and large city of Spain; capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It has the handsomest cathedral in all Spain, in which are the tombs of 37 kings and 1 emperor, and was formerly richer and more populous than at present; yet it now contains 8 parish churches, 13 convents, 4 hospitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated between two sources of the river Esta, 170 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 45. N. lon. 5. 13. W.

Leon, a town of Catalonia; a town of Guadalajara, in Mexico; and a town of Piedmont.

Leon, New, a province of New-Mexico, W. of New Biscay, little known. The principal towns are Monclova, St. Jago, Comargo, and Santander.

Leon de Nicaragua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, the residence of the governor. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes, about 30 miles from the South Sea. It contains about 1200 houses, 4 churches, and several monasteries and nunneries. At one end of the town is a lake, which is said to ebb and flow like the sea. Lat. 12. 25. N. lon. 18. 10. W.

Leonard le Noblet, St. an ancient town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, with a considerable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth. It is seated near the river Vienne, 12 miles NE. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris.

Leonard's, St. Sussex, in a forest of the same name, to the E. and SE. of Horsham. *Leonard's, St.* Bucks, S. of Tring, in Herts. *Leonard's, St.* Devons. near Exeter. *Leonard's St.* Dorsets. SE. of Hinton Martel. *Leonard's, St.* Kent, near Malling. *Leonard's, St.* Sussex, near Hastings. *Leonard's Hill, St.* Berks, in Windsor Forest; a delightful eminence, on the summit of which is a noble seat, called Gloucester Lodge, first built by the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester on his marriage with that lady.

Leonhart, a town of Carinthia.

Leontini. See Lentini.

Leopold. See Lemburg.

Leopoldstadt, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Waag, 56 miles E. of Vienna.

Leostoff. See Lestoff.

Leotong, a country of Chinese Tartary, bounded by part of China, and a gulf of the same name on the S.; by Chinese Tartary on the N.; by Corea on the E.; and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themselves masters of it. The inhabitants are not so gentle, polite, and industrious as the Chinese; they neither like trade nor husbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Chenyang, or Mougden, the principal town, is large and populous.

Lepanto, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, in Livadia, built on a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, on the top of which is a castle. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco. Near this town Don John of Austria obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1572. The Turks have 6 or 7 mosques here, and the Greeks 2 churches. It is seated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW. of Athens, and 364 WSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 22. 0. E.

Lepers, Isle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat. 15. 23. S. lon. 168. 0. E.

Lepperstown, in Waterford, Munster.

Lepperey, Cornwall, among the hills, NW. of Lestwithiel. *Leppington*, Yorkshire, between Stamford Bridge and New Malton. *Lepton*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, E. of Almondbury.

Leria, or Leiria, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, formerly the residence of the Kings of Portugal. It is 30 miles S. of Coimbra.

Lerida, a large and ancient town of Catalonia, with a university. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 68 miles W. of Barcelona, and 200 NW. of Madrid.

Lerins, two small islands in the Mediterranean, about 5 miles S. of Antibos. In that near the coast, called St. Margaret, state prisoners have formerly been kept. The other, called St. Honorat, is less than the former.

Lerma, a town of Old Castile, situated on the Arlanza, 23 miles S. of Burgos.

Lernica, formerly a large city, on the S. coast of the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; now a large village, with a good road for vessels.

Lero, anciently Leria, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lat. 37. 0. N. lon. 27. 0. E.

Lerwick, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situated on the E. side of Mainland, as the principal island is called. It is a general rendezvous of the fishing-busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. The principal fishery carried on by the inhabitants, is that of ling and tusk. They are caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, set at the distance of 10 or 12 leagues from all land, by six-oared boats, from 2 to 3 tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets is, on an average, 800 tons from all the islands. Lat. 60. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

Lery, a river in Cardigans. which runs into the Irish Channel, below the Dovy, about 5 miles N. of Aberystwith. *Lesante*, Cornw. S. of Launceston. *Lesbury*, Northumberland, near Aylmouth.

Lescar, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, 3 miles NW. of Pau.

Lesguis, Country of the, one of the seven Caucasian nations, situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesguistan, or Daghestan. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs, elected by the people. The Lesguis are probably descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers

phers under the name of Lesgæ or Ligyes; and the difficulty of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose passes are known only to themselves, has, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Persia, toward the beginning of the last century, they repeatedly sacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring districts; and the present wretched state of Georgia and part of Armenia, is owing to the frequency of their incursions. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

Leshure, Rutland, S. of Uppingham. *Lesiate*, Norfolk, E. of Lynn.

LESINA. See LIESINA.

Lesingham, N. and S. Lincolnshire, near Sleaford.

LESKEARD, a town of Cornwall, gradually improved to be one of the largest and best built in the county. It contains a handsome town-hall, built on stone pillars, a large church, an eminent freeschool, and about 1000 inhabitants. Mr. Norden, however, who surveyed and described this county, in the reign of James I. says, "it is a poor town, whose ruins argue its pristine glory to be great." It has some considerable manufactures of leather and yarn, which last is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Lesnes, Kent, between Plumsted and Erith. *Lesnewth*, Cornwall, near Tintagel Castle.

LESPARRE, a town in the dept. of Gironde, in the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of the *cailloux de medoc*, medoc stones. It is 11 miles NNW. of Bourdeaux.

Lessingham, Norfolk, between Walpole and the sea. *Lessington*, Northamptonshire, near Oundle.

LESSINES, a town of the late Austrian Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture. It is seated on the Dender, 22 miles SW. of Brussels.

Lestingham, Yorkshire, NE. of Kirby Moorside.

*LESTOFF, LAYSTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, consisting of about 500 houses, indifferently built: the streets, though pretty well paved, are narrow, and it contains about 2250 inhabitants. It is seated on the sea shore, and concerned in the fisheries of the North Sea, catching and curing of cod, herring, mackerel, soals, and sprats, in which business upwards of 30 boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been sold to foreign markets, and for home consumption. Here is also a manufactory of coarse china. It is 8 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Lestormal Castle, Cornw. near Lestwithiel, formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is situated on the edge of a hill, overlooking a deep valley, surrounded by a ditch, very deep and wide. The chapel appears to be as ancient as Richard, king of the Romans, who kept his court here; and the noble and magnificent keep still holds up the shell of its turreted head.

LESTWITHIEL, a well-built town of Cornwall, with a trade in the woollen manufactory. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. They keep the county courts here, with weights and measures for the whole stannary; and the gaol is likewise here. It is seated on the river Foy, near its fall into Foy Haven, 10 miles WNW. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Letcomb Basset, and *Letcomb Kings*, Berks, near Wantage. *Leteber*, Northumberland, near Alnwick. *Leth Place*, Surry, between Dorking and Sussex. *Letheringset*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Letheringham*, Suffolk, S. of Framlingham.

LETTERE, a town of Principato Citra.

* LETTERKENNY, a town of Donegal, in Ulster, seated on the river Swilly, 15 miles SW. of Londonderry, and 113 NW. of Dublin.

Letton, Heref. near Brampton Brian. *Letton*, Herefords. E. of Weobly. *Letton*, Heref. SW. of Weobly. *Letton*, Norfolk, NE. of Watton. *Letwell*, Yorkshire, between Rotherham and Nottinghamshire. *Levan, St.* Cornwall, at the SW. point of the Land's End; has a little cove for fisher's boats, and many tin-mines in the neighbourhood.

LEVANT, properly signifies RISING, or the EAST, from the sun's rising in the east; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for the coasts of ASIATIC TURKEY; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barca, Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTINA, VAL, or the LEVANTINE VALLEY, a valley, or bailiwick, of Swisserland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and the Lago Maggiore. It is about 6 leagues long, but its breadth is inconsiderable, and is subject to the canton of Uri.

Levat, E. Linc. in the Isle of Axholm.

LEUCATE, a town in the dept. of Aude, situated on the N. side of a lake of the same name, 20 miles NE. of Perpignan.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town, capital of a landgraviate

landgraviate of Bavaria, 36 miles E. of Nuremburg.

Levedale, Staff. near Penridge. *Leveland*, Kent, S. of Feversham. *Leven*, a river in Lanc. see *Fosse*. *Leven*, Yorks. in Holderness, W. of Hornsey Meer. *Leven*, *White* and *Black*, rivulets in Cumb. which, united, fall into the Kirksup.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake, of Kinrossshire, about 12 miles in circumference, somewhat of a circular form, and irregularly indented. In it are several small islands; it produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species, called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provision.

LEVEN, a river of Dumbartonshire, in Scotland, which issues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering course through a beautiful vale, adorned with farms, seats, woods, and plantations, empties itself into the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

Levenant, a river in Cardigans. which runs into the Dowy, at Tenalt, a mile below Machynleth. *Levenny*, or *Leonny*, a river in Caṇarvons. which runs into the Irish Channel at Caer Jerenrade. *Levenny*, a river in Denbighs. which runs into the Clwyd, a little above Ruthin. *Levening*, Yorkshire, S. of New Malton. *Levens*, Westmoreland, S. of Kendal, has a bridge over the Can or Ken, and near it a waterfall. *Leventhorp*, Yorks. on the Tees, NE. of Yarum. *Leventhorpe*, Yorks. near Bradford. *Lever*, Linc. near Bolton. *Leverington*, Camb. near Wisbeach. *Levermine*, Northumberl. in Wark barony. *Leversall*, Yorks. near Doncaster. *Leversdale*, Cumberl. in Irthington parish. *Leversedge*, Yorks. between Halifax and Wakefield. *Leverton*, N. and S. Linc. near Boston. *Leverton*, Yorkshire, E. of Gisborough. *Leverton*, N. and S. Nott. near Retford. *Levesden*, Herts, in Watford parish. *Levesham*, Yorks. SW. of Blakenmore. *Leveston*, Dorsets. S. of Sherborn. *Levetham*, Cornwall, in Blisland, NE. of Bodmin.

LEUGNE, a village in the dept. of Upper Saone, lying to the E. of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descend masses, or rather columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, yet flows in winter.

Leugnersh, Sussex, N. of Pagham. *Levinton*, Linc. S.W. of Fokingham. *Levington*, Suff. on the Stour, SE. of Ipswich. *Levins*, Westmorl. in Heversham parish. *Levins Hall*, is a venerable old building, near a fall, or force, in the river Ken. In the park are the ruins of a Roman temple, dedicated to Diana, and other ruins.

LEUK, a town in Swisserland, in the Upper Valais, containing 2 churches, and a large palace of the bishop of Sion. It is one of the independent *dixains* of the Upper Valais, and is remarkable for its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs. The patients either bathe or drink the waters, which are beneficial in rheumatisms, diseases of the skin, &c. and seem nearly to resemble those of Bath. In 1719, an *avalanche* (a vast body of snow) fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier, upon the village, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to destroy many of the inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence, about a mile from the Rhone, and 20 miles E. of Sion.

LEVROUX, a town in the dept. of Indre, 11 miles N. of Chateauroux.

LEUSE, a town in the late Austrian Hainault, situated on a brook near the Dender, 8 miles E. of Tournay.

LEUTKIRCH, an imperial town of Suabia, situated on, or near, the Eschach, 28 miles S. of Ulm.

Lew, Oxfordshire, N. of Bampton.

LEWARDEN, a large, rich, and populous city of the Dutch United Provinces, capital of W. Friesland. Its buildings, as well private as public, are magnificent; and it has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to their trade; especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is situated in the quarter called Ostergow, 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 5. 42. E.

Lewcomb, Dorsetshire, NW. of Evershot. *Lewell*, Dorsetshire, between Stafford and Woodford.

LEWEN, a town of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

LEWES, the principal town of Sussex, is a well-built, populous, and ancient place, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges, 50 miles E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country, scarcely to be matched in Europe. It takes in the sea for 30 miles W. and an uninterrupted view of Banstead Downs, which is full 40 miles. On the river are several iron-works, where cannon are cast for merchant ships, besides other useful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiously large, and the soil is the richest in this part of England. Market on Saturday.

LEWIS,

Lewis, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with Harris, forms but one island, which is about 40 miles in length, and 13 in its mean breadth. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea. By these it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are similar to those found in the northern isles, and the fisheries on the coast are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. The island belongs to Rossshire. There are several inferior isles and rocks, which are comprehended under Invernessshire. The whole lie 20 miles NW. of the Isle of Sky.

Lewis, a town of Delaware; and two towns of Virginia.

Lewisburg, a county of S. Carolina; and a town of Pennsylvania.

Lewistown, a town of Pennsylvania.

Lewknor, Oxf. NW. of Stokenchurch. *Lew North*, Devons. SW. of Hatherleigh. *Leworth*, Devons. near Parkham. *Lewson Hill*, Dorsetshire, SW. of Beminster. *Lewston*, Dorsetshire, a mile SW. of Long Burton. *Lewtrenchard*, Devonshire, NE. of Tavistock. *Lexden*, Essex, near Colchester. *Lexham, E.* and *W.* Norfolk, NE. of Swaffham. *Lewisham*, a large village in Kent, in the road to Sevenoaks, 5 miles SE. by S. of London.

Lexington, a county of S. Carolina.

Lexington, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. It stands on the head of the river Elkhorn, about 480 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 57. N. lon. 84. 43. W.

Lexington, a town of Massachusetts, in N. America, celebrated for being the first place where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, 12 miles NW. of Boston.

Ley, Devonshire, in Bear Ferris parish. *Leyborn*, a considerable village of Yorks. a mile and a half N. of Middleham.

Leyden, a city of Holland, supposed to be the same which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greater part of which are made with freestone. The public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university, which has generally about 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for these scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school consists of a large pile of brick building, three stories high. Adjoining to the school is the physic garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen employed in them. It is 4 miles E. of the sea, 15 SSE. of Haarlem, and 20 SW. of Amsterdam.

Leyte, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, about 80 leagues in circumference. Its soil on the E. side is very fertile, yielding two hundred for one; but there are very high mountains that cut it almost through the middle, and occasion a great alteration in the air, which, however, in general, is pure and healthy, and more temperate than at Lucon. These mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; and cocoas grow without culture. They have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the numerous rivers, descending from the mountains, not a little contribute. The island contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards in rice, wax, and cloth. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 125. 0. E.

Lezamo, a town of Alava, in Spain.

Lhan Dhewi Brevi, Cardigans. a village 3 miles S. of Tregaron. In its church is preserved a horn of so extraordinary a size, that, at the root, it is 17 inches in circumference. It is as heavy as stone, and is apparently petrified.

Lhon, or Lhan, a river of Germany, which rises in Siegen, and passing by Marburg, Wetzlar, Nassau, &c. falls into the Rhine near Lohnstein.

Liancourt, a town in the dept. of the Oise, 4 miles S. of Clermont.

Libanus, the name of mountains of Turkey, in Asia, which lie between Proper Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. It is composed of 4 inclosures of mountains, which rise one upon the other. The first is very fruitful; the second very barren; the third enjoys a perpetual spring; and the fourth is always covered with snow. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees, but now there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlo Syria.

Libau, a sea-port of Courland, built originally

originally by the Lettonians. It is situated on the Baltic, with a very commodious harbour for light vessels, above 150 of which usually arrive here in a twelvemonth, to load with hemp, linseed, &c. 66 miles W. of Mittau.

LIBOURNE, a populous town in the dept. of Gironde. It is one of the staples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles NE. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris.

LICH, a town of Hohen Solms, circle of Upper Rhine.

*LICHFIELD, a pretty large, neat, and well-built city of Staffordshire, containing 3 parish churches, besides a cathedral, a free-school, and 2 hospitals. It is seated in a fine champaign country, on a little river, that divides it into two parts, called the City and the Close, and which falls into the Trent 3 miles below; communicating, however, with all the late inland navigations, 14 miles SE. of Stafford, and 119 NW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

LICHFIELD, a town of Connecticut.

Lichfield, Hants, between Pamber and Chute Forest.

LICHTENAU, a town of Nuremburg, in Franconia; 2 towns in the archduchy of Austria; a town of Paderborn; a town of Hesse Cassel; and a town of Hanau Lichtenburg, Upper Rhine.

LICHTENBERG, a castle in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, 12 miles from Haguenau.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Franconia.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Austria; and town of Bamberg, in Franconia.

LICHSTALL, a town of Basle, circle of Upper Rhine.

Lickey Bacon, Worc. N. of Bromsgrove.

Licky, a river of Waterford, in Munster, which runs into the Blackwater, 4 miles N. of Youghall.

LICOLA, or LAGO DI LICOLA, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Wilna, in Lithuania.

Lidbury, Shrops. near Bishop's Castle.

LIDD, a populous town of Kent, seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 SE. of London. Market on Thursday.

Liddel, Cumberland, at the conflux of the Lid and Esk.

LIDDEL, a river of Roxburghshire, which falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIDDEN, or LADEN, a river of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn opposite Gloucester.

LIDDESDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Lideway, Wilts, 4 miles S. of Devizes. *Lidford*, Berks, near Pusey. *Lidford*, a village of Devons. situated 2 or 3 miles E. of Brent Torr, the whole Forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river Lid, that is pent between two rocks; and the water is at such a depth below, that passengers can only hear the noise of the water without seeing it. Near this is a fine cataract. *Lidford, E.* and *W.* Somersets. on the opposite banks of a river that runs from Bruton to Glastonbury. *Lidgate*, Suffolk, near Bury. *Lidiard, Bishops*, Somersets. between Stokegomer and Taunton. *Lidiard Laurence*, Somersets. between Bishop's Lidiard and Stokegomer. In the year 1666, an urn full of Roman medals was dug up here, of not less than 80 pounds weight.

LIDKIOPING, a town of W. Gothland, situated on the S. side of the Wennar Lake, at the mouth of the Lida, 42 miles ENE. of Uddevalla.

Lidlynch, Dorsets. W. of Stourminster.

LIDNEY, a town in Gloucestershire, noted for the remains of a large Roman encampment, with the ruins of a Roman hypocaust, or bath, of an oval form, and the foundations of many ancient buildings. It is seated on the W. bank of the Severn, 8 miles NE. of Chepstow, and 20 SW. of Gloucester. Market on Wednesday.

Lidstow, Devons. on the Lid, near Holdsworthy. *Lidyard*, *Millicent* and *North*, Wilts, NW. of Wotton Basset. *Lydiard Tregoze*, Wilts, near Wotton Basset.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, on the W. side of the Scheldt, opposite Fort Lillo.

LIEGE, a large, populous, and rich city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, the Loose, Oorte, and Amblеve, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Here is a famous university; the public structures are very numerous; and on the sides of the river are fine walks. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, 16 gates, and 10 large suburbs. It is seated on the river Maese, in a valley surrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between 15 miles SW. of Maestricht, and 62 SW. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 37. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxemburg; on the S. by Luxemburg and the dept. of the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits,

fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop, who is elected by the canons, is an absolute and considerable ecclesiastical Prince, having in his diocese 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages. Liege was taken by Dumourier in November 1792; but the French were compelled to retire in the March following. In 1794, they again entered it, after a short resistance, and it now forms an integral part of France.

Lierre. See Lire.

Liers, a town of Liege, where the allies, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, were defeated by the French, under Count Saxe, Oct. 1, 1746. It is 4 miles N. of Liege.

Lies, Cumb. near Wulsty Castle.

Liesina, a sea port and island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, about 48 miles long and 8 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine; and was lately subject to the Venetians. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 16. 23. E.

Liesse, a town in the dept. of Aisne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is 6 miles ENE. of Lanc.

Liffey. See Anna Liffey.

Lifford, a town of Donegal, in Ulster, seated on the river Foyle, 24 miles NE. of Donegal, and 102 NNW. of Dublin.

Lifton, Devons. 4 miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall. *Ligh*, Wilts, near Westbury. *Ligh Abbots*, or *Ligh upon Mendip*, Somers. near Bedminster. *Ligh under Mendip*, Somers. W. of Wharley and Frome. *Lightbirk*, Northumb. in Langley manor. *Lightcliff*, Yorks. in the parish of Halifax. *Lighthorn*, Warw. near Wasperton.

Ligne, a town in the late Austrian Hainault.

Lignieres, a town in the dept. of Cher, 22 miles SSW. of Bourges.

Lignitz, an ancient and considerable town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It carries on a respectable trade in cloth and madder, and is situated on the Karzbach, 32 miles W. of Breslaw.

Ligny, a town in the dept. of Meuse, seated on the river Orny, 8 miles SE. of Bar le Duc, and 125 SE. of Paris.

Ligor, a sea port and territory in the peninsula of Malacca, with a magazine, lately subject to the Dutch E. India Company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is now in the kingdom of Siam. Lat. 7. 40. N. lon. 100. 5. E.

Ligrave, Bedfordshire, near Hockley.

Ligueil, a town in the dept. of India and Loire, 23 miles SSE. of Tours.

Lilburn, E. and *W.* Northumb. near Woller. *Lilford*, Northamp. near Oundle.

Lillers, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Navez, 6 miles WNW. of Bethune.

Lilling, Yorks. near Bulmer. *Lillingston*, on the Ouse, and *Lillingston Dairell*, Bucks, near Luffield. *Lillingston Lovell*, Oxf. W. of Stony Stratford. *Lillington*, Dorsets. S. of Sherborn. *Lillington*, NE. of Warwick. *Lilliput Castle*, Somersets. near the Brow of Launsdon.

Lillo, Fort, a fortress in the late Austrian Brabant, on the E. side of the Scheldt, 8 miles NW. of Antwerp. It was built by the Dutch in 1584, to prevent vessels of too large a size going up to Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Lilly, Dorsetshire, a hamlet to Wottonfitzpain.

Lima, a city of S. America, capital of Peru, founded by Francis Pizarro, in the beginning of the year 1535. It has a university, and gives its name to the principal audience of Peru. The streets are handsome and straight, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and much adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because violent rains are not known here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height, they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal square is very handsome; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the public structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The city is about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 5 parishes. They make use of mules to draw their coaches, and of these there are about 5000. The churches and convents are extremely rich, and divine service is performed in them with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined. The ornaments, even on common days, exceed, in quantity and richness, those which many cities of Europe display on the most extraordinary occasions. Lima is the seat of the viceroy, whose office is generally triennial, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the consulada, or commerce, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed.

The

The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain, in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. It is said, that the inhabitants are very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious, having a strong belief in the power of charms; that about a fourth part of the city consists of monks and nuns, who are not more chaste than the rest; that if any one happen to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks; that the most profligate of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a mass, or kissing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic; and that then they return to their former practices. Lima is advantageously seated in the centre of the spacious, fertile, and delightful valley of Rimac, or Lima, the whole of which it commands without any difficulty, on a small river of the same name, near the sea. Lat. 12. 1. S. lon. 76. 44. W.

Lima, The Audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with an extensive valley, and a river of the same name. It contains 1 archbishopric, viz. Lima; and 4 bishoprics, viz. Truxillo, Guamanga, Cusco, and Arequipa. The archbishopric contains 15 jurisdictions; the diocese of Truxillo 7; Guamanga 9; Cusco 14; and Arequipa 6. There are several animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tigers, or panthers, which are as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

Limavady. See Newton Limavady.

Limale, a town in the late Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE. of Brussels.

Limbey, Nott. near the river Lime, W. of Sherwood Forest. *Limbrey*, Bedf. in Luton parish. *Limbrook*, Heref. between Prestayne and Wigmore Castle. *Limburgh*, Dorsets. SW. of Todhere.

Limburg, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for its excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble; the precipices, mountains, and rocks round about are romantic; the air is wholesome; and the inhabitants have hardly any disease, except old age. It is seated on an agreeable mountain, near the river Wese, 20 miles ESE. of Liege. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 6. 5. E.

Limburg, The Duchy of, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Juliers; on the E. by the electorate of Cologne and duchy of Juliers; and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege. It is about 30 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands; the soil is fertile for corn, and it abounds in a fine breed of cattle.

Limburg, a lordship in Suabia, surrounded by the territories of Wurtemburg, Elwangen, Anspach, and the imperial city of Hall, or Suabian Hall; about 19 miles long and 18 broad. It has been subject, since 1742, to the house of Bradenburg Anspach.

Limburg, a town of Juliers; a town and county of Mark, in Westphalia; and a town of Treves, situated on the Lahn, 76 miles ENE. of Treves.

Lime, a town of Connecticut.

Lime, Cheshire, near Stockport. *Limehouse*, Middlesex, E. of London, adjoining Poplar and the Isle of Dogs.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, about 3 miles in circumference. Within a century it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom: at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is divided into the Irish and English Town; the latter, which is the most ancient, is situated on an island, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Island. It has been dismantled about 50 years, and has increased prodigiously within that period by the addition of handsome streets and quays: and its commerce has kept pace with its size. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of beef, and other provisions is considerable. It contains many hospitals, some handsome public structures, and about 5000 houses. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 40,000. The country around it is fertile and pleasant, but the air is rather moist. It is 50 miles SSE. of Galway, 50 N. of Cork, and 94 SW. of Dublin.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 40 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. and NW. by Tipperary and Clare; on the W. by Kerry; on the S. by Cork; and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants, and is a fertile and well inhabited country, though the SE. and SW. parts, are mountainous. The soil is particularly rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered at Cork being sent from this county. Several rivers water it, the principal of which are the Shannon and the Maig.

Limerick, in Wexford, Leinster.

Limersdale, Cumb. W. of Brampton. *Limerston*, Isle of Wight, in the W. Medina.

Limmat, a river of Swisserland, first named Linth, till it joins the Mat, when it changes its name to Limmat; it passes

through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, about 3 miles N. of Baden.

Limme, Kent, near Hythe, 4 miles from Romney, was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane Street, ended here. Its castle, which bears great marks of antiquity, as does also the adjoining church, is converted into a farm house. *Limmington*, Somersetshire, near Ilchester.

LIMOGES, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, containing about 13,000 inhabitants. It was taken from the Visigoths by the Franks, under Clovis; after whose death it came to the dukes of Aquitaine. It is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles NNE. of Perigeux, and 110 NE. of Bourdeaux.

LIMOSIN, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chesnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the dept. of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

LIMOUX, a commercial town in the dept. of Aude. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce an excellent white wine, called *La Blanquette de Limoux.* It is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne.

Limpenhow, Norf. near Redham. *Limpole*, Nott. in Hartworth manor. *Limps field*, Surry, near Croydon. *Limpsham*, Somersetshire, W. of Axbridge. *Limpston*, Devonshire, near Powderham Castle.

Lin, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Linam*, Devons. near Plympton. *Linan*, a river in Caernarvons. which runs into the Irish Channel, a little N. of Leveuny, about 5 miles S. of Caernarvon.

LINANGE. See LEININGEN.

Linby, Nottingh. near Codnor Castle. *Linch*, Sussex, NW. of Penshurst. *Linch*, *E.* and *W.* Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, near Kingston. *Lincham*, Wilts, SW. of Wotton Basset.

LINCHE, a town in the dept. of the N. 10 miles SW. of Dunkirk.

Linches, Glouces. near Bisley: different branches of the woollen manufacture are carried on here. *Linchford*, Hants, SE. of Bramshot. *Linchlade*, Bucks, E. of Winslow. *Linchmere*, Sussex, SW. of Haslemere.

*LINCOLN, formerly called NICOL, a city, the capital of Lincolnshire, is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides itself into 3 small channels. It is much reduced from its former extent and splendor, (when it contained 52 parish churches, and was one of the most populous cities of England, according to Malmesbury, and a mart for all goods coming by land or water;) and now consists principally of 1 street, above 2 miles long, well paved, and several cross and parallel streets, well peopled. Here are some handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Roman's north gate still remains under the name of Newport Gate. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform shape. Upon the whole, this city has an air of ancient greatness, arising, in a great measure, from the number of monastic ruins; most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. The cathedral, a stately Gothic pile, one of the largest in England, is its glory: it stands on so lofty a hill, that it may be seen 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S. and is particularly admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The famous great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires, at least, 15 able men to ring it. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Fossdyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

LINCOLN, a county in the respective states of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Kentucky.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the SE. by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; on the SW. by Rutland; on the W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham; and on the NW. by Yorkshire. It is about 77 miles from N. to S. and 48 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the SE. Kesteven on the SW. and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city, 33 market towns, 630 parishes, and 260,000 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Trent, Humber, Witham, Welland, Ankholme, Nen, and Dun. The air is various, according to its three grand divisions. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens, cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme swiftness; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

Lincomb, Devons. in Ilfracomb parish. *Lincomb Spaw*, Somers. near Bath. *Lincoton*,

ston, Wilts, NE. of Bradford and Trowbridge.

LINDAN, an imperial town, with an abbey of Suabia, situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, 19 miles E. of the city of Constance. The castle, and the Heyden Maur, or Heathen Wall, are reckoned Roman works. Its territory comprehends 14 villages.

LINDAU, a town of Eichfeld, Lower Rhine, situated on the river Rhine; and a town of Anhalt Zerbst, Upper Saxony.

LINDENFELLS, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Lindfield, Bardolph and *D'Arches*, Sussex, E. of Cuckfield. *Lindford*, Norfolk, between Mindford and Buckenham Parva, on the river Ickburgh. *Lindly*, Leic. near Fenny Drayton. *Lindley*, Shrops. near Wenlock. *Lindridge*, Worcesters. W. of Aberly. *Lindsey*, Suffolk, near Hadley.

LINDSEY, the largest of the principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N. of the Witham and the Fossdyke. It is the most elevated part of the county; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the western side. Toward the NE. part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S. part of which is well inhabited; but the N. is very thin of people. Great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract.

Lineham, Oxf. near Chadlington; between this place and Pudlicot, a subterraneous passage leads down to Evenlode river. *Liner*, or *Liver*, a river in Cornw. which runs into the Tamar opposite Tovey. *Ling*, Norf. S. of Foulsham. *Ling*, Somers. near Petherton Park and the river Tone. *Lingan*, Herefordshire, S. of Pedwardin.

LINGEN, a small town, capital of a county of Westphalia, surrounded by Munster, Osnaburg, Tecklenburg, and Bentheim, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is situated on, or near, the river Ems, 27 miles ESE. of Covorden.

Lingfield, Surry, S. of Crowhurst. *Lingfield Street*, Surry, E. of Ryegate. *Lingorill*, or *Lleyngorill*, a river in Merioneths. which runs into the Irish Channel, above Llangylynin. *Lingwell Yate*, Yorks. between Wakefield and Thorp on the Hill. *Lingwood*, Norf. W. of Accle. *Lingwood Grange*, Linc. between Lincoln and Tattershall Chase. *Linhope Spout*, Northumb. a cataract near Rodham, which falling 56 feet perpendicular, over several pointed rocks, makes a fine white sheet of foam. *Linkenham*, Cornw. SW. of Launceston.

LINKIOPING, a town of Ostro Gothland, situated near the Lake Roxen, 96 miles SW. of Stockholm.

LINLITHGOW, the county-town of Linlithgowshire, is an ancient, large, regular, and well built place, and stands on a rising ground, near a lake, remarkable for bleaching. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Stirlingshire; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by Edinburghshire; and on the S. and SW. by Lanerkshire. It is about 17 miles long, and 8 in its mean breadth. It abounds with corn and pasture, and has also plenty of coal, limestone, lead ore, salt, and river fish.

LINOSA, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near Lampedosa.

Linon, or *Llynon*, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Alow, at Llanvorog.

Linstead, Kent, 4 miles from Feversham.

Linstead, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, W. of Halesworth.

*LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, 12 miles SE. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Market on Thursday.

Linton, Peebles. at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed, 13 miles SSW. of Edinburgh.

Linton, Derbys. near Grisley Castle. *Linton*, near Gloucester. *Linton*, Northumb. in Whalton barony. *Linton*, Devons. E. of Comb Martin. *Linton*, Herefords. NE. of Ross. *Linton*, Kent, near Coxheath, 4 miles S. of Maidstone. *Linton*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the Wharfe, N. of Barden Tower.

LINTZ, a well-built and populous town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, and it has several manufactories. It is situated on the Danube, over which it has a bridge, 30 miles SE. of Passau, and 92 W. of Vienna.

LINTZ, a town of Cologne, situated on the E. side of the Rhine, 10 miles SSE. of Bonn.

Linwood, Linc. S. of Market Raisin.

LIPARI, the common name of 12 islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N. of Sicily, between lon. 14. 1. and 15. 12. E. and lat. 38. 20. and 38. 40. N. They were formerly called Æolian, and are nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, Tila, Navi, and Basiluzzo. These islands are subject to the king of Naples, to whom they bring in a considerable revenue. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs, in great perfection. Some of their wines are likewise much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia, well known all over Europe. These islands are of volcanic origin. See STROMBOLO, VOLCANO, &c.

LIPARI, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among

among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-house, as its fires were never extinguished. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for many ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former state. The form of this island is very irregular; and in this volcanic spot, such a number of spiracles have been opened, that the greatest part of them are confounded with each other. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered. Its capital, an ancient town of the same name, stands on the S. side of the island. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessaries of life they import from Sicily. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

Lippa, a town of Temeswar, in Hungary, situated on the river Maros, 22 miles N. of Temeswar.

Lippard, NE. of Worcester.

Lippe, a county of Westphalia, W. of Paderborn. It is mountainous, but contains some good arable land. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Rhine, near Wesal.

Lippock, Hants, in Bramshot parish.

Lipso, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles SSE. of Patmos.

Lipstadt, a town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It carries on a considerable trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is subject in common to the count of Lippe and the king of Prussia, as count of Mark, and is seated in an unhealthy morass, 14 miles WSW. of Paderborn.

Lipwood, Northumb. in Langley manor.

Lique, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles W. of St. Omer.

Lire, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 10 miles SE. of Antwerp.

Lis, a river of the Netherlands, which passes by Bire, St. Venant, Courtray, &c. and falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisane, in Derry, Ulster. *Lisbellaw*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Lisbon, anciently called Oliseppo, and by the Moors Olisibona, the capital of Portugal, a large, rich, celebrated city, one of the principal of Europe, with a university. The squares, public buildings, and palaces were magnificent, but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The new town is much more handsome than the former: the plan is regular, the streets, some of which are more than 3 miles in length, and squares are spacious, and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other, in the form of an amphitheatre. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes make a sixth part. They reckon here more than 20,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates here, in greater pomp than the pope himself; and the rich ornaments of his church, seem to have absorbed several years revenue of the Brasils. It is remarkable, that the pipes of the organ, in the patriarchal church, are placed horizontally. Both the entrances to the harbour, close by the sea, are defended by two forts. Lisbon is seated on the river Tajo, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 9. 5. W.

*Lisburn, a neat, handsome town of Antrim, in Ulster. It has a large manufacture for linen cloth, and is seated on the river Laggan, 8 miles SSW. of Belfast, and 73 N. by E. of Dublin.

Liscard, Cheshire, in Wire Hall.

Liscarrol, in Cork, Munster. *Lisgenan*, in Waterford, Munster. *Lisgold*, and *Lisgriffen*, in Cork, Munster.

Lisier, St. a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Satat, 50 miles S. of Toulouse, and 390 S. by W. of Paris.

Lisieux, an ancient town in the dept. of Calvados. The public buildings are handsome structures; it is a place of good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is situated at the confluence of the rivers Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW. of Rouen.

Lisitnisky, in Tipperary, Munster. *L'Isle*, or *Little Isle*, in Cork, Munster. It is situated in the river Lea, and is 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Lisle, or *Lisse*, Hants, N. of Petersfield.

Lisle, a large and handsome city in the dept. of the North, one of the richest and most commercial in France, and before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders. It is situated in a rich, marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. The citadel is one of the best works of Vauban. They reckon 170 streets, 30 public places, about 8000 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants. The public structures are the exchange, a general hospital, and, before the revolution, 3 colleges. Here are various sorts of manufactures, but the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, and 130 N. of Paris.

Lisle, a town in the dept. of the Dordogne, 9 miles NW. of Perigueux; and a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 7 miles NNE. of Avallon.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, in a spacious bay, between Mull and the coast of Argyleshire. It is fertile, and about 9 miles long and 2 broad.

*LISMORE, a town of Waterford, in Munster, formerly a considerable city, but now a small, mean place. It has, however, a spacious and handsome cathedral, and is situated on the S. side of the river Blackwater, over which it has a fine bridge, the span of the principal arch being 102 feet, 31 miles WSW. of Waterford, and 100 SSW. of Dublin. Below the town is a rich fishery for salmon, which is the greatest branch of trade here.

Lismullane, in Limerick, Munster. *Lisminy*, in King's County, Leinster. *Lisnacen*, in Cork, Munster. *Lisnarick*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

*LISNASKEA, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, 70 miles NW. of Dublin.

Lisnegar, in Cork, Munster. *Lisnekill*, or *Listine*, in Waterford, Munster. *Lisnover*, in Cavan, Ulster.

LISONZO, a river of Carniola, which passes by Goritz, Grandisca, &c. and runs into the Gulf of Trieste, at the bay, or harbour, of the same name.

Lispole, in Kerry, Munster.

LISSA, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, lately subject to the Venetians, where they had a fishery of sardines and anchovies. Its valleys produce excellent vines, olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs; and its mountains, which also contain marble, are richly furnished with odoriferous plants, from which the bees collect excellent honey. It is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lat. 43. 30. N.

LISSA, or LECHNO, a considerable town of Posnania, in Poland, 50 miles W. of Kalish.

LISSA, a town of Breslau, in Silesia, situated on the Weistritz, 7 miles WNW. of Breslau.

Lisset, Yorks. in Holderness, near Barmeston. *Lissington*, Linc. S. of Market Raisin. *Lisson Green*, Midd. a pleasant village near Paddington. *Listly*, Devons. near Moreton Hamsted. *Listock*, Somers. on the Bristol Channel, between the Start Point and Watchet.

*LISTOWEL, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 131 miles from Dublin.

Listurney, Hants, near Bishop's Waltham.

Lisronagh, in Waterford, Munster.

Litchet, Maltravers, Dorsets. near Winborn Minster. *Litchet Minster*, Dorsets. in Cogdean hundred, on the Bay of Pool, of which a prodigiously large tumulus, on the S. side of it, commands a very extensive prospect. *Litchurch*, near Derby, on the Derwent. *Litherland*, Lancas. near Liverpool Haven. *Lithershall*, Bucks, near Bernwood Forest.

LITHUANIA, or LITWA, a large country of Europe, between Poland and Russia. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, gluttons, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In these forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country abounds with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy. "If you ask for an interpreter," says Mr. Coxe, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want post-horses, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you wish to purchase, a Jew is your agent; and, this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground: in passing through Lithuania, we frequently saw them engaged in sowing, reaping, mowing, and other works of husbandry." The peasants of this country, are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The establishment of religion has heretofore been the Romish, but there were Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews. It was formerly governed by its own dukes, but afterwards united with the kingdom of Poland; this union was ratified in the diet, at Wilna, by a formal instrument, in the year 1401: and, in 1569, the two countries were so united as to form but one state, under one prince. It was formerly divided into 9 palatinates, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polotsk, Novogorodeck, Witepsk, Brzesk, Msczislaw, Minsk, and Livonia. In 1772, the empress of Russia, forcibly, compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering on Russia, including about one-third of the country. This she erected into the governments of Polotsk and Mohilof; and, in 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. What is called Prussian, or Little Lithuania, about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, was settled, in 1720, by Frederick William, with French, Franconian, and Swiss Protestants, by whose skill and industry, this once desolate country has been extremely well cultivated. At present it is under Russia.

LITIZ, a town of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. There is now, beside an elegant church, and the houses of the single brethren and single sisters, which form a

large square, a number of houses for private families, with a store and tavern, all in one street. It is 8 miles from Lancaster, and 70 W. of Philadelphia.

LITTERMORE, an island on the coast of Galway, in Connaught, about 4 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 53. 17. N.

Littleborough, Linc. lies in what was formerly a Roman Way, but is now the great road for the pack-horses that travel from the W. of Yorkshire to Lincoln, Lynn, and Norwich. *Littleborough*, Nott. on the Trent, over which it has an ancient ferry, 3 miles S. of Gainsborough. It is supposed to have been the Agelocum of the Romans, from the urns and other antiquities that have been found here; besides which, many little coins, like flatted peas, called mites, have been ploughed up; and great numbers of coins, called swine-pennies, because they have been rooted up by those creatures. Two altars, that were dug up in 1718, are now set as piers in the wall, on the side of the steps that lead from the river to the inn. *Littleborough*, Lanc. NE. of Rochdale. *Littleborn*, Kent, E. of Canterbury. *Littleburn*, Durh. near Brandspeth. *Littlebury*, Essex, 1 mile from Saffron Walden. *Littlebury*, Essex, on the Roden, near Chipping Ongar. *Littlecot*, Bucks, SE. of Winslow. *Littlecote*, Wilts, on the Kennet, near Hungerford.

LITTLE-ISLAND, an island of Cork, in Munster, about 3 miles in circumference. It is situated in the river Lee, 6 miles E. of Cork.

Littleham, Devons. near Otterton. *Littleham*, Devons. near Portlidge. *Littlemore*, E. of Oxford. *Little Moores*, Dorsets. near Hamperston. *Littleport*, Camb. near Brancreek, in the Isle of Ely, 22 miles from Cambridge. *Littlethorp*, Leic. E of Hinckley. *Littleton*, Glouc. N. of Marshfield. *Littleton*, Hants, between Stockbridge and Itchingstoke. *Littleton*, Midd. on the river Ash, near Lalam. *Littleton*, Wilts, in Bishop's Lavington parish. *Littleton*, *N. S.* and *Middle*, Worc. near Evesham. *Littleton*, Somers. between Midsummer Norton and Pensford. *Littleton*, Surry, near Guildford. *Littleton*, Sussex, NW. of Midhurst. *Littleton*, Wilts, 3 miles from Trowbridge. *Littleton Drew*, Wilts, near Castlecomb. *Littleton upon Severn*, Glouc. near Thornbury. *Littleton Wick Green*, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Little Wear*, Devons. near Wear Giffard. *Little Witcombe*, Glouc. in Badgworth parish. *Littleworth*, Berks, near Radcot Bridge. *Littlington*, near Gloucester. *Littleworth*, Camb. W. of Royston. *Littlington* and *Park*, Bedfords. near Ampthill. *Litton*, Derbs. near Tideswell. *Litton*, Dorsets. SE. of Bridport, had formerly a market, now disused. *Litton*, Somersetshire, near Stone Aston.

LIVADIA, formerly ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna and Albania; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean; about 180 miles in length, and 35 in its mean breadth. This province comprehends ancient Greece, properly so called, which included the provinces of Acarnania, Etolia, Ozolæa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epicnemidis, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica. In this country were the celebrated mountains, Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The most considerable places at present, are Athens, Lepanto, and Livadia.

LIVADIA, an ancient, large and populous town of Turkey, in the province of that name. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece: and is built round a mountain, which terminates in a peak, having on it a castle. It is situated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 28 miles N. of Corinth, and 72 SW. of Larissa. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 23. 26. E.

LIVAROT, a town in the dept. of the Calvados, 9 miles SSW. of Lisieux.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory lately subject to Venice. It rises near Polcenigo, and after having received the Celino, runs into the Gulf of Venice, about 17 miles E. of Trevigio.

LIVERDUN, a town in the department of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 miles NE. of Toul.

Livemere, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, SW. of Great and Little Fakenham. *Livermore Hall*, Suff. 3 miles from Ixworth.

LIVERNON, a town in the dept. of the Lot, 21 miles ENE. of Cahors.

*LIVERPOOL, a large, flourishing, and populous sea port of Lancashire, consisting of, at least, 10,000 houses and 60,000 inhabitants, with 10 churches, besides chapels, although, in the year 1565, it contained only 138 householders and cottagers. So lately as the commencement of the last century, it was only a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, about 3 miles off; but it has now become, with respect to extent of commerce, the third, if not the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence; here being 8 wet docks, secured by large flood-gates, bound by quays a mile and a half in length, where 1000 vessels, or 20,000 tons of shipping, may lie in the greatest safety. The warehouses here are built upon a most extensive scale, some of them having 12 or more stories, or different floors. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, the last of which was that at Runcorn, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. One very considerable branch of trade carried on from this port, was that inhuman one of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing

disposing of them in the W. Indies and N. America. It is unpleasant to observe, that the merchants seem as if they wished to perpetuate the infamy that attached to such iniquitous exertions, by giving African names to the new and improved parts of the town. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale fishery; and the coasting trade hence to London, employs a great number of ships; the cargoes with which they are freighted consisting chiefly of corn and cheese; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weever, with the Cheshire salt works; and, by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all its various ramifications. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants, and over it is the town hall. The houses, in general, are new, and built of brick. The stone used here is obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood: it is of a yellow colour, and extremely soft when hewn in the quarry, but hardens by being exposed to the air. Here are several manufactories for China-ware and pottery, besides glass-houses, salt-works, and upwards of 50 breweries, which send abroad large quantities of malt liquor. Liverpool is 15 miles W. of Warrington, and 203 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 2. 54. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian empire, situated to the E. of the Gulf of Riga, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and for more than two centuries, has been a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the Russian government of Riga, or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, rye, and barley, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of woods and morasses. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat fish, and many others. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deers, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear a bad sort of wool, resembling dog's hair. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export vast quantities of flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, linseed, skins, and potash. The Czar, Peter the Great, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recal them, most of them perished before the edict was published, so that he was obliged to re-people their country with other nations.

Lixnow, in Kerry, Munster.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lat. 49. 57. N. lon. 5. 10. W.

Llamamon in Yale, Denbighs. *Llanamonach*, Shrops. 8. of Oswestry. *Llanarth*, Cardiganshire. *Llanarth*, Monm. E. of Abergavenny. *Llanbadock*, Monm. near Usk.

LLANBEDER, a poor town of Cardigans. consisting of only about fifty houses, but with one good inn. It is seated on the river Tyvy, over which it has a bridge into Carmarthenshire, nearly 24 miles E. of Cardigan, and 197 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Llanbeder, a river of Cardiganshire, which runs into the Artro, near the town of Llanbeder. *Llanbeder*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon.

LLANBARDARN VAWR, an ancient, but much decayed sea-port of Cardiganshire, situated on the river Rheidal, with a small harbour, 2 miles E. of Aberystwith, and 197 WNW. of London.

Llanbodwell, Shrops. 2 miles from the Severn, and 4 from Oswestry. *Llandebeth*, Monm. W. of Strogle Castle. *Llandegla*, Denbighs. 7 miles W. of Wrexham. *Llandenny*, Monm. near Ragland Castle. *Llanderfel*, Merionethshire. *Llandevaigo*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon. *Llandewy*, 14 miles NE. of Pembroke. *Llandibea*, Carmarthens. *Llandillo House*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny.

*LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a considerable manufacture of flannel. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, on the river Towy, over which it has a good stone bridge, 16 miles NNE. of Carmarthen, and 196 WNW. of London. About a mile SW. of it stands Dynavour Castle, on a remarkably fine elevation, with the river Towy beautifully meandering at the bottom. It has been occupied by the Rices for several centuries, and is now the seat of Rice, Lord Dynavour. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday, and a fair on Wednesday in Whitsun Week.

Llandiwnog, Carmarthens. *Llandinabo*, Heref. W. of Ross. *Llandogo*, Monm. E. of Ragland Castle. *Llandoney Castle*, Monm. among the Hatterel Hills. *Llandysell*, Cardigans. *Llanedy*, Carmarthens. *Llanelion*, Denbighs. *Llanellychyd*, Caernarvons.

narvonshire. *Llanellen*, Monmouthire, S. of Abergavenny.

Llanelly, a town of Carmarthenshire, trading much in pitcoal. It is seated on a creek, or small sea river, 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 206 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Llanevan, Shropshire, SW. of Bishop's Castle. *Llanfaiver*, Merioneths. *Llanfoist*, Monm. near Abergavenny.

Llangadock, an indifferent town of Carmarthonshire, seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon after empty themselves into the Towy, 18 miles NE. of Carmarthen, and 185 WNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Llangarran, Heref. between Michael Church and Goodrich Castle. *Llangattock*, Monm. near Usk. *Llangattock*, Monm. on the borders of Heref. *Llangattock Vibonavel*, NW. of Monmouth. *Langeby*, Monm. SE. of Pontypool. *Llangerniew*, Denbighsh. *Llangoview*, Monm. near Usk. *Llangewa*, Monm. on the Mynwy. *Llangibby Castle*, Monm. between Usk and Caerleon. *Llangindairn*, Carmarthenshire.

Llangollen, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, seated on the river Dee, over which it has a beautiful bridge of four arches, 7 miles S. of Wrexham, and 184 NW. of London. The scenes in the vicinity of this place are very romantic and sublime, especially in approaching the lofty Berwyn mountains, which separate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth.

Llangoven, Monm. SE. of Ragland Castle. *Llangston*, Monm. near Caerleon. *Llangum*, Monm. near Usk.

Llanharn. See Llaugharn.

Llanhenock, Monm. N. of Carmarthen. *Llanhilleth*, Monm. N. of Tumberlow Hill.

* Llanimdovery, a town of Carmarthenshire, consisting of about 100 meanly-built houses. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated near the river Towy, 26 miles NE. of Carmarthen, and 161 WNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Llanishen, Monm. SE. of Ragland Castle. *Llantowel*, Mon. near Usk. *Llanmerton*, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

Llannerchymradd, a small town in the Isle of Anglesea. Market on Wednesday.

Llannerillo, Merioneths. 5 miles E. of Bala. *Llannoyth*, Monm. SE. of Grismond Castle. *Llanover*, Monm. E. of Abergavenny. *Llanpyl*, Monm. W. of Tintern Abbey. *Llanrheider*, Denbighs. near which there is a natural cascade of Rheidhr River. *Llanrothal*, Heref. on the Munnow, NE. of Monmouth.

Llanrwst, a town of Denbighshire, seated on the river Conway, 15 miles SW. of Denbigh, and 222 NW. of London. Though but a small place, it has a good market-house, a good bridge, and a free-school. Market on Tuesday.

Llanrusted, Cardigans. near Aberystwith. It is remarkable for two Druidical sepulchres in its neighbourhood, consisting of two upright stones, one of which, when perfect, measured 11 feet in height, and 5 feet 6 inches in breadth. *Llansadwin*, Carmathens. *Llansannan*, Denbighs. *Llansanfraid*, Monm. between Hardwick Chapel and Ragland Castle. *Llanstephen*, Pembrokes. a small fishing village, at the mouth of the Towy. Its castle (formerly walled) rises from the summit of a high, verdant promontory, sloping regularly toward the land as well as towards the sea. *Llansoy*, Monm. SE. of Ragland Castle. *Llanthervel Chapel*, Monm. NW. of Caerleon. *Llanthraid, Dyffin Alwyd*, Denbighs. *Llantillio Grossceny*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Llantrishen*, Monm. near Strogle Castle.

Llantrissent, an ancient town of Glamorganshire, seated in a hilly part of the country, 10 miles NW. of Landaff, and 165 W. of London. Its portreve, or governing officer, is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle, that stands near it. Market on Friday.

Llantwerdine, Heref. above the conflux of the Bardfield and Teme, has two Roman camps near it. *Llanufidd*, 5 miles W. of Denbigh. *Llanvages*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon. *Llanvaice, Waterden*, Shrops. SW. of Clun Castle. *Llanvair, Llanvair Kilgedin, Llanvainer Chapel*, and *Llanvapley*, Monm. *Llanveder* and *Llanvern*, rivers in Merionethshire, the former of which runs into the Irish Channel below Landarog, and the latter runs into the Pemble Meer. *Llanvcyno* and *Llanvibangel*, Heref. *Llanvibangel*, W. of Monmouth. *Llanvibangel*, Monm. SE. of Abergavenny. *Llanvibangel*, SW. of Chepstow. *Llanvibangel Crucorney*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny. *Llanvibangel Eskes*, Heref. on the river Esk. *Llanvibangel Lanternam, Llanvibangel Pontymoil, Llanvibangel Tonnygrois*, and *Llanvibangel Veddow*, Monmouthshire.

Llanvilling, a neat, little town of Montgomeryshire, seated on a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Llanvorda, Shropshire, near Oswestry. *Llanwrecken, Upper* and *Lower*, Monm. N. of Caerleon, *Llanwanen*, Monmouths. SE. of Caerleon. *Llanwaren*, Herefords. near Michael Church. *Llanwenarth*, Monm. near Usk. *Llanwenen*, Cardigans. *Llanwyneck*, Shropshire, 6 miles from Oswestry. *Llanwyntyd Well*, Brecon, not far from Llandovery and Builth, and 6 miles from Garth. It is reckoned a most efficacious relief in all scorbutic cases.

Llanydlos,

Llanydlos, a town of Montgomeryshire, 18 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 180 WNW. of London. A great market for woollen yarn on Saturday.

Llaltons, Herefordshire. E. of Weobly.

Llaugharn, a small trading town of Carmarthenshire, seated on the W. side of the river Towy, at its mouth, 7 miles SW. of Carmarthen, and 233 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Lledding, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, at or near Welshpool. *Lledwich*, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Teme at Great Chapel. *Lleggy*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway above Bettus. *Llemnwchllyn*, Merionethshire. *Llenony*, a river of Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, about 5 miles SSW. of Caernarvon. *Lleveny*, a river of Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye, about 3 miles S. from Hay. *Lloger*, *Lougher*, or *Oger*, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below Llogher Castle, near Llaneily. *Lloyd*, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn above Llanydlos. *Llue*, or *Thlue*, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Llogher near Llogher Castle. *Llue*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee, where it passes into Pemble Meer. *Lymigo*, Shrops. near Knocking. *Lyngory*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, about 3 miles S. from Barmouth.

Lo, St. a town in the dept. of the Channel. Here are considerable manufactories of serges, shaloons, ribbons, and gold and silver lace. It is defended by fortifications, in the ancient manner, dug in a steep rock, and is seated in a fertile country, on the river Vire, 12 miles NNE. of Coutances, and 125 NNW. of Paris.

Loanda, a town of Africa, capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in the kingdom of Angola, with a good harbour. It is large and handsome, considering the country, containing several churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which only 1000 are whites. The houses are mostly built of stone, and covered with tiles. There is also a vast number of negroes' huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits had a college here. The country abounds in cattle and sheep, Indian corn, millet, manioc, and fruits. It is subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 8. 45. S. lon. 13. 25. E.

Loanda, or St. Paul de Loanda, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Angola, about 18 miles long and 2 broad. It contains 7 or 8 villages, and abounds in oranges, figs, citrons, and other fruits, but the soil is not proper for grain. On the coast are found zimbi, a species of shell-fish, used for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies.

Loango, a town, capital of a kingdom, of Africa, formerly a part of Congo, but now independent, and lying on the sea side; about 250 miles in length and 188 in breadth. The climate is nearly as hot as any under the torrid zone, and much hotter than those of Congo and Angola, yet it is healthy and pleasant. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of large and small millet a year; besides which they have several sorts of peas and beans, with fruits, greens, roots, herbs, and vegetables; and there is a great number of trees, such as palm, banana, &c. of the excellent fruits of which they make agreeable wine, while others afford them materials for clothing, as also for building, covering their houses, making ships, &c. They have but few cattle of any sort, except goats. They have hogs in great plenty; and poultry are so extremely cheap, that six-pennyworth of beads will purchase 30 of them. Pheasants, partridges, and other wild fowl, are in still greater abundance; and hardly bear any price. Among wild beasts, they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whose teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. Their principal trade consists in slaves, elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. There is a great number of towns and villages in this country, of which little is known but their names. The inhabitants are black, and of mild and agreeable manners, but indolent. They are governed by an absolute prince, or chief, who is, in some measure, worshipped as a god by his subjects. The town of Loango, in the centre of which is the royal palace, a great square, a mile and a half in compass, is situated on a river, about 6 miles from the Atlantic, in lat. 4. 40. S. This country lies between 10 and 19 deg. E. lon. and 1 and 5 S. lat.

Lobaw a town of Culm, in Prussia; and a town of Lusatia.

Loboa, a town in Spanish Estramadura, seated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Bajadox.

Locarno, a town of Swisserland, capital of a populous district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a superb view of the Lake of Locarno and its boundaries. Locarno was once situated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large

large barks: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 23 miles SW. of Chiavenna.

Locarno, Lake. See Maggiore.

Lochaber, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, of Invernessshire, in the southern part of the county.

Lochem, a town in Dutch Guelderland, situated on the Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen.

Locher Moss, a morass of Dumfriesshire, about 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth. From the vast oak trees that have been dug up here, it is evident that this morass has been, at some distant period, a great forest. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the present morass is but little elevated above flood-mark, it is supposed to have been once covered by the sea.

Loches, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, chiefly noted for its castle, standing on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very strong oak grates, covered with iron, and built by the cruel Louis XI. In this castle also are, or lately were, four ranges of subterraneous passages, running over each other, in the uppermost of which Lewis Sforza, Duke of Milan, taken in battle under Lewis XII. was kept prisoner for 10 years, and where he died. It is seated on the river Indre, 15 miles S. of Amboise.

Lochmaben, a town of Dumfriesshire, containing about 700 inhabitants. There is a considerable manufacture of linen in the town and neighbourhood. It is situated on the W. side of the river Annan, 7 miles NE. of Dumfries.

Lochrida, or Ocrida, a large town of Albania, in Turkey, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, 62 miles SE. of Durazzo.

Lochstett, a town of Samland, in Prussia, 4 miles N. of Pillau. Near it are the remains of a castle, in which is to be seen a dreadful dungeon, that formerly served as a prison.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Renfrewshire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in manufactures. It is seated on the W. side of a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, which is 2 or 3 miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake is seen an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland.

Lochy, Loch, a lake of Invernessshire, about 10 miles long and from one to two broad, communicating with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

Lockerby, Yorkshire, between Barnaby Moor and the Mouth of the Tees. *Lockering*, Wilts, SW. of Marlborough. *Lockerley*, Hants, NW. of Rumsey.

Lockhart, a town of N. Carolina.

Lockhartsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, situated on the river Susquehana, 135 miles NNW. of Philadelphia.

Locking, Somers. near Bristol Channel, opposite Steepholm Island. *Locking E.* and *W.* Berks, near Wantage. *Lockington*, Leic. NE. of Stanton Harold. *Lockington*, Yorks. NW. of Beverley. *Locksfield*, Sussex, near E. Grinstead. *Lockton*, Yorkshire, N. of Pickering. *Lockwood*, Yorks. near Huthersfield. *Locust*, Herts, near Hemel Hemstead. *Lodun*, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Frome, about 5 miles N. from Hereford. *Lodbrook Park*, Warw. W. of Umberslade. *Loddeswell*, Devonshire, near Modbury. *Loddesworth*, Sussex, near Eastbourn and Petworth. *Loddington*, Leices. NE. of Hallaton. *Loddington*, Northamptonshire, near Kettering.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, 8 miles SE. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Loddon, a river of Berks and Hants, which runs into the Thames near Twyford, about 5 miles below Reading. *Loddon Bridge*, Berks, between Reading and Oakingham. *Loder*, a river in Westmorland, which runs into the Eymot near Penrith. *Loders*, Dorsetshire, near Bridport.

Lodesan, a small district of Italy, in Milan, N. of the Placentine and Pavese. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its cheeses are in very high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, a town in the dept. of Herault It has a manufacture of hats and of cloth, and is seated in a dry, barren country, at the foot of the Cevennes, on the river Logue, 27 miles NW. of Montpelier, and 40 NE. of Narbonne.

Lodge, Dorsets. near Winbourn Minster. *Lodge*, Dorsets. W. of Corfe Castle. *Lodge*, Herts, between Watford and North Mims. *Lodge*, Herts, near Sopwell. *Lodge*, Lanc. between Preston and Garstang. *Lodge*, Lancas. in Lonsdale. *Lodge Hill*, Kent, N. of Rochester. *Lodge House*, Yorks. W. Riding, NW. of Midlesmore, bordering on the N. Riding, *Lodge in the Would*, Nottin. N. of Nether and Over Broughton.

Lodi, a well-built town of Italy, capital of the Lodesan, with little trade or manufactures, except in the article of cheese, and a beautiful kind of earthen ware, resembling china. It contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Adda, 18 miles SE. of Milan.

Lodomeria. See Galicia.

Lodrone, a town of Italy, in Trent, seated on the small Lake Idro, where it receives the Chiese, 31 miles SW. of Trent.

Lofthouse, Yorks. NE. of Gisborough.

Loghill, in Limerick, Munster.

Logrono, a town of Old Castile, situated on the river Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the necessaries of life, 20 miles NW. of Calahorra, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid.

Loheia, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on the coast of the Red Sea, with an indifferent harbour, in lat. 15. 42. N. It has a considerable trade in coffee and mineral salts, obtained from a small hill, within 2 leagues of the city.

Lohn, or Iserlohn, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, containing 3 Lutheran and 1 Calvinist church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. It has considerable manufactures in iron, tin, ribbons, velvets, silks, stuffs, &c. and is 32 miles NE. of Cologne.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, bounded on the NE. by the Loiret, and on the S. by the Indre. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which passes by Bonneval, Chateaudun, Vendosme, Chartres, &c. and falls into the Sarte, about 3 miles above Le Mans; and the last, passing by Chateauneuf, St. Aignan, Mont Richard, &c. empties itself into the Loire, a few miles below Tours. Blois is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a depart. of France, S. of the dept. of Puy de Dome and E. of the Cantal. It takes its name from the principal river in France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc, begins to be navigable at Roanne, and, watering Nevers, Chatillon, Orleans, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Nantes, &c. falls into the Bay of Biscay below Paimbœuf. Le Puy is the capital.

Loire, Lower, a dept. of France, N. of La Vendee, and E. of the Bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loiret, a dept. of France, W. of the dept. of the Yonne, and E. of that of Loir and Cher. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire, about 3 miles below Orleans, the capital.

Lolham Bridge, Northamptonshire, on the Welland, between Stamford and Market Deeping. *Lollington*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey.

Lombardy, a part of Italy which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul, and is so named from the Longbardi, or Lombards, who founded the kingdom in the middle of the 6th century. It lies toward the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy is the western part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Monferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Milan, Mantua, (which two are called Austrian Lombardy) Ferrara, the Bolognese, the Paduan, Vicentin, Veronese, Bressan, Cremasco, Bergamese, and some smaller principalities and states.

Lombez, a small town in the dept. of Gers, seated on the river Save, 16 miles SE. of Auch.

Lomond, Ben, a great mountain in the N. of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E. side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be 6 miles. In this long ascent, we meet with a diversity of climates, and a variety of inhabitants. Ptarmigans, and other heath fowls, frequent its upper regions; its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous valleys and sheltered pastures at its base. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the Isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plinlimmon in Wales, and the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond Hills, in the western part of Fifeshire, are beautiful and verdant.

Lomond, Loch, a beautiful and extensive lake of Dumbartonshire, which descends from the northern point of that country, expanding as it advances southward. It is 28 miles long; its breadth from 7 miles, decreasing three quarters of a mile; and, were its windings followed, its circuit would be upwards of 100 miles. There are 33 islands in this lake, several of which are inhabited, and contain antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews. Others rise into high, rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or sea eagle. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated: on the SE. corner of it, terminate the Grampian Mountains.

Lon, Lune, or Loyne, a river which rises in Westmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish Sea a few miles below Lancaster. The banks of this river are beautiful and romantic.

Londinieres, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 15 miles ESE. of Dieppe.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, is mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis,

it consists of *The City*, properly so called, the city of Westminster, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark; beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is seated on the opposite bank in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse, and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. With respect to the government of this metropolis, the city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common councilmen, a recorder, two sheriffs, who are also sheriffs of Middlesex, and other officers. The government of Westminster is vested in the high steward, an under steward, and the high bailiff, all chosen also by the dean and chapter. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Middlesex. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral, as the most conspicuous, first claims attention. This beautiful yet modest fabric is 2292 feet in circumference, and 365 in height to the top of the cross. It is inferior to none in Europe, in magnificence and nobleness, except St. Peter's at Rome. Westminster Abbey is, a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present structure in 1245. The work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes, and can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. It is 360 feet in length within the walls; at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The Wonder of the World." St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren; perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. Bow-church in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's in the East; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are, among the other churches, most distinguished for fine architecture. The parishes, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With respect to palaces, the magnificence of royalty is not to be found in them. That of St. James was an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding its mean exterior, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining, into a park, formed a canal and walks; calling it, in conformity to the name of the palace, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was improved in a still more beautiful degree. The Queen's Palace stands in the most favourable situation that St. James's Park could furnish. It was erected by the Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence; when it acquired its present name. In 1775, parliament settled this house upon the queen, in case she should survive the king. Carlton House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James's Park, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended; but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended for the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Westminster Hall and some buildings appendant to it, contain the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the superior courts of justice. The great hall, in which are held the trials of peers, and of persons impeached before the lords, exceeds, in dimensions, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, situated at the end of King-street, Cheapside, was built in 1431. Its great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic style. Here the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, hold sittings at Nisi Prius: here also the city elections are held, and all the business of the corporation transacted. The Sessions House in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals of both London and Middlesex are tried; and the County Hall for Middlesex, on Clerkenwell Green, are noble structures. Of the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiscal, the most ancient is the Tower of London. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which also inclose several streets. The circumference is about a mile. It was a palace during 500 years; the monarchs, on their accession to the throne, constantly holding their courts in this fortress;

tress; but after the accession of Queen Elizabeth this custom ceased. The Horse Guards, an elegant structure, stands opposite the Banqueting House. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the army are held. The Ordnance Office, for the military department, is in St. Margaret-street, Westminster. The Admiralty is a large structure, in which the higher departments of the business of the navy is transacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houses. The Navy, Navy Pay, and Victualling Offices, are in Somerset Place, a stupendous and magnificent structure, built on the site of the old palace, erected by the first Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. It was begun during the American war, and was intended to bring into one spot the most considerable public offices; and, although not yet finished, it already contains, beside the offices above mentioned, the following, namely, the auditors of imprest, clerk of the estreats, duchy courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, hackney coach, hawkers and pedlars, horse duty, lord treasurer's, remembrancer's, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, salt, sick and hurt, signet, stage-coach duty, stamp, surveyor of crown-lands, tax, and wine-licence offices. The king's barge-houses are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge-master; beside houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and 6 commissioners of the navy; 3 commissioners of the victualling and their secretary; 1 commissioner of the stamps, and 1 of the sick and hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a secretary, or some other acting officer, for a porter, and their families. In the front, toward the Strand, which consists of a rich basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, and containing a principal and attic story, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The grand entrance, by 3 lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which, to the east and west, a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried. The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend 1100 feet. This terrace, unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view, is supported on a rough, rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch, in the middle of the basement, is that intended for the reception of the king's barges. The Treasury, which has a noble, elevated front, is in St. James's Park; and what is called "the Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the cabinet ministers. In the city is the Royal Exchange, originally built in 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its present form, at the expence of 80,000l. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the south side rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. The inside of the area, which is 144 feet long and 127 broad, is surrounded by piazzas. The Bank of England, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle-street. The Custom-House, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular pile, before which ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom-House, destroyed by fire. The Excise Office, in Broad-street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. The East India House, in Leadenhall-street, was built in 1726. The original front was very confined, but a new front, much enlarged and improved, has been lately erected, richly furnished in respect to exterior decorations, architectural ornaments, stone sculpture, &c.; it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for the transacting the business of a commercial company. The South Sea House, in Threadneedle street, is a handsome building; but the General Post Office, in Lombard-street, is rather convenient than splendid. Of the structures, which more particularly belong to the city, the most distinguished is the Mansion House, erected, in 1752, for the residence of the lord mayor; it is magnificent, but ponderous. The Monument is a grand fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London Bridge, was begun in 1175, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and deformed by the enormous sterlings, and by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern appearance; but the sterlings remain, though they so contract the space between the piers, as to occasion, at the ebb of tide, a fall of 5 feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which have occasioned the loss of many lives. Westminster Bridge, one of the finest in the world, was built by Labelye, a native of Swisserland. The first stone was laid in 1739, the last in 1747; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches,

arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has 13 large, and 2 small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width 4 feet. Blackfriars Bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breath of the carriage-way 28, and of the footpaths 7 feet each. It consists of 9 elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice; but its decay is already too visible. This noble structure is built of Portland stone. In London are several museums. The British Museum, which is open to the public gratis, was founded by parliament, in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000l.; and the noble building called Montague House, was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased the MSS. collected by Edward Harley, earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections made by Robert and John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted to augment this noble repository. George II. presented to it the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII. His present majesty gave it an interesting collection of tracts published in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and a variety of antiquities, brought from Italy, were purchased by parliament, for 8410l. in 1762. Another museum, consisting of anatomical preparations, and natural curiosities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a spacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill-street, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue so for 30 years from the time of his death in 1783. Of the inns of court, or societies for the study of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staple's Inn. The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick-lane, was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Sion College, near London Wall, founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White, is governed by a president, 2 deans, and 4 assistants; and all the clergy within the Bills of Mortality are its fellows. Here is a library for their use, and almshouses for 10 men and 10 women. There are four institutions, founded and supported by private individuals, for the promotion of science and literature; these are the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, where Lectures in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and the different Arts and Sciences, are given by celebrated professors to numerous audiences; the London Institution in the Old Jewry; the Surry Institution, on the Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge, in the building late the Leverian Museum; and the Russel Institution, near Bloomsbury Square. All these institutions have libraries attached to them, and those belonging to the two former are numerous and well selected, consisting of books in every branch of literature and science, and in all the languages of Europe. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi. Of public seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster School, St. Paul's School, the Charter House, and Merchant Taylors School. The places of diversion are numerous and magnificent. Of the halls of the city companies, the most distinguished in point of architecture, are Grocers Hall, near the Poultry; Goldsmiths Hall, Foster lane; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch-street; and Fishmongers Hall, near London Bridge. The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate-street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame; Bridewell, in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of the industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute; Bethlehem, in Moorfields, another royal hospital, for lunatics; St. Luke's, in Old-street, also for lunatics; St. Thomas's in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital for the sick and lame; and for the same purpose are Guy's Hospital, adjoining; the London Hospital, in Whitechapel road; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street; the Westminster Infirmary, Petty France; and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate-street; the Smallpox Hospitals at Pancras; the Lock Hospital, near Grosvenor-place; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions; and there are many dispensaries for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants. The prisons are numerous: the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure; the New Compter, Giltspur-street; the Fleet Prison, for debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose; and a new county gaol, (including a new sessions housse) in Southwark.

wark. Some of the squares and streets in the metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur, are long, spacious, and airy. Portland Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes, and more liable to the insult of foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is, at the same time, the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to the demands of studied splendor and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general; with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments are likewise principally, or solely, executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. It is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out-parishes, do not fall short of 1,000,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. Lat. 51. 31. N.

London Eastcote, Linc. among the Fens, on Boston Dyke. *London, Little*, Essex, near Stamford Magna. *London, Little*, Midd. S. of Hillingdon Heath. *London Thorp*, Linc. NE. of Grantham.

London, New, a sea port of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States, and is defended by 2 forts. It is situated on the W. side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, about 75 miles SSW. of Boston, and 100 ENE. of New York. Lat. 41. 25. N. lon. 73. 10. W.

Londonderry. See Derry.

Long Aston, Somers. 4 miles from Bristol. *Long Ball*, Dorsets. near Brandsey Island. *Longbeach*, Kent, near Charing. *Longborough*, Gloucesters. 3 miles N. of Stow. *Longbredy*, between Dorchester and Bridport, on the river Bride. *Longbridge*, Dorsets. NW. of Axminster. *Longbridge*, Glouc. near Ashelworth. *Longbridge*, Glouc. N. of Berkeley. *Longbridge*, S. of Warwick.

Longbridge, a village in the county of Murray, 4 miles E. of Elgin.

Long Burton, Dorsets. 3 miles SE. of Sherborn. *Longchapel*, Shrops. NW. of Wellington. *Longcomb*, Oxf. near Woodstock Park. *Long Coppice*, Hants, in Warblington parish. *Longcot*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Longditch*, Northamptons. a causey that runs by Colhambridge, through W. Deeping, to Lincolnshire. *Longdon*, Staff.

Staff. 4 miles from Lichfield, in the road to Chester, on a brook that runs into the Trent. It communicates with the Grand Trunk navigation. *Longdon*, Shrops. near Drayton. *Longdon*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Longdon*, Worc. S. of Upton. *Longdridge*, Cornwall, NW. of Kellington.

Longfield, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Longfield, Bucks, near Fenny Stratford. *Longfield*, Kent, between Dartford and Cobham. *Longfleet*, Dorsets. at the bottom of Pool Harbour.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 21 miles in length, and 14 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, on the E. and S. by West Meath, and on the N. and NW. by Leitrim and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and rather more than 50,000 inhabitants; and is a rich and pleasant country, in general flat, in some places apt to be overflown by the Shannon, and towards the N. mountainous. A considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in the county, and large quantities of flax are sent to other parts.

*LONGFORD, the capital of the county of Longford, is seated on the river Cromlin, or Cammin, which falls into the Shannon a few miles below, 64 miles NW. by W. of Dublin.

Longford, W. of Derby. *Longford*, near Gloucester. *Longford*, Midd. SE. of Colnbrook. *Longford*, Shrops. near Drayton. *Longford*, Wilts, 3 miles from Salisbury; here is an elegant seat of Lord Radnor, furnished with taste and abounding with beauties; but the situation of the house is low, and the ground too flat. *Longford's Burley*, Glouc. in Hampton parish. *Longham*, Dorsets. E. of Winborn Minster. *Longhham*, Norf. NW. of East Dereham. *Longham*, Somersetshire, NW. of Somerton.

LONGHOLM, a town of Dumfriesshire, 22 miles E. of Dumfries.

Longhope, Glouc. 3 miles NE. of Mitchel Dean. *Longhope*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Longhorsly*, Northumb. near Widrington Castle. *Longhurst*, Northumberland, NE. of Morpeth.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends NE. from the city of New York about 140 miles, but it is not more than 28 broad on a medium. Hence are exported, to the West Indies, &c. whale oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND, an island of N. America, on the coast of Main, about 4 miles long and 1½ wide. Lat. 44. 20. N.

LONG ISLAND, a narrow island, about 2 miles in length, on the coast of Cork, in Munster, in Roaring Water Bay. Lat. 51. 26. N. lon. 9. 27. W.

Longlane Mill, Dorsetshire, near Pen. *Longleat*, or *Longflet*, Wilts, 3 miles E. of Warminster; here the marquis of Bath has a fine seat, containing a well-chosen collection of paintings, &c. *Longlode*, Somers. SW. of Ilchester. *Longlother*, Dorsets. NE. of Bridport. *Long Meg and her Daughters*: see *Salkelds*. *Longmore*, Staff. near Water Eaton.

LONGNAN, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen. It is situated on the river Mouqua, 710 miles SW. of Pekin.

Longney, Glouc. 3 miles E. of Newnham. *Longnon*, Shrops. near the river Warren, W. of Wenlock. *Longnon*, Staff. NW. of Lichfield. *Longnor*, by the Severn, SE. of Shrewsbury. *Longnor*, Staffordshire, near the source of the river Manifold, NE. of Leek.

LONGNY, a town in the dept. of the Orne, 9 miles E. of Mortagne.

Longparish, Hants, between Andover and Barton Stacy. *Longridge, Chapel* and *Hill*, Lanc. NE. of Preston. *Longrigg*, Cumb. in Brumfield parish. *Longreston*, Yorkshire, in Holderness, NE. of Beverley.

Longrock, in the harbour of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulster, is a dangerous ridge of rocks stretching out into the sea.

Longsdon, Staff. near Leek.

Longside, a village of Aberdeenshire, 4 miles W. of Peterhead.

Longsledale, Westmorl. near Kendal. *Longstock*, Hants, between Dunbury Hill and Stockbridge. *Longston*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Longthorp*, Yorks. near Bedal. *Longthorp*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Longtoft*, and its *Drain*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Longton*, Staff. near Rudgley: it consists of scattered houses, extending for a vast way on each side of the road. *Longtown*, Heref. near Old Court Dowlas.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, is seated on the river Esk, near its confluence with the Kirksop, on the borders of Scotland, 9 miles N. of Carlisle, and 310 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

LONGUEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 9 miles S. of Dieppe.

Longward, E. of Hereford.

Longwood, in Meath, Leinster.

Longworth, Berks, W. of Abingdon. *Longworth*, Lanc. E. of Chorley. *Longworth, Lower*, near Hereford.

LONGWY, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, seated on an eminence, near the Chiers, 15 miles SW. of Luxemburg, and 167 NE.

167 NE. of Paris. It was taken by the Austrians, under General Clairfayt, Aug. 21, 1792; but retaken the 14th of October following.

Lonsdale, Westmorland, a vale on the river Lon.

LONS LE SAULNIER, a town in the dept. of Jura, formerly celebrated for its salt works, which are not now carried on. It is seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles S. of Dale.

LOO, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer. The Prince of Orange lately had a fine palace here. Also a town of the late Austrian Flanders, 6 miles SSE. of Dixmude.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, two small, fishing towns in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek, or river, of the same name, over which there is a narrow stone bridge, of several arches, 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Each of them has a market on Saturday. The river Looe is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden.

Looke, Higher and *Lower*, Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury.

Loop Head, or *Cape Lean*, in Clare, Munster, at the mouth of the Shannon. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 9. 58. W.

LOOPOOL, Cornwall, a lake near Helston, about two miles long, parted from the sea by a ridge, over which the waves sometimes beat with a wonderful roaring. It abounds with excellent trout.

Loose, Kent, S. of Maidstone.

LOOTS, a town and county of Liege.

Lopham, N. and S. or *Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk, W. of Diss. • *Lopamford*, Suff. NW. of Buddesdale: it stands in a marsh, which gives rise to the rivers Lesser Ouse and Waveney.

Loppington, Shropshire, NW. of Wem.

LORA, a town of Seville.

LORA, a town and lordship of Hohenstein, in Upper Saxony.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, inhabited chiefly by descendants of the Moors, called New Christians. It is seated on an eminence near the river Guadalantin, 34 miles SW. of Murcia.

LORCH, a town of Mentz.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, who, from the mast-head, could distinctly descry 32 of them. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives were of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head, and they seemed to have some method of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which they fasten between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. To that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They have holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, they thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs are tattoed in the manner described by Captain Cook, which some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called Tattoing; and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5. 30. S. lon. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 140 leagues E. of New South Wales. On the W. side is good anchorage, but the bottom is a coral rock. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and the island abounds with a variety of birds, which, when our seamen landed here, were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that they came near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. This island was discovered, in 1788, by Lieutenant King, in his voyage from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island. At the S. end of it are two very high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea, the southernmost called Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S. is a very remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. Lord Howe's Island is about 3 miles and a half long, and very narrow across. Lat. 31. 36. S. lon. 159. 0. N.

Lordings, Suffolk, between Stepham and Billinghurst.

LOREDO, a town in the late Venetian Dogada, 20 miles S. of Venice.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. They pretend to shew here the Santa Casa, or House of Nazareth, in which Jesus was brought up; and say that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house is nearly 32 feet long, 13 wide, and 18 feet 9 inches in height, incrusted with marble, with inside walls of brick, and some pieces of stone intermixed. The inner part, or chapel, is very old, but is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freestone. A statue to represent Mary, the mother of Jesus, with the image of Christ, covered with diamonds, in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: it is of cedarwood, 3 feet high, but the face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps around it. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with a triple crown on her head, and the infant is covered with a shirt, holding a globe in its hand, adorned with rich jewels. The sanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and silver; one

of

of the golden ones, which was presented by the Republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds; there are also angels waiting about the holy image, one of massive gold and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. Christina, queen of Sweden, gave a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent a garment, which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Beside these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in its hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The jewels of the Holy House, however, are nothing in comparison with the treasure, where the number, variety, and richness of the vestments, lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, taylors, or sellers of chaplets. Loretto is seated on a mountain, about 3 miles from the Adriatic, 10 SE. of Ancona, and 112 NE. of Rome.

Lorgues, a populous town in the dept. of Var, seated on the river Argens, 5 miles W. by S. of Draguignan.

Lorn, a district in the N. part of Argyleshire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

Lorrain, a ci-devant province of France, abounding in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, fish, and, in general, all the necessaries of life. The air is thick and cold, but healthy; and its lakes abound in fish. Here are fine meadows, and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Saare. Separated from Bar, it is about 30 leagues in length, and 23 in breadth. It now forms, with the duchy of Bar, the depts. of the Meuse, Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorris, a small town in the department of Loiret, 12 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

Lorton, Cumberl. a village divided into *High* and *Low*. It is pleasantly seated on the river Cocker, in Lorton Vale, 4 miles SE. of Cockermouth. *Loscomb*, Dorsets. 2 miles and a half from Netherby. *Losebye*, Leic. NE. of Bilsdon. *Losely*, Surry, on the Wye river, between Guildford and Godalmin. *Lockstock Graham*, Chesh. E. of Northwich. *Lotsome*, Yorks. NW. of Howdon.

Lot, a river of France, which has its rise in the dept. of Lozere, passes by, or near to Mende, Cahors, Villeneuve, &c. and falls into the Garonne at, or near, Arguillon, in the dept. of Lot and Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a dept. of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Correze, and on the SE. by the Avieron. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Dordogne, on the E. by the Lot, and on the S. by the Gers; it is so called from the junction of the two rivers of that name. Agen is the capital.

Lothbury, Bucks, N. of Newport Pagnel.

Lothian, East. See Haddingtonshire.

Lothian, Mid. See Edinburghshire.

Lothian, West. See Linlithgowshire.

Lottockshell, Devons. near Collumpton.

Loubans, a small town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, situated in a kind of island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 15 miles SE. of Chalons. It has many manufactories and a hospital; and is pretty much resorted to by the merchants of France and Swisserland, for the purposes of commerce.

Lovard, Dorsets. in Piddleton parish.

Loudown, a county of Virginia.

Loudon, a town in the dept. of Vienne, seated on a mountain, between the rivers Creuse and Dive, 27 miles NNW. of Poitiers, and 155 SW. of Paris.

Lovel, Dorsets. in W. Knighton parish. *Loveluce*, Kent, in Bethersden parish. *Lovell's Cross*, and *Heath*, Sussex, NE. of Horsham. *Lovelston*, Devons. in Hewish parish.

Lovendegen, a fortress in the late Austrian Flanders, seated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent.

Loventor, Devonshire, in the parish of Berry Pomery.

Lough Aghree, in Down, Ulster, 3 miles ESE. of Dromore. It is in length near a mile, and in breadth about a quarter; and stored with excellent trout and eels.

Lough Allen, in Leitrim, Connaught, more than thirty miles in circuit, and encompassed by high mountains, forming a beautiful and picturesque scene. This district abounds with coal and iron mines; and iron works have lately been established in its vicinity.

Lough Allua, in Cork, Munster, within a mile of Inchigeela, and heretofore remarkable for the hermitage of Finbar, situated on an island in this lake.

Lough Arrow, in Sligo, Connaught, about 2 miles from Ballinafabad. It has in it a number of islands, romantically situated and well planted.

Loughs Ballydowgan, Ballykilbeg,

Beg, Ballykinler, Ballynahinch, Ballyoney, and Beg, all in Down, Ulster, and generally abounding with eels, trout, pike, and roach.

*Loughborough, a considerable town of Leicestershire, with a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a very extensive business in the coal trade, produced by the new canals. It is pleasantly seated among fertile meadows on the river Soar, which runs here almost parallel with the Fosse, near the Forest of Charnwood, 11 miles N. of Leicester, and 110 NW. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

* Loughbrickland, a town in the county of Down, in Ulster. The name signifies the lake of the speckled trout, and it was so called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular species of fish. It consists chiefly of one broad street, and is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the great road from Belfast to Dublin, from which latter place it is distant 58 miles N.

Lough Conn, a lake in Mayo, Connaught.

Lough Corrib, in Galway, Connaught, is upwards of 20 miles long, and, in some parts, 6 broad, having very many fine islands in it. It is remarkable for the Gillaroe trout, a very delicate fish, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds.

Lough Currane. See Lough Lee.

Lough Derg, a lake of Donegal, in Ulster, from which the river Derg issues, which falls into Lough Foyle. In it is the island containing the little narrow cell, called St. Patrick's Purgatory.

Lough Derg, a large lake in the Shannon, between Tipperary and Galway.

Lough Dian, in Down, Ulster.

Lough [illegible]revreagh, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Dorn, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Drine, in Cork, Munster.

Lough Ennel, in West Meath, Leinster, about 2 miles S. of Mullingar.

Lough Erin, in Down, Ulster, in the parish of Anahilt. It is so deep, in some places, that a line of 16 fathoms has proved insufficient to sound it. It is remarkable for breeding pike, trout, and eels of a very large size.

Lough Erne, in Fermanagh, Ulster, is divided into the Upper and Lower Lakes. See Erne, Lough.

Lough Esk, in Down, Ulster, produces plenty of char fish.

Lough Falcon, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Foyle, in Derry, Ulster. Before the mouth of this lake, or gulf, is a great sand, called the Touns, which, however, does not obstruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad as well as deep; and in that arm whereon Londonderry stands there are 10 or 12, so that it is esteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

Loughs Gara and Gill, in Sligo, Connaught.

Lough Gill, in Antrim, Ulster.

Lough Glen, in Donegal, Ulster, about 22 miles WNW. of Londonderry.

Lough Gur, in Limerick, Munster.

Lough Gule, in Antrim, Ulster.

Lough Hanch, in Queen's County, Leinster.

Lough Henney, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Hine, in Cork, Munster. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and abounds with salmon, white trout, lobsters, crabs, escalops, and small deep oysters.

Lough Hoyle, in W. Meath, Leinster, about 2 miles N. W. of Mullingar.

Lough Inchiquin, in Clare, Munster, affords delicious fish and fine views.

Lough Inny, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Iron, in W. Meath, Leinster, about 5 miles NW. of Mullingar.

Lough Kay, in Leitrim, Connaught. It is a beautiful piece of water, interspersed with islands, some of which exhibit old castles and ruins; some lofty timber-trees; and some, highly improved, a perpetual verdure, without a single tree.

Lough Kernan, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Key, in Roscommon, Connaught, about 6 miles NW. of Carrick.

Lough Lane, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Lean, See Killarney.

Lough Lee, or Lough Currane, in Cork, Munster, near the Bay of Ballynaskeligs. It is of an oval form, about 3 miles in length, and half as broad; contains 3 small islands, and abounds with excellent white trout and salmon.

Lough Leighs, or Healing Lough, in Cavan, Ulster.

Loughlin, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Lough Loughail, in West Meath, Leinster. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, having in it 5 small islands, which are planted with trees, and pretty well cultivated.

Lough Macnean, in Fermanagh, Ulster. It communicates with the E. part of Lough Erne.

Lough Machan, in Down, Ulster. It is in the barony of Kinelearty, covers about 23 acres, and is stored with pike, eels, roach, and bream.

Lough Mask, in Mayo, Connaught.

Lough More, in Limerick, Munster.

Lough Neagh, situated in or between the counties of Armagh, Down, Derry, and Antrim, in Ulster. It is the largest lake in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Swisserland excepted, being about 20 miles long and 15 broad. The area of it is computed to be 100,000 acres. It is remarkable for its healing virtue in scrofulous cases, by bathing; and, for its petrifying quality,

quality, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil at a considerable depth.

LOUGH PALLIS, in King's County Leinster, about 12 miles WNW. of Portarlington.

LOUGH RAMOR, in Cavan, Ulster. It is near Virginia, about 40 miles from Dublin, and contains several islands, on which there are some ruins of castles.

*LOUGHREA, a town of Galway, in Connaught. It is seated near a beautiful lake of the same name, which is more than a mile in length, and one in breadth, 10 miles SW. of Galway, and 86 W. of Dublin.

LOUGH REE, between the counties of Longford and W. Meath, in Leinster, and Roscommon, in Connaught, is a handsome spacious lake, formed by the Shannon, and contains several small islands.

Loughbrigg, Westmorl. near Rydal, to which it is joined by a bridge, making one village with it.

LOUGH SALT, in Donegal, Ulster, between Kilmacrenan and Glenn Inn, on the top of a lofty mountain.

LOUGH SCUDY, in W. Meath, Leinster.

LOUGH SHARK, in Down, Ulster, covers about 80 acres.

LOUGH SHELLIN, in W. Meath, Leinster, within a mile of Daly's Bridge. It contains some small islands, and is of considerable magnitude, extending to Finae, where it communicates with Lough Inny. Between the loughs is a bridge, which joins the counties of West Meath and Cavan.

LOUGH SHY, in Mayo, Connaught.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, in Down, Ulster, takes its present name from a small port town, called Strangford, seated on the W. side of the narrow entrance from the sea. It was formerly known by the name of Lough Cone, or Lough Coyne. It is a deep bay, or inlet of the sea, about 17 miles long and 4 or 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, there is a periodical herring fishery in autumn. It contains 54 islands, small and great, known by particular names, and there are many others which are nameless. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of swans which frequent them. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in these islands, is the burning of sea-weed into kelp.

LOUGH SWILLY, in Louth, Leinster.

Loughton, Bucks, between Fenny and Stony Stratford. *Loughton*, Essex, 10 miles from London. *Loughton*, Linc. W. of Kirton, in Lindsey. *Loughton*, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Loughton*, Devonshire, near Plympton. *Lowick Bridge*, Cumberl. near Coniston Water. *Lovington*, Hants, near Alresford. *Lovington*, Somers. between Bruton and Somerton.

LOUISA, at first called DEGERLEY, a seaport of Nyland, built in 1745, as a frontier town towards Russia. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red. It is situated on a bay on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, and defended towards the sea by a small fortress.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N. America, capital of the Island of Cape Breton, subject to the English. It has an excellent harbour, about 6 miles in length, from NE. to SW. and more than half a mile in breadth, from NW. to SE. Its entrance is not above 1800 feet wide, and is formed by 2 small islands. In the NE. part is a fine, careening wharf, to heave down, very secure from all winds. On the opposite side are the fishing stages, with room for 2000 boats to cure their fish; the cod being remarkably plentiful here, and, at the same time, better than any about Newfoundland. The fishery may, in general, be continued from April to the close of December, when the harbour becomes impracticable, being entirely frozen, so as to be walked over. The town is about half an English mile in length, and 2 in circuit, built, for the most part, of stone houses, and laid out in broad and regular streets. At a little distance from the fort, or citadel, is a large parade, the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. This island was taken by Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-general Amherst, June 27, 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 59. 48. W.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, situated on both sides of the Mississippi, and bounded on the E. by Florida and the United States; on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico; on the W. by New Mexico; and on the N. by Indian Nations. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends towards the N. The southern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes from the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitude in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those in Europe under the same parallels, with a wholesome, serene air. From the favourableness of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the soil, with little cultivation, would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; the soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. Whatever is rich and rare

rare in the most desirable climates in Europe seems to be the spontaneous production of this delightful country. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. In 1763, Louisiana was ceded to Spain, and has since become an integral part of the government of the United States.

LOUISVILLE, a town of N. America, in the state of Kentucky, and county of Jefferson. It is seated on the river Ohio, opposite Clarksville, at the Falls, in a fertile country, and promises to be a place of great trade; but its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded its growth. It is 80 miles SW. of Lexington. Lat. 38. 3. N. lon. 86. 30. W.

Lound, East, Lincolns. in Axholm Isle.
Lound Hall, Nott. N. of Retford, on the river Idle.

LOUNG, LOCH, an arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, about 15 miles long and 1 wide, between Loch Fyne and Loch Lomond. Near its NE. extremity is the dark, wild, and romantic Vale of Glencroy.

Lourbottle, Northumberl. S. of Whittingham.

LOURDE, a town in the dept. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, seated on a rock, 10 miles from Baigneres.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 22 miles in length, and from 9 to 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Monaghan and Meath; on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford Bay; on the E. by St. George's Channel; and on the S. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleasant, and contains 61 parishes, 11,500 houses, and about 57,750 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Dundalk, Carlingford, Drogheda, Ardee, and Dunleer.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 6 miles SW. of Dundalk.

*LOUTH, a large and considerable town of Lincolnshire, containing many handsome houses, and about 4000 inhabitants. It has a large church, with a fine steeple, thought by some to be as high as the spire at Grantham, which is 288 feet high. From hence there is a canal to the sea, at Tilney, about 8 miles. It is situated on the river Lud, from which it takes its name, 28 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Loutherstown, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

LOUVAIN, or LOEVEN, a large city of the late Austrian Brabant, with a celebrated university. The walls of this place are nearly 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of 60 small colleges, much admired for their situation and architecture, but not sumptuous. They formerly made large quantities of cloth here, insomuch that this city contained, at one time, 150,000 clothiers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. In its castle, built originally by the emperor Arnulph, to defend the country against the Normans, and called at first Loven, and afterwards Cæsar's Castle, the emperor, Charles V. and his sisters were brought up till the year 1510; and formerly the assembly of the states was held here. It is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles NNE. of Brussels.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of S. Holland, situated on an island, called the Bommel Waert, formed by the junction of the rivers Waal and Maese, 6 miles SE. of Gorcum, and 16 E. of Dort. In this castle, the patriotic chiefs were imprisoned by Prince Maurice, whence that party has ever since been called the Louvestein party. Their principles are strongly republican, and, of course, in direct opposition to the stadtholder.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town in the dept. of Eure, with a considerable manufactory of fine cloths. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Eure, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 NW. of Paris.

LOUVIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Ille and Vilaine, 24 miles E. of Dol.

LOUVIGNY EN BAIN, a town in the dept. of the Ille and Vilaine, 7 miles SW. of Vitre.

LOUVO, a considerable town in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is seated in a pleasant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam.

LOUVOIS, a town in the dept. of the Marne, 9 miles NE. of Epernay.

Lowbyer, Cumberland, near Kirkhaugh.
Lowdham, Nottingh. between Nottingham and Southwell.

LOWDORE, a celebrated cataract of Cumberland, on the E. side of the Lake of Derwent, in the Vale of Keswick. It is formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through an awful chasm, made by the contiguity of two vast rocks; but entirely fails in a dry season.

LOWENSTEIN, a town, capital of a county of Soabia, annexed as a fief to the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is 20 miles NE. of Stutgard.

Lowes Forest, Northumberl. in the SW. part of the county.

LOWES WATER, a lake of Cumberland, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is a most romantic spot, the opposite shores being rivals in beauty of hanging woods, little groves, and

 waving

waving inclosures, with farms seated in the sweetest points of view. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch, and has some trout. It is near Dean, and about 6 miles S. of Cockermouth.

Lowestoff. See Lestoff.

Low Green, Worces. near Lindridge. *Lowick Chapel*, Lancas. N. of Ulverston. *Lowick Chapel*, Northumb. between Woller and Berwick.

Lowicz, a town of Rava, in Poland.

Lowlworth, 7 miles NW. of Cambridge. *Lowlyn*, Northumb. between Lowick and Berwick. *Lownd*, Linc. N. of Stamford. *Lownd*, Suff. near the coast, between Yarmouth and Lestoff. *Lownsborough*, Yorkshire, N. of Market Weighton. *Loworthy*, Devonshire, near Houlsworthy.

Lowran, in Carlow, Leinster.

Lowther, Westmorl. on the river Loder, 2 miles from Penrith. Not far from the river is a row of pyramidal stones, 8 or 9 feet high, which extend about a mile. *Lowthorp*, Yorks. near Kilham. *Lowton*, Lanc. near Leigh. *Lowye*, Northumberl. near Woller.

Loxa, or Loja, a town of Granada, containing 3 parish churches and 4 convents. It has royal salt works and a copper forge, and is situated on the river Xenil, in a country producing abundance of fruits, legumes, olives, and saffron, 26 miles W. of Granada.

Loxa, or Loja, a town, the capital of a jurisdiction of Quito, in S. America, containing 2 churches, a convent, a college, and an hospital. Its territory is famous for producing the quinquina tree, or bark, a well-known specific for intermitting fevers, and also for producing the trees which breed the cochineal, reckoned of equal goodness with that of Oaxaca, in Mexico; although the inhabitants breed no more than what they imagine will be sufficient for the dyers of that and the neighbouring jurisdiction of Cuença.

Loxbear, Devons. NW. of Tiverton. *Loxford*, Essex, near Barking. *Loxhorn*, Devons. near Barnstaple. *Loxley*, Staff. near Needwood Forest. *Loxley*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. *Loxley*, Warw. SE. of Stratford upon Avon. *Loxwood, Chapel* and *Park*, Sussex, on the borders of Surry, towards Awfold. *Loynton*, Staff. SW. of Eccleshall. *Loyterton*, Glouces. in Boxwell parish.

Loytz, a town of Swedish Pomerania, 24 miles S. of Stralsund.

Lozere, a department of France, having the depts. of Cantal and Upper Loire to the N. and Gard to the S. It includes the range of mountains from which it takes its name. Mende is the capital.

Luban, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

Lubansken Sea, or, the Lake of Luban, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. It abounds with excellent fish.

Lubbecke, or Luthicke, a town of Minden, in Westphalia, with some trade in yarn and linen; also in the breeding of cattle and brewing beer.

Lubben, a town and small circle of Lusatia, situated on the river Spree, 56 miles N. of Dresden. It contains four churches, with a noble hospital, and a land-house, or house where the diets assemble.

Lubbenham, Leices. near Harborough.

Lubeck, a celebrated sea-port of Holstein, in Lower Saxony. It is a free, imperial city, and was long the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the north. Its fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode triumphant in the Baltic. But Lubeck retains scarcely a shadow of its former power. Its trade, however, is still considerable, but will probably be still farther diminished, if the Canal of Kiel should answer the purpose for which it was planned; for, by that means, great part of the merchandise, which now passes through this town, will be conveyed along that canal, down the Eyder, to Tonningen, and thence by sea, and up the Elbe to Hamburgh. The houses of Lubeck are built all of stone, in a very ancient style of architecture; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach house. The walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century, and, at that period, no doubt, the town was esteemed very beautiful. The streets are, for the most part, steep, as the city stands on the two sides of a large hill, the eastern part extending towards the Wackenitz, as the western does towards the Trave.—Here are 4 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. The town house is a superb structure, and has several towers. In it is a large hall, called *Haansesaal*, where the deputies of the Hanse Towns used formerly to meet. Here is also a fine exchange, built in the year 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendant. Here were formerly 4 convents; and in that of St. John there are still 22 Protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catharine, they have made a handsome college. In the great hospital, there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Beside this, there are 14 other hospitals, 1 for lunatics, a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. Lubeck is seated at the confluence of

of the rivers Trave, (which is the largest), the Steckenitz, another navigable stream, by which it communicates with the Elbe; and the Wackenitz, which issues from the Lake of Ratzeburg, and, after joining the Sewartau, falls into the Baltic, by means of which several streams, long and flat-bottomed vessels pass from the Baltic into the German Ocean, 14 miles SW. of the Baltic, and 40 NE. of Hamburgh. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 10. 44. E.

LUBECK, THE BISHOPRICK OF, a small territory in that part of the duchy of Holstein, which was anciently called Wagria. The bishop, who is always of the house of Holstein, is a prince of the empire, yet, in the college of princes, he sits neither on the spiritual nor temporal bench, but on a particular one, placed crosswise, and laid there purposely for him and the bishop of Osnaburg, when a Lutheran. The chapter consists of 30 persons, who are all Lutherans, 4 Roman Catholics excepted. The cathedral stands in Lubeck, where, however, it has no authority.

LUBEC, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near Madura. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 112. 22. E.

LUBEN, a town of Lignitz, in Silesia.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, part of which is annexed to the new kingdom of Galicia. It contains several churches and convents, has three annual fairs, which last a month each, and are frequented by great numbers of German, Greek, Armenian, Turkish, Russian, Jewish, and even Arabian merchants, and is situated in a very pleasant and fertile country, on the little river Bystranza, with a castle built on a high rock, 85 miles SE. of Warsaw.

LUBOMLA, a town of Chelm, in Poland.

LUC, a town in the dept. of the Var; a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, 12 miles W. of Pau; a town in the dept. of Lozere; and a town in the dept. of the Drome. Also a town of Leuchtenberg, in Bavaria, situated on the Nab, 12 miles NNE. of Amberg.

Lucan, a pleasant village on the river Liffey, 6 miles from Dublin. It is noted for a medical spring.

LUCANS, a town and fertile jurisdiction, abounding in silver mines, of Guamanga, in Peru, situated not far from the source of the river Apurinac. The jurisdiction begins about 80 miles SW. of Guamanga.

LUCAR DE BAREMEDA, ST. a town in Andalusia. It has a fine harbour, well defended, and is seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquiver, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, a town of Andalusia, with a small harbour seated on the river Guadiana, 12 miles N. of Ayamonte.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See BAHAMA.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 Italian miles in circumference, and fortified with 11 bastions. The inhabitants, who are above 40,000, are considerable manufacturers of silk, and gold and silver stuffs; for this reason it is called *Lucca the Industrious*. They oblige all travellers who have arms to leave them at the city gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The houses are handsome, and the streets broad and well paved, but most of them are irregular. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, terminating in pleasant eminences, near the river Serchio, 10 miles NNE. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 10. 35. E.

LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem, but the poorer people receive part of their support from chesnuts, lupins, and French beans. The industry of the people, in improving to the best advantage every spot of their ground is equally surprising and commenda[illegible] This republic is under the protection [illegible] emperor. The regency consists of a [illegible]lonier, assisted by a council of 9 me[illegible] all of these, however, are change[illegible] two months, and are chosen out of th[illegible] council. This is composed of 240 [illegible] of whom one half forms what are calle[illegible] ordinary counsellors, and the others the [illegible]traordinary. Both are changed once [illegible] two years, by a new election. The gonfalonier, and nine regent counsellors, whilst in the administration, live in the state palace, and at the public expence. The republic maintains a regular body of 500 men, and 70 Swiss, as a guard for the regency. The number of inhabitants in the city, and the 150 villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000. The revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum.

LUCE, a great bay of Wigtonshire, lying to the E. of the Mull of Galloway.

LUCENA, a town of Cordova; and a town of Valencia, 18 miles NE. of Segorva; both in Spain.

LUCENA, a town of Capitanata, in Naples, with a manufacture of cloth. It is 60 miles NE. of Naples.

LUCERN, one of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. and SE. by the cantons of Zug, Schwitz, and Underwalden; and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants, who are Romanists, are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop of Constance. It is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. The soil is fertile, but unequal; the southern parts are moun-

mountainous, but without glaciers, and there is a very considerable exportation of cheese. The sovereign power of this republic resides in the council of 100, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the power resides in the latter, consisting of 36 persons, who are formed into two divisions, which exercise the office by rotation. Although the government appears purely aristocratic, yet this aristocracy is restrained in divers respects; as in the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or imposing new taxes, the consent of all the citizens must be obtained. The chiefs of all the republic are two magistrates, called advoyers.

LUCERN, a very ancient and tolerably well built town, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Swisserland. It is divided into two parts by one of the branches of the river Reuss, which falls into the lake, on which the town is situated. The streets are clean, the grand church is very handsome, and the arsenal is well furnished with new cannon; but the town scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; [illegible] there are few places where learning [illegible]s with less encouragement, and, con[illegible]tly, is less cultivated.—The bridges, [illegible] skirt the town, round the edge of [illegible], are the fashionable walk of the [illegible] and remarkable for their length. [illegible]overed at the top, and open at the [illegible] they afford a constant view of the [illegible]iful and romantic country. They are [illegible]rated with coarse paintings, represent[illegible] the Histories of the Hebrews, the Bat[illegible]es of the Swiss, and the Dance of Death. Lucern is situated on the Waldstaetter See, or Lake of Lucern, where the Reuss issues from it, 30 miles SW. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lat. 47. 5. N. lon. 8. 6. E.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See WALDSTAETTER SEE.

LUCERNA, a town of the Four Valleys, in Piedmont, to one of which it gives name. It is 5 miles SW. of Pignerola.

LUCIA, ST. or ALOUSIE, an island of the W. Indies, about 22 miles in length and 15 in breadth, affording amongst other tropical productions, plenty of cocoa and fustic. It is very healthy, and exhibits a variety of hills, yet partly consists of very fertile plains, finely watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, fit for building houses and windmills, and often employed for that purpose by both the French and English planters. It is provided with several good bays and commodious harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carnage*, is reckoned the best in all the Caribbee Islands. In it are two remarkably round and high mountains, said to be volcanoes, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It was long considered as neutral, by the English and French, till it was ceded to France by the peace of 1763. In 1777, it was taken by the English, but restored to the French by the peace of 1783. It was again taken by the English in the Revolutionary war, (by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in 1794,) and still remains in their possession. It is about 70 miles NNW. of Barbadoes, and 38 S. of Martinico. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 60. 58. W.

LUCIA, ST. one of the smaller Cape de Verd Islands, about 24 miles in length, with a commodious harbour on the E. side, formed by two small islands, and affording good shelter and anchorage. The island is high and mountainous. Lat. 17. 18. N. lon. 24. 8. W.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Tuscany.

Luckford, Dorsets. W. of Holme, by the river Luckford, which empties itself into the Frome, and forms the W. boundaries of Purbeck Isle. *Luckham*, Devons. in Uffcolumb parish. *Luckington*, Wilts, SW. of Malmsbury. *Lucknor*, Northumb. W. of Sunderland.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindostan, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but poorly built: the houses are chiefly of mud, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos; and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty, and strong, and there are some, but not many, magnificent edifices, Sujah Dowlah having destroyed most of the ancient palaces, when he erected others. The others are mostly built on eminences, here and there, whence the inequality of the ground makes it troublesome to walk, continually ascending or descending. The streets, moreover, are crooked, narrow, and stinking, every kind of filth being thrown into them, and no care taken to keep them clean. In the dry season, the dust and heat are almost intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passengers and shopkeepers. The palace of the nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 35. N. lon. 81. 25. E.

LUCKO, a town of Volhynia, in Poland, 176 miles SE. of Warsaw.

Luckeme, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

LUCKOR, Glamorgans. an ancient borough, on the river Luckor, which is navigable here for vessels of 200 tons burden, and over which it has a ferry. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Swansea.

Luckor, a river of Glamorganshire, which passes by Llanelty or Llanelly, Luckor, &c.

&c. and empties itself into the Bristol Channel at the Worms Head. *Luckton*, Heref. near Croft Castle.

Luco, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Lucomb, Dorsets. 2 miles N. of West Chelburgh.

Luçon, or Luzon, a town in the dept. of Vendee, seated in an unwholesome morass, on a canal, about 6 miles long, which communicates with the sea, 17 miles N. of Rochelle.

Luconia, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, about 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is watered by a vast abundance of large and small lakes, springs, rivulets, and great rivers, and by the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this very fertile and healthy island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa nuts, rice, gold, which is found in every part; horses, buffaloes, game, 40 different sorts of palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits, both of the E. and W. Indies, with some that are to be found no where else. The inhabitants are composed of several nations, besides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe who tattoo themselves, drawing curious figures on their bodies. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as silver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold dust, from China and Japan. The Spaniards send hence two large ships every year to Acapulco in Mexico, with merchandise, and return back with silver. There is an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. This island is divided into several provinces, mostly under the jurisdiction of the Spaniards. The principal are Illocos, the richest and most populous, the coast of which extends upwards of 30 leagues; Balagan, which contains about 2500 tributary Indians; Camarinas, in which is the city of New Caceres, the see of a bishop; Paracale, which contains about 7000 tributary Indians, and abounds in mines of gold and other metals, and of valuable loadstones; and Cagayan, in which are about 9000 tributaries. Manilla is the capital.

Ludbrook, Devons. in the parishes of Ermington and Modbury. *Ludburgh*, Lincolns. W. of Saltfleet. *Luddenham*, Kent, two miles from Feversham. *Ludderton*, Yorkshire, NW. of Saerborn. *Luddesdon*, Kent, SE. of Halsted. *Luddington*, Huntingd. NW. of the Giddings. *Luddington*, Linc. in Axholm Isle. *Luddington*, Northamptons. NE. of Thrapston. *Luddington*, Warw. SW. of Stratford upon Avon. *Luddington*, Wilts. S. of Highworth. *Luddington*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax.

Luder, a town of Fulda, circle of Upper Rhine.

Ludford, Heref. near Ludlow. *Ludford*, Linc. near Market Raisin, where Roman coins have often been dug up.

Ludgershall, a small town in Wiltshire, formerly the residence of several kings. It is seated near the Forest of Chute, in a delightful country, 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 64 S. by W. of London. Market disused.

Ludgraves, Middl. near Hadley. *Ludham*, Norfolk, between Accle and Hickling. *Ludley*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey Marsh or Level.

*Ludlow, a large, neat, flourishing, and well-built town of Shropshire, seated on the river Temd, near its conflux with the Corve, in a pleasant, fruitful, and populous country, 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW. of London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. held a court, and died here; and here Henry VIII. established the council of the Marches, whose lord lieutenant used to keep his court he[re] till they were disused in the reign of [Wil]liam III. who appointed two lord l[ieuten]ants of N. and S. Wales. It is [a] thoroughfare to Wales, and is muc[h resort]ed to by the Welch youth of both [sexes for] education. Market on Monday.

Ludsham, Sussex, near Marsh[...] Cuckfield. *Ludston*, Shrops. 5 m[...] Bridgenorth. *Ludwell*, Herts, N. [...]chin. *Ludwell*, Wilts, near W[...] Castle. *Ludwick Hall*, Herts, N[...] Hatfield. *Ludworth*, Derbys. in the [...] Peak. *Ludworth*, E. of Durham. *Luff[in]cot*, Devons. near Houlsworthy. *Luffen[*]*hall*, Herts, NE. of Stevenage. *Luffenham*, N. and S. Rutland, 4 miles from Uppingham. *Luffield*, part in Bucks, and part in Northamptons. in Stow parish. *Luffwick*, Northamptons. NW. of Thrapston. *Lug*, a river in Heref. which runs into the Wye near Hereford. *Lug*, a river which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Monmouthshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at or near Chepstow.

Lugano, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the 4 transalpine bailiwicks, about 20 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It is built round a gentle curve on the NW. coast of the Lake of Lugano, and is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over St. Gothard or Bernardin. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. Most of the houses are built of tufstone. The bailiwick contains 106 towns and villages, and about 53,000 inhabitants, who are all Romanists. The soil is fertile in pasture,

 sort

corn, fruit, and silk, and olives are produced in great abundance. It is governed by a bailiff, sent every 2 years by each canton in its turn. Lugano is 17 miles NW. of Como. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

LUGANO, a lake of Swisserland, on the Italian side of the Alps, and in nearly the centre of the bailiwick of Lugano. It is about 20 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth; its form very irregular, bending into continual sinuosities. It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the Lakes of Como and Locarno.

Lugham, Cornw. near Mount's Bay. *Lughan*, or *Luggan*, Cornw. among hills. N. of Redruth.

LUGO, a city of Galicia, chiefly celebrated for its warm medical springs. It contains 3 parish churches, 4 convents, 2 hospitals, and a seminary, and is situated on the river Minho, 40 miles N. of Orense.

Lugwardine, near Hereford. *Luke's, St.* Sussex, NW. of Midhurst.

LULA, a sea-port of W. Bothnia, situated at the NW. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, on a river of the same name, ...th a good harbour, 110 miles ENE. of ...a. Lat. 65. 36. N.

...*and Isle*, Cornw. at the mouth of ...y Haven. *Lullesley*, Worc. 2 miles ...akeley. *Lullingston*, Kent, on the ... *Lullington*, Derbys. SW. of ...Castle. *Lullington*, Somers. near ...Norton. *Lully*, Herts, SW. of ...f. *Lulsey*, SW. of Worcester. ...*rath*, E. and *W.* Dorsets. between ...outh and Corfe Castle. The church ... Lulworth, the whole of which is very ...cient, has a tower of an uncommon form, ...eaching from the base to the top, like a cone. *Lulworth St. Andrews*, Dorsets. a mile SE. of Lulworth. *Lulworth Cove*, Dorsets. is 1360 feet in diameter, and 21 feet in depth at low water, and will admit vessels of 80 tons burden. *Lumley Castle and Park*, Durham, on the Wear, opposite Chester-le-Street.

LUNCARTY, a town of Perthshire, about 5 miles N. of Perth. It is noted at present, for one of the most extensive bleaching grounds in Scotland, and is signalised in Scottish history, for being the place where, in the year 970, the gallant Hay turned the tide of conquest in favour of his countrymen, the Scots, in a victory obtained over the Danes.

Lund, Yorkshire, NW. of Beverley. *Lund*, Yorks. N. of New Malton.

LUND, a town, the capital of Scania, and the see of an archbishop. It is accounted the most ancient in Sweden, according to an old proverb, that when our Saviour, Jesus Christ, was born, Lund was in its glory. Here is a university, founded by Charles XI. for 21 professors, and furnished with a good library. The number of students is about 500, and of other inhabitants about 800, who have but little trade. Here likewise a Royal Physiographical Society was instituted in 1776, and incorporated by the king in 1778. The subjects treated of in its Acts relate only to natural history, chemistry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient, irregular building. It is 20 miles SSE. of Landscrona, and 225 SW. of Stockholm. Lat. 55. 33. N. lon. 13. 26. E.

LUNDEN, a town of Danish Holstein, seated near the river Eyder, 24 miles W. of Rensburg, and 57 NNW. of Hamburgh.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devons. and Pembrokes. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and encompassed with inaccessible rocks, so that it has but one entrance, and there scarcely two persons can go abreast. In the N. part of it is a high, pyramidical rock, called the Constable. Here are horses, kine, hogs, and goats, with great store of sheep and rabbits; but the chief commodity is fowl, with which it much abounds, their eggs being very thick upon the ground, at their season of breeding. It had once a fort and a chapel; at present, the only inhabitants are a man and his family.

Lune, a river of Westmorland and Durham, which runs into the Tees below Longton, about 6 miles above Barnard Castle. *Lune*; see *Lon*. *Lune Forest*, Yorks. near Richmond.

LUNEBURG, a town of Natangen, in Prussia.

LUNEL, a town in the dept. of Gard, producing excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier.

LUNEN, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, situated at the confluence of the rivers Zesick and Lippe, 20 miles SSW. of Munich.

LUNENBURG, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lawenburg, on the N. by the river Elbe; and is bounded on the E. by the duchies of Brunswick and Mecklenburg. It is about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, Ilmenau, Jetze, the Old Mark, the Lahe, the Seeve, and other rivers; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility come to hunt here for their diversion, at certain seasons. It is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital.

LUNENBURG, a large, fortified town of Germany, containing about 1300 houses, and 9000 inhabitants. The chief public edifices are 3 parish churches, the ducal palace, 3 hospitals, the town house, the salt magazine, formerly a church belonging to the abbey of Heiligenthal, the anatomical

tomical theatre, and the academy. The Sulze constitutes a distinct part of the town, is walled in, and has a separate magistracy. It consists of small houses, built deep in the ground, with four large leaden pans in each, which are new cast every month, and wherein the salt is daily boiled. Every salt house is estimated at 40,000 rix dollars, so that the capital of the whole Sulze greatly exceeds the sum of two millions of rix dollars. Of these salt works, one-fifth part is the sovereign's due. The salt trade, however, is much reduced since the commencement of the last century, yet it still chiefly employs the inhabitants. Lunenburg is seated on the river Ilmenau, 36 miles SE. of Hamburgh. Lat. 53. 16. N. lon. 10. 51. E.

LUNENBURG, a town of Virginia, 50 miles SW. of Richmond; a county of Virginia; a town of New York; and a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, situated on the SE. coast, 40 miles SW. of Halifax.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alum, and the springs that rise from it are accounted excellent for curing various wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated in a marshy country, which has been drained, on the river Meurthe, near its confluence with the Vesouze, 12 miles SE. of Nanci. In the 6th century, it was a county of itself, but in the 12th it was united to Lorrain. Its magnificent castle, where the dukes of Lorrain formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. Stanislaus founded here a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital.

Lungdridge, Northumb. near Tweedmouth. *Lungford*, Hants, S. of Winchester.

LUNGRO, a town of Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It is 10 miles SSW. of Cassano.

LUNGSARP, a town of W. Gothland, 57 miles from Gotheborg.

*LUNGSUND, a town of Wermeland, in Sweden, 25 miles NE. of Carlstadt.

LUNTENBURG, a town of Brunn, in Moravia, 56 miles SE. of Brunn. It was taken and burnt by the Prussian army, in 1742.

Luntley, Heref. S. of Penbridge. *Lunton*, Yorks. on the Tees, NW. of Rumbaldkirk.

LUNTZ, a town in the archduchy of Austria.

LUNZENAU, a town of Schonburg, Upper Saxony.

LUPANNA, an island in the Adriatic, situated near the territory of Ragusa, with a good and safe harbour. The soil is stony, but rendered fertile by the industry of the inhabitants, and the coasts abound with fish.

LUPARI, a town of Moliso, in Italy, 17 miles NE. of Moliso.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Istria.

Luppiat Upper and *Nether*, Glouces. near Stroud. *Luppit*, or *Lowpit*, Devons. on the river that comes from Upper Ottery.

LUPPURG, a town of Newburg, in Bavaria, 16 miles NW. of Ratisbon.

Lupton, Devons. in Brixham parish. *Lupton*, Westmorl. near Kirby Lonsdale. *Lurbottle*, Northumberl. SW. of Alnwick.

LURCY, a town in the dept. of the Allier, 8 miles ENE. of Donjon.

LURCY LEVY, a town in the dept. of the Allier, 9 miles NNE. of Cerilly.

LURE, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, chiefly remarkable for an abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is situated near the Ougnon, 30 miles NE. of Besançon. Also a town in the dept. of the Allier, 18 miles NW. of Moulins.

*LURGAN, a town in Armagh, Ulster, situated about two miles from Lough Neagh, of which it commands a beautif[illegible] and extensive prospect. The linen m[illegible]facture is carried on here very exten[illegible] and the country around it is much [illegible]ed. It is 14 miles NE. of Arm[illegible] 67 N. of Dublin.

Lurganbuy, Leitrim, Connaugh[illegible]

*LURGAN GREEN, a town i[illegible] Leinster, 37 miles N. of Dublin.

Lurgershall, Sussex, near Bl[illegible] Beacon.

LURI, a town of Corsica, 12 mil[illegible] Bastia.

LURIN, a town of Peru, in the juris[illegible]tion of Lima.

LURS, a town in the dept. of the Lowe[illegible] Alps, 17 miles SW. of Digne.

LURY, a town in the dept. of the Cher, situated on the river Arnon, 14 miles W. of Bourges.

LUS, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, 3 miles SW. of Bareges.

LUS LA CROIX-HAUTE, a town in the dept. of the Drome, 15 miles ESE. of Die.

LUSATIA, a territory of Germany, about 80 miles long and 40 wide, bounded on the N. by the Mark of Brandenburg; on the E. by Silesia; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the W. by Meissen. It is about 28 leagues long and 15 wide, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds in mountains and hills, in which are found many boggy and moorish tracts. The latter, on the contrary, has a great number of fine woods; the very great heaths themselves being provided with it, even to exuberance. In each of these marquisates, rye, wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated; as also much buckwheat

buckwheat, together with peas, lentils, beans, and millet. The culture of flax is pretty considerable, and they make some white and red wine. The inhabitants of Lusatia enjoy an important means of subsistence, in the numerous and good manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs. These flourish principally in Upper Lusatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldest, having been in vogue, in several towns, so early as the 13th century. There are also good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gun-powder, iron, glass, wax bleaching, black and fine dyeings, &c. &c. The most ancient inhabitants of this country were the Semnones, or Senones, a Suabian nation, who inhabited Upper Lusatia, but by their custom of wandering, gave place to the Wandalers; and these last again, by a like expedition, in the 7th century, to the Sorber Wends; a Sclavonian people. At present, the towns are almost wholly peopled with German inhabitants, but, in the villages, a greater number of Wendsthan Germans is to be met with. The principal rivers are the Spree, the Black Elster, and the Pulsnitz. Upper Lusatia formerly belonged to Bo-[illegible]ia. Lower Lusatia, which alone, till [illegible]th century, was called Lusatia, was [illegible] into a marquisate, in the year 931, [illegible]y I. king of Germany. In the [illegible] the 16th century, they were [illegible]d to the elector of Saxony, in [illegible]on of a large sum of money, [illegible] elector had advanced to the em-[illegible] his war with the Bohemians, [illegible] single condition, that the kings [illegible]omia should retain the armorial [illegible]s. The whole country is now di-[illegible] between the king of Prussia and the [illegible]ector of Saxony.

Lusby, Linc. NW. of Spilsby. *Lushcomb*, Devons. in Rattery parish.

LUSIGNAN, a town in the dept. of Vienne, seated on the river Vonne, 12 miles SW. of Poitiers.

Lusk, in Dublin, Leinster.

LUSITZ, or MUNCHBACH, a river of Erzeburg, in Upper Saxony, which passes through the town of Friburg.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and crossing part of Romagna, falls into the Adriatic, about 10 miles W. of Rimini.

LUSSAC, a town in the dept. of the Gironde, 6 miles ENE. of Libourne.

LUSSAC LES CHATEUX, a town in the dept. of the Vienne, 18 miles SE. of Poitiers.

LUSSAC LE EGLISES, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 33 miles N. of Limoges.

LUSSAN, a town in the dept. of the Gard, 9 miles N. of Usez.

Lusse, a village of Dumbartonshire, in Scotland, situated on the W. side of Loch Lomond, 10 miles NNW. of Dumbarton.

LUSSINGE, a town in the duchy of Savoy, 3 miles WNW. of Bonne.

Lustleleigh, Devons. near the river Bovy, not far from Bovy Tracey.

LUSTENFELDEN, a town in the archduchy of Austria, 2 miles E. of Lintz.

Luston, Herefordshire, NW. of Leominster. *Luston*, Somersetshire, 2 miles from Yeovil.

LUTANGE, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, 8 miles SE. of Thionville.

LUTAYA, one of the smaller Manilla Islands, situated near the Island of Panay.

LUTENBURG, or LUTTENBERG, a town of Stiria, situated on the river Stantz, 12 miles E. of Pettau, and 100 nearly S. of Vienna.

LUTENBEG OBER, a town of Stiria, 5 miles SSW. of Lutenburg.

Luthingland, Suffolk, by the Lake Luthing, near Leostoff.

LUTKENBURG, a town ef Holstein, situated near the Baltic, 30 miles N. of Lubeck.

LUTKEN DORTMUND, a town of Mark, in Westphalia.

*LUTON, a small, dirty town, of Bedfordshire, noted for its manufacture of straw hats. In its church is a remarkable Gothic font, in form of a hexagon, open at the sides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle work. It is pleasantly seated among hills, on the river Lea, 20 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London. A corn market on Monday.

LUTRI, a town of Swisserland, in the Pays de Vaud, situated on the N. coast of the Lake of Geneva, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Lausanne.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the bailiwick of Interlacken, and canton of Bern, in Swisserland, formed by the junction of two streams, the one called the Weiss Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lanterbrunnen, and the other called the Schwartz Lutschinen, which comes from the Valley of Grindelwalde. After having left the fertile plains of Gisteig, and passed the village of Wilderswyl, the breadth of the valley lessens, and continues to grow so narrow, that the stream of the Lutschinen can hardly force a passage. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent, which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock, that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The road to Zwey Lutschinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this river, by a kind of bridge, which, to a stranger to the country, presents the most terrific appearance. It is suspended over a roaring torrent, and fixed against the sides of rocks; while a huge, vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some

thick

thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady nor solid; and these form a wretched, insecure bridge, over which the inhabitants of the country daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt.

LUTTER, a town of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, near which Christian IV. king of Denmark, was defeated by the Imperialists, under Count Tilly, in the year 1626; it is 11 miles NW. of Gosslar. Also a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Aa 2 miles S. of Hervorden; and a river of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Lachte 12 miles NE. of Zell.

LUTTERBURG, a town of Hanover, formerly a county, and long governed by its own lords. It is 15 miles S. of Gosslar.

LUTTERHAUSEN, a town of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, 2 miles from Hamburgh.

LUTTERINGHAUSER, a town of Berg, in Westphalia, 2 miles NE. of Lennep.

*LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, containing about 360 houses and 1620 inhabitants. Its rector, the famous reformer, John Wickliff, died and was buried here, in the year 1385: but his bones were taken out of his grave, and burnt, 40 years after, by order of the council of Constance. The pulpit, in which he preached, is still preserved in its church. The Roman Watling-street runs on the W. side of the town. It is situated on the little river Swift, (into which the bones of Wickliff were thrown, after being burnt) in a fertile soil, and pleasant, open country, 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Lutton, Dorsets. in Steeple parish, Purbeck Isle. *Lutton*, Northamptons. SE. of Oundle. *Lutton, E.* and *W.* Yorks. E. of Malton. *Luttonburn*, Lincolnshire, near Holbeach.

Luttrell's Town, in Dublin, Leinster, a romantic spot near Lucan.

LUTZELSTEIN, or PETITE PIERRE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, formerly the capital of a county, which comprehended a few villages, and subject to the elector palatine. It is situated on a mountain, defended by a castle, 24 miles NW. of Strasburg.

LUTZEN, a town of Mersburg, in Upper Saxony, 10 miles WSW. of Leipsic. Near this place, in the year 1632, was fought the famous battle between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the former remained masters of the field, but lost their great king Gustavus Adolphus, in the very moment of victory. On the spot on which he was found dead, nothing but a bare stone has been erected, and which is still to be seen there.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated on a mountain, with a castle, 30 miles NW. of Strasburg.

Luxborough, Somersets. near Dunster. *Luxborough*, Essex, in Chigwell parish, near Woodford Bridge, is a superb and elegant villa, built by Lord Luxborough, about 60 years ago.

LUXEMBURG, (anciently called LUCIS BURGUM, because the sun was adored here, as the moon was at Arlon, Jupiter at Carignan, and Mars at Marche-en-Famine,) a city of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. The city of Luxemburg is small, but strong, as well from its situation as its fortifications. Sigefroy I. count of Luxemburg, built a wall round it in the 10th century. In 1543, Luxemburg was taken and pillaged by the French, commanded by Charles, duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I. but in the year 1544, Ferdinand de Gonsagne, retook it for Charles V. after 15 days siege. It was again besieged by the duke of Guise, in 1559, but he was obliged to retire when the French were defeated at St. Quintin. In 1597, the marquis de Biron attempted to take it by a coup-de-main, it having only a small garrison, b[illegible] meeting a very obstinate resistance fro[illegible] citizens, he was obliged to aband[illegible] enterprise. The city continued u[illegible] dominion of Spain till 1684, [illegible] French, under the marechal d[illegible] came to assault it, after having b[illegible] it in December the preceding [illegible] trenches were opened the 8th of [illegible] on the 4th of June the city sur[illegible] It was ceded to the French by t[illegible] of Ratisbon, concluded the same ye[illegible] very much extended the fortification[illegible] by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, it [illegible] restored to Spain. It was again taken [illegible] the French, in 1701, who ceded it, by the barrier treaty, to the States General; but in 1715, it was restored to the emperor. In the 16th century, when Philip II. established so many new dioceses in the Netherlands, it was in agitation to erect Luxemburg into a bishopric, and to annex the abbey of Orval to its revenues: but at the earnest solicitation of the archbishop of Treves, whose spiritual jurisdiction extended over the city, and part of the province of Luxemburg, the design was laid aside. The river Alitz runs through it, and divides it into the Upper and Lower Towns; the former almost surrounded with rocks, but the Lower seated on a plain. It is 25 miles SW. of Treves. Lat. 49. 37. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

LUXEMBURG, THE DUCHY OF, one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, lies in the centre of the Forest of Ardennes, W. of the electorate of Treves, and S. of the territories of Liege, Limburg, and Juliers. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but it is, in general,

general, fertile in corn and wine, and has a good breed of cattle, and all sorts of game; here are also a great number of iron mines and founderies for cannon, which last constitute its greatest riches. It is watered by many small rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Lass, and the Chiers, which discharge themselves into the Meuse, with several others which flow into the Moselle. In the whole duchy, exclusive of the principal town (Luxemburg) are twenty-three other smaller ones. Charles IV. emperor of the Romans, raised the county of Luxemburg, in 1354, to a duchy, but dying without heirs, it came by his will to Wenzel, son to the emperor Charles IV. king of the Romans and Bohemia, who, by way of mortgage, ceded to the princess Elizabeth, daughter to his brother John, duke of Gorlitz, (who first married Anthony, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards John of Bavaria,) this duch , in lieu of a dowry of 120,000 Rhenish florins, which he had promised to give her. In 1444, this princess ceded all her right in the duchy of Luxemburg to Philip, duke of Burgundy. [illegible]y the peace of the Pyrenees, France ob[illegible]ed the districts and towns of Thion[illegible] Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, [illegible]n, and Damvilliers; and, during [illegible]ent war, the whole (with its capi[illegible]h surrendered by capitulation, [illegible]795), has submitted to the French [illegible]

[illegible]IL, a town in the dept. of Upper [illegible]f; remarkable for its chalybeate [illegible] and warm baths. A great num[illegible] [illegible]rns, medals, and inscriptions hav[illegible] [illegible]een found here, it is supposed to [illegible]e been a considerable place in the time [illegible] the Romans. It was destroyed by Attila in 510. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey. founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles W. of Vesoul.

Luxford Lake, Dorsets. the arm of the sea, which encompasses Pool. *Luxton*, Somersetshire, between Axbridge and Uphill. *Luxulian*, Cornwall, W. of Lestwithiel.

Luz, la, a sea-port town of the Island of Canary.

Luba, a river of Russia, which empties itself into the Dwina at Usting.

Luzarches, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, 15 miles N. of Paris.

Luzeburg, a town in the circle of Westphalia, 2 miles NE. of Norden.

Luzech, a town in the dept. of Lot, 8 miles WNW. of Cahors.

Luzerne, a county of Pennsylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4904 inhabitants. Wilkesborough is the capital.

Luzille, a town in the dept. of Indre, 3 miles S. of Amboise.

Luzy, a town in the dept of Nievre, 17 miles SW. of Autun.

Luzzana, a town in the duchy of Mantua, 22 miles S. of Mantua.

Luzzara, a town of Mantua, situated near the confluence of the rivers Po and Crostolo, 16 miles S. of Mantua. It is remarkable for a long and bloody battle fought here, in 1702, between the Imperialists, under prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards, commanded by the Duke of Anjou. Both sides claimed the victory.

Luzzi, a town of Calabria Citra. It is situated near the river Crate, 3 miles S. of Bisignano.

Lydd. See Lidd.

Lyddam, Shrops. N. of Bishop's Castle. *Lydden*, Kent, SE. of Barham Downs. *Lydiate*, Lanc. SW. of Ormskirk. *Lyddington*, and its *Park*, Rutland, between Uppingham and Rockingham. *Lyddon*, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminster Newton. *Lydsing*, Kent, near Gravesend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin, earl of Kent. *Lye*, Glouc. NW. of Cheltenham. *Lye*, near Worcester, S. of the Teme. *Lye*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Lye*, N. and S. Oxfords. near Witney. *Lyehouse*, Sussex, near Bolney.

Lyesse, a town in the dept. of the N. 15 miles E. of Landrecy.

Lyfden, Northamptons. SW. of Oundle. *Lyford*, Berks, near Wantage.

Lyge, a town of Norway, situated near a lake of the same name, 16 miles NW. of Christiansand.

Lygh, Hants, on the borders of Sussex.

Lygum, a town in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 miles W. of Apenrade.

Lyham, Northumberl. NE. of Woller. *Lylborn*, Northamp. NE. of Hilmerton, near Dow Bridge. *Lyleshill*, Shropshire, S. of Newport. *Lymbergh*, *Great* and *Little*, Lincolns. W. of Great Grimsby. *Lyme*, Cheshire, E. of Warrington.

*Lyme Regis, a town of Dorsetshire, seated in a cavity between two rocky hills, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet, and from which it takes its name. Its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which ships lie in safety; and it has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, but greatly on the decline. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and is rema kable for the landing of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Lymfiord, or Lymfurt, a gulf, or large

large bay, near the W. coast of N. Jutland, which communicates with the Scagerac, and runs 80 miles inland, widening gradually, and forming several islands. It is separated from the North Sea only by a narrow bank.

Lyming, Kent, 2 miles S. of Elham.

*Lymington, a town of Hampshire, about a mile from the channel that runs between the main land and the Isle of Wight, has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The chief trade is making salt. It is seated on a high hill, 97 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Lymister, Sussex, near Arundel. *Lymbridge*, Northumberl. on the Coquet, near Harbottle Castle.

Lynch, a town of S. Carolina, 11 miles S. of George Town.

Lyndals, a river of Norway, which runs into the Baltic, about 10 miles NNW. of Christiansand.

Lyndel, Lancas. near Cartmel. *Lyndholm*, or *Linham*, Yorks. in a morass, below Hatfield. *Lyndhurst*, Hants. in the New Forest. Here is a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is 7 miles N. of Lymington. *Lyndhurst, Wood*, Nott. E. of Mansfield. *Lynaon*, Rutland, 4 miles from Stamford. *Lyndridge*, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye. *Lyndsel*, Essex, SE. of Thaxsted. *Lyne*, rivers in Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Northumberland.

Lyne, a village of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, situated at the conflux of the rivers Lyne and Tweed, 3 miles W. of Peebles.

Lynemenstock, Northumberl. in Woller lordship. *Lynford, Great* and *Little*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Lynther*, a river in Cornwall. *Lyniel*, Shropshire, NW. of Wem. *Lynley*, Shropshire, N. of Bishop's Castle. *Lynn*, a river of Norfolk, which runs into the Ouse at Lynn Regis.

Lynn, a town of Massachusetts, 5 miles NE. of Boston.

Lynn, North, Norf. at the mouth of the Ouse. It had formerly a church, called St. Edmond's, which has long since been entirely swallowed up by the sea. On the opposite side of the river is *Lynn, Old*, or *West*.

*Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, a populous and flourishing town of Norfolk. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into 8 different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neots, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, and the N. part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine, of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal, and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to enter, by reason of the many flats and shoals in the pa[...]sage; but they are well buoyed, and [...] pilots are always ready. Its air is [...]some, on account of its vicinity [...] seas. The streets are narrow, [...] paved, and it has a good mar[...] and a noble old town-house and [...] It is 106 miles N. by E. of Lon[...] 52. 45. N. lon. 0. 28. E. M[...] Tuesday and Saturday.

Lynstock Castle, Cumberl. on [...] Eden, NE. of Carlisle. *Lynthorp*, [...] W. of Bradford. *Lynton*, Yorks. [...]ing, N. of York Woulds. *Lynton*, Y[...] on the Ouse, SE. of Boroughbridge. *Ly[...]ton*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the Wharfe, between Bardon Chace and Kettledale. *Lynton*, Northumberl. NE. of Morpeth. *Lynton, West*, Cumb. on the Leven, W. of Brampton. *Lynwood*, Hants, in the New Forest.

Lyoe, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S. coast of Funen.

Lyoena, a town of Algiers, in Africa, 106 miles S. of Constantina.

Lyom, Northumb. NE. of Woller.

Lyon, a town of N. Carolina.

Lyon, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Lyon, on the SW. part of Perthshire, and runs into the Tay about two miles ENE. of Kenmore.

Lyonness, Cornwall, part of the promontory overflowed at the Land's End.

Lyonnois, a ci-devant province of France, W. of the rivers Saone and Loire, about 50 miles in length and 17 in breadth. It now forms, including the districts of Beaujelois and Forez, the department of the Rhone and Loire. Lyons is the capital.

Lyons, a large, ancient, and famous city,

ity, in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, the most considerable in the kingdom next to Paris for beauty, commerce, and opulence, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone, by the side of two high mountains. It was founded, about the year 42 B.C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons was the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities, contained about 160,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel de Ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings are the Hotel de Dieu, the hospital of charity, the exchange, the custom-house, the palace of justice, the public library, and a well sup[illegible]d arsenal. The town-house, cathe[illegible]and many other buildings, are also [illegible]ent. The bridge, which unites [illegible] with the suburb de la Guillotiere, [illegible]et long. The houses, in general, [illegible]nd well built; it has 6 gates [illegible]urbs, and had, before the re[illegible] abbeys, 50 convents, 3 public [illegible] college of physic, an academy [illegible]d sciences and belles lettres, a [illegible] agriculture, and a veterinary [illegible] Such was Lyons before the fatal [illegible]93, when the mischiefs of the re[illegible]ion were poured upon this devoted [illegible]y in all their horrors. In June, 1793, the Lyonese revolted against the national convention, and sustained with great bravery, an active siege of two months. General Kellerman, who commanded the army of the Alps, was ordered to besiege the city; but not answering to the impatience of the convention, he was removed, and general Doppet appointed to succeed him, to whom the inhabitants, who were not only unused to arms, but very ill provided with the means of defence, as well as the necessaries of life, were obliged to surrender on the 8th of October following. Considerable losses were sustained by the besiegers, as well as the besieged, in their various actions; a great part of the city was reduced to ashes, by an incessant bombardment; and, when taken, it became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. The miserable victims, who were too numerous for the individual operation of the guillotine, were driven in great numbers, with the most savage and blasphemous ceremonies, into the Rhine, or hurried in crowds to the squares, to be massacred by the more painful operation of fire-arms and artillery. It is supposed that not less than 70,000 persons in this unfortunate city alone were either put to death or forced into exile. It was also decreed by the convention, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed, that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Swisserland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon; and is 70 miles S. by W. of Geneva, and 220 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

Lyonshall Castle, Cumberl. near Carlisle.

Lypeze, or Lipch, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Lypeze.

Lypiat, *Upper* and *Lower*, Gloucestershire, hamlets in the parish of Stroud.

Lyse, a town of Norway, 8 miles SSW. of Bergen.

Lysekil, a sea port town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 16 miles W. of Uddevalla.

Lysko, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania, 52 miles SW. of Novogrodeck.

Lysobyki, a town of Lublin, in Poland, 20 miles NNW. of Lublin.

Lyston, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Lyd, 4 miles from Newport. Market on Saturday.

Lyston Hall, Essex, SW. of Melford, in Suffolk.

Lyswik, a town of Warmeland, in Sweden, 34 miles N. of Carlstadt.

Lytborrow, Northamp. between Towcester and Daventry.

Lytcham, a small town of Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Castle Rising. It is 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Market disused.

Lythe, Yorks. 3 miles from Whitby. *Lythe*, Westmorl. near Crosthwaite. *Lythe Chapel*, Sussex, NW. of Stedham. *Lythum*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Lython* Yorks. near N. and S. Cave. *Lytton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Langsterdale Chace.

MABERIA, a lake of Africa, whose waters run into the Senegal, in lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 7. 40. E.

Mabin, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

Mublethorpe, or *Mullerthorpe*, Linc. near the coast, SE. of Saltfleet.

MAERA, a town on the coast of Algiers, 10 miles W. of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the town and harbour since the early part of the 17th century. The houses are low, but built after the same manner as in Europe. The Portuguese on this island are properly a mixed breed; having taken Asiatic women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a chinese mandarin. The former nation pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chusing their own magistrates, &c. The city is defended by 3 forts, built upon eminences; the works are good, and well planted with artillery. Lat. 22. 13. N. lon. 113. 51. E.

MACAO, a town of Portuguese Estremadura.

MACAS, a town and jurisdiction of Quito, S. America, 40 miles E. of Quito.

MACASSAR, or BONY, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the southern part of the island of Celebes. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. The Macassars are stout, robust, courageous, and addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profession, and the flattest-nosed women are accounted the greatest beauties.

MACASSAR, a town and harbour on the SW. coast of the island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts, to preserve them from inundations; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up when they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, so that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. The king is in alliance with the Dutch. Lat. 5. 0. S. lon. 119. 54. E.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, the sea, or narrow channel, between the islands of Celebes and Borneo.

MACASSCA, a sea-port of Dalmatia, 36 miles ESE. of Spalatro.

* MACCLESFIELD, a large handsome town of Cheshire, with manufactures of cotton, mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Here are several mills, for the winding of silk, and a considerable manufactory of mohair buttons. It is seated at the edge of a forest, of the same name, near the river Bollin, 36 miles E. of Chester, and 171 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey, bounded by Romania and Bulgaria on the E. the Archipelago and Thessaly, on the S. Servia and Bulgaria on the N. and Albania on the W. The air is clear, sharp, and wholesome, and the soil is for the most part fertile. In the inland part are several uninhabited wastes. Salonichi is the most considerable town.

MACER. See MACRES.

MACERATA, a town of Ancona, Italy, with a university; generally considered as the capital of the province; and a town of Lavora, Naples, about 3 miles from Capua, in the road to Naples.

MACALA, a town of Guaquil, in Quito, S. America.

Mac Gilly Cuddy's Reeks, a range of high mountains in Kerry, Munster, in the parish of Knockane.

MACHECOUL, a town in the depa[rtment of] Lower Loire, 18 miles SW. of Nan[tes].

MACHIA, a town of Moliso, an[d ...] of Capitanata; both in Naples.

MACHIAN, one of the Molu[ccas,] in the Eastern Indian Ocean, [...] coast of Gilolo. It is about [...] circumference, and the most [...] them all. It is populous, and [...] the best cloves and sago. The [...] three forts, with companies of s[...] guard the island. Lat. 0. 26. N. [...] 55. E.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgo[mery]shire, seated on the river Douay, o[ver] which is a large stone bridge which leads into Merionethshire. Here Owen Glendour, in 1402, accepted the crown of Wales, and assembled a parliament: the house wherein they met is now standing, divided into tenements. It is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

MACKERAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segestan and Candahar, on the E. by Hindostan, on S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Kerman. The southern part is little more than a desart for 60 leagues together. In the northern parts water is scarce, and deep and moving sands often stop, and sometimes overwhelm travellers in their journey. It is the Gedrosia of the ancients. Kidge is the capital.

Mackworth, near Derby.

Macl-ny, in Cork, Munster.

MACOCO. See ANRICO.

MACON, or MASCONS, a trading town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, formerly capital

pital of the Maconnors. It is seated near the Saone, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 183 SE. of Paris.

Macreddin, in Wicklow, Leinster.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, 20 miles E. of Lebida.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos.

MACRONISI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, anciently very populous, but now deserted. It affords a habitation for lizards and other reptiles, and in the internal parts are found a number of rare plants. It is 20 miles E. of Setines.

MACROOMP, a town of Cork, in Munster, where many persons are employed in combing wool and spinning yarn. Some salt-works have been erected here. Half a mile from the town there is a mild chalybeate spa. It is situated in the barony of Muskerry, 142 miles SW. of Dublin.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, where M. de la Peyrouse met with his first fatal accident, M. de Langle, his captain of the Astrolabe, [illegible]h 8 officers and 3 seamen, being massa[illegible] by the natives. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. [illegible]

[illegible]A, a small island in the Red Sea.

[illegible]ASCAR, an island lying on the [illegible]t of Africa, about 800 miles in [illegible]l from 120 to 200 in breadth. [illegible]tants in the interior are black. [illegible] is long and curled, at least on [illegible]; and there are some likewise of [illegible]h complexion, who have neater [illegible] than the rest. The island is un[illegible]d hilly, but the face of the country [illegible] of the most agreeable in the world. [illegible]s extremely populous; yet they have [illegible] cities or towns, but a great number of villages, a small distance from each other. Their houses are huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in, and they can change their habitations when they please. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are often at war with each other. Great quantities of iron and steel are found throughout the island; as also three sorts of gold. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious stones. The productions of the island, are the *raven*, a kind of palm-tree, known only in Madagascar, the top of which is prepared and eaten like the cabbage palm, and of the ribs of its leaves they form the walls of their houses; rice, barley, sugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, saffron, several kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds, and there are great numbers of sheep, whose mutton is finely tasted, as well as goats, kids, and other kinds of useful quadruped animals; but neither elephants, tygers, lions, nor horses. Large crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, cameleons, lizards, locusts, insects, birds, and fish, are numerous. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in building, in gold and iron works, making of earthenware, spinning, weaving, cordage, fishing, hunting, and mostly in agriculture. The language has a great affinity with the Arabic, the Arabs having made a conquest of the island about 300 years ago. The French have frequently attempted to settle here, but have always been driven away. Lat. from 12. 0. to 25. 30. S.

Madam's Court Hill, in Kent, 19 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a beautiful prospect of Kent and Sussex. *Madam's Cowel*, Kent, a hill near Maidstone. *Maddenton*, Wilts, 9 miles from Salisbury.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, principal of a group called the Madeiras, and subject to the Portuguese. The climate is more temperate than in the Canaries, and the soil more fertile, in wine, sugar, fruits, &c. but less so in corn, though considerably better watered with springs and rivers. Spring and autumn reign here together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges of all sorts and dimensions, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, plums, melons, apples, and strawberries, that grow wild in the mountains with astonishing profusion; grapes, which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The oranges are of a sanguine red: this species is produced from the common orange-bud, ingrafted on the pomegranate stock. There is likewise a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very crisp. The sugar-cane also is cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The cedar tree is found in great abundance; it is extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island, as are also mastic, and other gums. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here, in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jessamine, and honeysuckle in everlasting blossom, while the larkspur, the fleur-de-lis, the lupine, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows.

There

There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for its excellent wine, which, moreover, keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the W. India Islands, that can afford it, drink little else; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England, is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. These wines are of different kinds, different both in taste, colour, and strength. The exports of this article, and the profits on it, are immense, and bring a large revenue to the crown of Portugal. In Madeira are made the finest sweetmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits being here candied in most exquisite perfection. Madeira is well watered and peopled; the inhabitants are good-natured, sober, frugal, and indolent. Funchal is the capital. The island is about 150 miles in circumference, and lies in 16 deg. W. lon. and 32 deg. N. lat.

MADELEY, a town of Shropshire, situated near the iron bridge in Colebrook Dale, 8 miles NNW. of Bridgnorth, and 147 NW. of London.

Madeley, Staff. SW. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. *Madeley Alphore*, Staff. near Uttoxeter. *Maden Load*, Linc. NW. of Sleaford. *Maden House*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely, between Welney and Helgey. *Madern*, Cornwall, N. of Penzance. *Madersfield*, Worcestershire, near Great Malvern. *Mad Fens*, Northumberland, between the Picts Wall and Kirkheaton.

MADIA, MAGGIA, or MEYNTHAL, a long and narrow valley of Swisserland, on the confines of the Milanese and the Upper Valais, containing 22 parishes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name, which runs into Lake Major at Locarno, and is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiss in Italy. There is a town of the same name, seated on the river.

Madingley, 3 miles from Cambridge. *Madley*, SW. of Hereford.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, called by the natives CHINA-PATAM, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II. by order of the English East India Company, under the superintendance of Sir William Langhorne; some writers, however, assert, that it was first settled in 1640, and afterwards enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It is the principal settlement of the English, on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be considered as elegant, particularly so, from being finished with such a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect, the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions. It is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects [illegible]tack. "The approach to Madras [illegible] the sea," says Mr. Hodges, "offe[illegible] eye an appearance similar to wh[illegible] conceive of a Grecian city in [illegible] Alexander. The clear, blue [illegible] sky, the polished, white bui[illegible] bright sandy beach, and the [illegible] sea, present a combination tota[illegible] the eye of an Englishman, ju[illegible] from London, who, accustome[illegible] sight of rolling masses of clouds fl[illegible] a damp atmosphere, cannot but co[illegible]plate the difference with delight: an[illegible] eye being thus gratified, the mind assum[illegible] a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country, filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which a European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, present to his mind, for a moment, the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by a European voyager, are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular,

cular, are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be, what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive; in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Massolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, and sewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two catamarans (rafts), paddled by one man ...ch, the intention of which is, that, ...d the boat be overset by the violence ...urf, the persons in it may be pre- ...The boat is driven, as the sailors ... and dry; and the passengers ...on a fine sandy beach, and im- ...ter the fort of Madras. The ...of the natives is exceedingly ...e are wholly naked, and others ... that nothing but the face and ... be discovered: beside this, the ... is struck with many other ob- ...ch as women carried on men's ...ers on palankeens, and men riding ...rseback, clothed in linen dresses like ...men; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived, excite the strangest emotions of surprise." There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly four miles in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, and is situated in the middle of the White, or English Town, is one of the best fortresses in possession of the British nation. The town is also encompassed with a strong wall, of the same stone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, bastions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with upwards of 200 pieces of cannon and mortars. Opposite the west gate of the citadel are barracks, and a convenient hospital for the company's soldiers, and at the other end of the barracks is a mint, where the company coin gold and silver. Madras was first settled by the English, in 1640, and greatly enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It was taken by the French in 1746; but restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 80. 25. E.

Madre de Dios, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 60 leagues in circumference. Lat. 51. S. lon. 77. W.

Madre de Popa, a town and celebrated convent of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loretto, is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of Mary, the mother of Jesus, has done a great many miracles in favour of the fleets and seafaring people.

Madresfield, Worcestershire, N. of Malvern Chace.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Manzanares, the banks of which, in the environs, afford an agreeable shade, coolness, and verdure. It was formerly an obscure place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged Charles V. and his successors, to chuse it for their residence. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers, or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is spacious and regular, surrounded with 136 houses, five stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, forming a piazza round the square. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. The Prado, which is the public airing place, is shaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. Here the stately Spaniards make the most brilliant display of their finery. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 parishes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hospitals, or houses of charity, 7398 dwelling houses, and about 160,000 inhabitants. There are four academies in Madrid: the Academy of Belles Lettres; the Academy of Spanish Historical

are several flourishing manufactures of hardware, and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. Orebro is the principal town.

NERO, one of the Banda Islands, in the East Indies. The Dutch have a settlement here called Fort Nassau. The mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lat. 4. 40. N. lon. 129. 45. E.

Neroche Forest, Somersetshire, W. of Ilminster.

NERTCHINSK, a province and its capital, seated on the Nertcha, near its union with the Amur, in the Russian government of Irkutzk. Lat. 51. 12. N. lon. 116. 30. E.

Nesbit, Durham, near Hartlepool. *Nesebit*, Northumberland, in Vesey barony. *Nesbe*, Kent, S. of Romney.

NESLE, a town in the department of Somme, seated on the river Lingon, 9 miles S. of Perronne, and 66 N. by E. of Paris.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Invernessshire, 22 miles in length, and for the most part, one in breadth. It is sheltered on the NW. by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealsomvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Ness, and falls into the Frith of Murray, below Inverness.

Ness, NW. of Chester, by the Dee. *Ness*, Yorks. North Riding, NW. of Slingsby Castle. *Ness*, *Great* and *Little*, and *Ness Cliff*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Nesterfield*, Yorkshire, E. of Masham. *Neston*, NW. of Chester, on the Dee. *Neswick*, Yorksh. East Riding, near Watton-Abbey. *Netham*, Hants, E. of Alton. *Netham-House*, Linc. SW. of Dannington-upon-Bane. *Netherbeworth*, Durham, E. of Newcastle. *Netherbury*, Dorsetshire, one mile S. of Beminster. *Netherby*, Cumberl. on the Esk, near Longtown. *Nether Cerne*, Dorsetsh. near Cerne Abbas. *Nethercot*, Glouces. in the parish of Burton-on-the-Wate. *Nethercoté*, Warw. *Nethercourt*, Kent, W. of Ramsgate. *Netherdale*, Yorkshire, West Riding, N. of Pateley-Bride. *Netherex*, Devonsh. near Bradninch. *Netherfield*, Sussex, W. of Battel. *Netherhall*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Netherhall*, Essex, in Roydon parish. *Netherhall*, Essex, near Great and Little Parndon, and the conflux of the rivers Lea and Stort. *Netherhamp*, Somersetshire, S. of Axbridge. *Netherington*, Wilts, near Salisbury.

NETHERLANDS, or the LOW COUNTRIES, in German, NIEDERLANDE, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the fifth century the Francs, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France. In the 9th century, the sons of the emperor, Louis the Pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean to the ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist, for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces, under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on his only child and heiress, Mary; by whose marriage with the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands became an acquisition to the house of Austria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, sometime afterward, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the United Provinces. The provinces which compose this republic, are those of Holland, West Friesland, Guelderland, Utrecht, Overyssel, and Groningen. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce of 12 years, with the United Provinces, the very first article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent states. The war was renewed in 1621, till at last, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expressly renounced all claim to sovereignty over the United Provinces. The other 10 provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations, with respect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the subsequent accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon, to that monarchy, it was stipulated, by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria, in which they

they remained till the reign of Joseph II. but not without diminution and dismemberment; for some considerable parts were obtained by conquest, or cession, by the French and Dutch. The only territories that belonged *entirely* to Austria, were those of Namur and Mechlin. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French had Artois and the Cambresis, and they had likewise part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. But on the other hand, part of Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces, belonged to Austria, and another to Prussia. The emperor, Charles VI. left the Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, afterwards emperor. During her reign, no sovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her son Joseph II. having projected many innovations in the constitution, both in church and state, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces now openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and, by the end of 1790, the Austrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration. Leopold II. (the successor of the capricious Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague, recovered the entire possession of his authority in these provinces, and that, apparently, to the satisfaction of the people; the ministers of the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empress queen, Maria Theresa. But since the death of Leopold, his son Francis, having joined the conspiracy against the French, these countries have endured the horrors and ravages of war, and been alternately in the possession of the different parties. They are entirely in the possession of the French, who have reduced them into departments, and annexed them to their republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; and are bounded on the W. the N. and NW. by the German Ocean, and the Dutch United States; on the E. by Germany; and on the S. by France. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in corn and pastures; and there are several fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c.

Netherleigh, Glouces. in Westbury parish. *Netherset*, Leices. S. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Netherstoke*, Dorsets. in Halstock parish. *Netherthorp*, Derbys. NW. of Bolsover. *Netherthorp*, Oxfords. near Banbury. *Netherton*, Cheshire, near Frodsham. *Netherton*, Devonsh. near Sidmouth. *Netherton*, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. *Netherton*, Worc. in Cropthorn parish. *Netherton*, Yorks. 3 miles SW. of Wakefield. *Netherton-Hall*, Worcestersh. near Bewdley. *Netherwent*, Monmouthsh. the low lands of the county. *Netherwich*, Worcest. near Droitwich. *Netherwood*, Herefordsh. NW. of Bromyard. *Netisheard*, Norf. S. of Tunstead. *Netley*, Hants, near Southampton Water. *Netley*, Shropshire, near Longnor. *Netswell-Cross*, Essex, near Sabridgeworth. *Netswell*, Essex, SW. of Harlow. *Nettilham*, NE. of Lincoln.

* *Nettlebed*, Oxfords. 4 miles and a half from Henley.

Nettlecomb, Dorsetshire, NE. of Bridport. *Nettlecomb*, Somersetshire, near Taunton. *Nettleden*, Berks. in Pitston parish. *Nettlepots*, Yorks. N. Riding, on the Lune, near Stainmoor. *Nettleshitch*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nettlested*, Kent, 3 miles S. of West Malling. *Nettlested*, Suffolk, S. of Needham. *Nettleston*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nettleton*, Lincolnshire, near Thong-Castle. *Nettleton*, Wilts, near Keynton-West. *Nettleworth*, Durham, E. of Lanchester. *Nettleworth*, Nottinghamshire, NE. of Mansfield Woodhouse.

NETTUNO, a handsome, but thinly peopled town, in the Campagna of Rome, seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the river Loracina, 24 miles SE. of Rome.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which is an outlet to the Lake Ladoga, and falls into the Gulf of Finland, below Petersburgh.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, on the Rhine: a town of Prussian Pomerelia; a town of Stiria; a town in the Upper Palatinate, situated on the Schwarza; and a town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, situated on the Danube, 15 miles W. of Ingoldstadt.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Swisserland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, that stretches from the Lake of Neuchatel to the limits of the late province of French Comté in France, containing, in length, about 10 leagues, and 4 in breadth. By the death of the Duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by

Frederic I. king of Prussia, as heir to the Prince of Orange; his right was acknowledged by the states of the country, and from him it descended to his great grandson, Frederic William II. The constitution of this country is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are Protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the Romish religion is predominant. In 1529, this populous principality entered into a strict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucerne. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forest, beside large trouts, and other good fish, in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, and industrious.

Neuchatel, a lake of Swisserland, which stretches about 24 miles in length, from the town Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, at which extremity it has a communication with the Lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet. Its shores, near Yverdun, are covered with country houses and cultivated farms.

Nevendon, Essex, SE. of Billericay.

Nevern, a river in Pembrokeshire.

Neufchatel, a handsome town of Swisserland, capital of a principality of the same name; but it is a small place, containing not more than 3000 people. It lies partly on the little plain between the Lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain; and some of its streets, in course, are very steep. The chief article of exportation is wine produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed. Manufactures also of painted linens and cottons have been established with success. Many public works have been lately executed at Neufchatel, at an expence far exceeding the revenues of this little state; but for these they are indebted to a private citizen, Mr. David Pury, who, beside contributions in his life time, to the amount of 40,000l. left his country heir to a sum of 160,000l. he himself having none but distant relations. Among these public works, are the new town-house, and the superb causeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neufchatel has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. These two councils assemble regularly every month. The town is situated on the lake of the same name, 25 miles NNW. of Bern.

Neufchatel, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese, and commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE. of Dieppe, and 75 NW. of Paris.

Nevil's Cross, near Durham; where in 1346, David Bruce, king of Scots, was defeated and taken prisoner by the English.

Nevers, a considerable town in the department of Nievre, formerly capital of the Nivernois. It contains several fine buildings, particularly the ancient ducal palace, and has about 8000 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. It is seated on the river Loire, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and at the end of it a fine large causeway, reaching to the town. It is 24 miles NNW. of Moulins.

Neufchateau, a town of Luxemburg.

Neufchateau, a populous, trading town in the department of Vosges, seated in a fertile soil, on the river Mouzon, 30 miles NNW. of Epinal, and 150. E. by S. of Paris; also a town in the department of the Aisne, and a town in the department of Lower Seine.

Neuhausen, a town of Samland, in Prussia, and a town in the duchy of Courland.

Nevin, or Newin, a very poor town of Caernarvonshire, seated on the Irish Channel, opposite to Pulhelly. Here Edward I. in 1284, on the conquest of Wales, held a round table, in imitation of King Arthur, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourse was prodigious; not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers of others from foreign parts, graced the festival with their presence. It is 20 miles SW. of Caernarvon, and 249 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Nevis, a small but very fruitful island of the West Indies, divided from the N. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It is a beautiful spot, little more than a single mountain, which is very high in the middle, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is divided into 5 parishes, and contains one town, Charles Town, which is fortified. It produces, on an average, one hogshead of sugar per acre, and about 4000 hogsheads in the whole. The number of inhabitants is about 6000 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. It is subject to the English. Lat. 17. 14. N. lon. 62. 59. W.

Neumark, a town in the respective territories of Stiria, Carniola, Further Pomerania, and of Culm, in Prussia; also a town in the Upper Palatinate; a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria; and a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

NEUSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with great mines of excellent copper ore, in the adjacent mountains. It is situated on the river Gran, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 104 E. of Vienna.

NEUSTADT, a town of Olmutz, in Moravia; also a town in the archduchy of Austria; of Koningratz, in Bohemia; of Mentz; of the palatinate of the Rhine; of Wurzburg, Franconia; of Meissen; two of Middle Marche, Brandenburg; a town of Erzgeburg, of Coburg, and of Neustadt, all in Upper Saxony; of Calenburg, of Wolfenbuttle, and of Holstein, in Lower Saxony; of Oppeln, in Silesia; of Culmbach, Franconia; of Bavaria, on the Danube; of the Circle of Westphalia, 26 miles ESE. of Bonn; and of Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia, 24 miles N. of Abo.

Newark, near Gloucester. *Newark*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Newark*, Surry, in the parish of Send. *Newark*, Essex, partly in Norton, and partly in High Ongar.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of N. America, in the state of New Jersey, 9 miles W. of New York.

* NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated on the river Trent, over which is a bridge into a small island, made by the river. Here is a handsome and most spacious market-place. They trade chiefly in corn, cattle, wool, &c. and there is a considerable manufacture of malt, and a small one of sacking. It once had a magnificent castle, of great importance, now in ruins. It is 20 miles NE. by E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London, on the York road. Market on Wednesday.

NEWBERN, the largest town in the state of N. Carolina, in N. America, the county town of Craven county. It stands on a flat, sandy, point of land, formed by the confluence of the Nens on the N. and the Trent on the S. the former being here a mile and a half wide, and the latter three quarters of a mile. It is 499 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35. 20. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

Newarne, Glouc. a hamlet in Lidney. *Newbarn*, Herts, S. of St. Alban's. *Newberns*, Camb. N. of Ely. *Newberrys*, Herts, near Aldenham. *Newberry*, Essex, near Abury Hatch. *Newbiggin*, Cumberl. SE. of Carlisle. *Newbiggin*, Durham, W. of Lanchester. *Newbiggin*, Durham near the Forests of Teesdale and Lune. *Newbiggin*, Durham, SW. of Bishop Auckland. *Newbiggin*, Lanc. near the Ken Sands and Foulney Isle. *Newbiggin*, Northumberl. near Newcastle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. near Norham Castle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. on the coast, S. of Coquet Island, near Seaton, inhabited by fishermen. Here is a fine bay, secured from storms, by high rocks, and capable of receiving vessels of 60 tons burthen. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. S. of of Hexham. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. SW. of Rothbury. *Newbiggin*, Westmorl. N. of Appleby. *Newbiggin*, Yorksh. NW. of Rumbald Kirk. *Newbiggin*, Yorkshire, near Burrowby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkshire, in Bishopsdale, W. of Midlam. *Newbiggin*, Yorks. near Leeds. *Newbiggin*, Yorks. on the river Aire, S. of Skipton, in Craven.

Newbliss, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Newbold, Chesh. by Astbury. *Newbold*, Derbys. near Chesterfield. *Newbold*, Leicestersh. NE. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Newbold*, Staffords. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Newbold*, Worces. near Alderminster. *Newbold Comin*, Warw. in the parish of Lemington Priors. *Newbold*, N. and S. Yorkshire, E. Riding, near N. and S. Cave. *Newbold Pacis*, Warwicks. a mile from Morton Merial. *Newbold Revel*, Warw. between Brinklow and Monk's Kirby. *Newbold-upon-Avon*, Warw. near Rugby. *Newbold Verden*, Leicesters. E. of Bosworth. *Newborn*, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.

NEWBOROUGH. See GOREY.

NEWBOROUGH, a small town of N. Wales, in the Isle of Anglesey, once the residence of the Princes of Wales, but now principally supported by making mats and sea-reed grass. It is seated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW. of Beaumaris, and 257 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Newborrow, Staffordsh. in Needwood-Forest, 5 miles from Lichfield. *Newbottle*, NE. of Durham. *Newbottle*, Northamptonsh. 2 miles from Brackley. *Newbottle*, Northamptonsh. 1 mile from Harpole. *Newbottle*, a town of Edinburghsh. 1 mile S. of Dalkeith. *Newbottle*, Rutland, NE. of North Luffenham. *New Bounds*, Kent, near Tunbridge Wells. *New Bridge*, Berks. *New Bridge*, Cornw. SW. of Kellington. *New Bridge*, Kent, near Staplehurst. *New Bridge*, Sussex, NE. of Petworth.

New Bridge, in Kildare, Leinster. *New Bridge*, in Cork, Munster. *New Bridge*, in Limerick, Munster. *New Bridge*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *New Buildings*, in Derry, Ulster.

Newburgh, Lancash. W. of Wigan. *Newburgh*, Northumberl. near Hexham. *Newburgh*, Yorkshire, near Burlington. *Newburgh*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Rhidale Vale, 10 miles from York. *Newburn-upon-Tyne*, a village in Northumberl. on the W. side of Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by miners.

*NEWBURY, a large, well-frequented town in Berks. with spacious streets and a large market-place. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture, and still makes a considerable quantity of shalloons and druggets, and many of the poor are employed in spinning. They also send a great

a great quantity of malt to London. In the reign of Henry VIII. Ormon John Winchcomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, employed 100 looms in his own house; and in the expedition against the Scots, marched to Floddenfield with 100 of his own men, all armed and clothed at his own expence; he also built all the W. part of the church. It is seated on the river Kennet, which abounds with excellent trout, eels, and cray-fish, on the great road betwen London and Bristol, 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. A well-supplied market on Thursday.

NEWBURY, PORT, a sea port of Massachusetts, which carries on a very considerable commerce with the W. India islands, as also the business of ship-building largely, and employs a few vessels in the fishery. It is situated on the SW. side of the river Merrimak, 2 miles from the sea, and 30 N. of Boston.

Newby, Cumb. in Irthington parish. *Newby*, Yorks. near Scarborough. *Newby*, Yorks. NW. of Stokesley. *Newby*, Yorks. SW. of Thirsk. *Newby*, Yorks. near Settle. *Newby Hall*, Yorks. 2 miles from Boroughbridge. *Newby Stones*, Westmorl. W. of Appleby. *Newby-upon-Swale*, Yorks. in Richmond. *Newby-upon-Whisk*, Yorks. E. of Bedal. *Newcastle*, Shropshire, near Clun Forest.

NEWCASTLE, a small town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, seated on the river Tyvy, 17 miles NW. of Carmarthen, and 210 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

*NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a considerable and well-built town in Staffordsh. with a manufactory of cloth, and a large one of hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. In the neighbourhood are many manufactures of stone ware, the sale of which is supposed to average, annually, about 100,000l. It is seated on a branch of the Trent, 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 NW. of London.

*NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the largest and most populous town in Northumberland, situated among steep hills, on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; so that ships of 3 or 400 tons burden may safely come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. It is so secure a haven, that vessels when they have passed Tynemouth Bar, are in no danger either from storms or shallows. It is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the river. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a strong bridge, which had stood above 500 years. It originally consisted of 12 arches, but by the embankment of the river for the purpose of forming the quays on the N. side, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houses, which, in general, stood at some distance from each other. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of these arches, with the houses that stood upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. The town rises on the N. bank of the river, where the streets, upon the ascent, are exceedingly steep. Many of the houses are built of stone; but some of them are of timber, and the rest of brick. The castle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The exchange, churches, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay for landing goods is long and large. Here is a hall for the surgeons, a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations. It is situated in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London, all the eastern, and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; which, besides, exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. It also possesses manufactories of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are several glass houses. The streets in the old part of Newcastle are unsightly and narrow, and the buildings greatly crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men, a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and the first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but, in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. The castle was built by Robert Courthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror. Newcastle is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London, on the great road to Edinburgh. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

NEWCASTLE, a town of N. America, in the state of Delaware, first settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and called Stockholm, but afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When

it fell into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and was formerly the seat of government. It now contains about 60 houses, which have the aspect of decay, and is seated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 30 miles SSW. of Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, a town or borough, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles WSW. of Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a county in the state of Delaware, also a town of Virginia, and a town or village, on the N. coast of the island of Nevis.

Newcastle, in Dublin, Leinster. *Newcastle*, in Down, Ulster. *Newcastle*, in Meath, Leinster. *Newcastle*, in Waterford, Munster.

NEWCASTLE, a handsome town of Limerick, in Ulster, 114 miles from Dublin.

Newcestown, in Cork, Munster.

Newchapel, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Newchapel*, Staffords. NE. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Newchapel*, Surry, in Burstow parish. *New-Church*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *New-Church*, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Romney. *New-Church*, Lanc. S. of Leigh. *New Church*, Monm. W. of Chepstow Park. *New College Manor*, Berks. in E. Hendred parish. *New Court*, Heref. between the old Court Dowlas and the Golden Vale. *Newdigate*, in Surry, 5 miles SE. of Darking. In the E. part of this village is a medicinal spring, of the same nature as that of Epsom. *New Dyke*, Huntingdons. between Brickmeer and Holme. *Newell Hall*, Yorksh. N. of Otley. *Newenden*, Kent, anciently a famous city of the Britons, but razed to the ground by the first king of the South Saxons, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. It has a bridge over the Rother, which here divides the county from Sussex, 4 miles SE. of Cranbrook. *Newenham*, E. of Bedford. *Newenham*, Devonshire, near Axminster. *Newenham*, Devonshire, near Plympton. *Newenham*, Hertfordshire, N. of Baldock. *Newenham*, Kent.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, in the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America. It forms the northern extremity of a vast bay, called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the southern boundary. Lat. 58. 42. N. lon. 162. 24. W.

NEWENT, a town of Gloucesters. seated on a branch of the Severn, navigable for boats, 8 miles NW. of Gloucester and 114 WNW. of London. Some valuable mines of excellent coal, the beds of which are of great magnitude, have been lately discovered in this parish. A navigable canal is now making from hence to Hereford. Market on Friday.

Newenton, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Newenton*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Newenton*, Wilts, 2 miles N. of Malmsbury. *New Eye Course*, Kent, W. of Hithe. *Newfield*, Durham, NW. of Bishop Auckland. *Newfield*, Lincolnsh. near Glandford Bridge.

New Ferry, in Derry, Ulster.

NEWFIDLER SEA, a lake of Hungary, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is 20 miles S. by W. of Presburg.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, situated in that part of the county which is bounded on the E. by Southampton Water, and on the S. by the English Channel. According to the plan taken of it in 1683 (the last on record), it extends from Godshell on the NW. to the sea on the SE. about 20 miles, and from Hardley on the E. to Ringwood on the W. about 15 miles. It contains within those limits about 92,365 acres, statute measure. Of these, however, only 63,845 acres are woods and waste lands, the rest are inclosed lands, held by the master keepers and groom keepers, with their respective lodges, purprestures or incroachments, &c. There are nine walks in it, and a keeper to every one, under a lord warden, besides two rangers and a bow-bearer. King Henry VIII. built some castles in it, and it has now several pretty towns and villages. It has advantages of situation with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinage to Portsmouth dock-yards, superior to every other forest, having, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants and laid waste the country for that purpose. His son, William Rufus, was killed in this forest by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, and which is said to have accidentally glanced against a tree.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 deg. N. lat. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by the Eskimaux Indians. About 500 English families, however, continue here all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts, or villages, eastward, towards Cape Raze, and from thence to Cape Bona Vista. The remainder, both of the country and coast, northward and westward, is entirely desert. The whole coast of the island is a succession of spacious and perfectly secure harbours, near each other; they all grow gradually narrower from the entrance, so that at the end there is scarcely room for a single vessel to anchor. In the fishing season it is resorted to, by, at least, 10,000 people,

ple, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried, not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle: upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but likewise their provisions, from England. In 1785, 292 British fishing vessels, and 85 British trading ships, carried off from hence 591,276 quintals of fish for foreign markets. In 1787, 14,000 seamen were thought to be employed in these fisheries.

Newforge, in Down, Ulster.

Newgate, Linc. near Boston. *New Grange*, Yorks. NW. of Leeds. *New Hall*, Cheshire, SE. of Stockport. *New Hall*, Cheshire, W. of Lyme. *New Hall*, Derbyshire, near Mansfield. *New Hall*, Essex, near Harlow. *New Hall*, Essex, 2 miles NE. of Chelmsford. *New Hall*, Essex, SE. of Malden. *New Hall*, Herts. near Wadesmill. *New Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Rochdale. *New Hall*, Lancas. near Warrington. *New Hall*, Lancashire, near Ormskirk. *New Hall*, Warw. near Birmingham. *New Hall*, Warw. S. of Sutton Colfield. *New Hall*, Yorkshire, near Barnsley. *New Hall*, Yorkshire, near Settle. *New Hall*, Yorkshire, near Leeds. *Newham*, Northumb. N. of Ellingham. *Newham Cumin*, Northumb. in Vesey barony. *Newham*, Derbyshire. *Newhaven*, Kent, in Thanet Isle.

NEWHAVEN, a small but populous town of Sussex, seated at the mouth of the river Ouse. It has a little, though convenient harbour, inclosed with timber piers, and a quay on the E. side, and is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Market disused.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Connecticut, flourishing with several kinds of manufactures. It lies round the head of a bay, in Long Island Sound. Near the centre of the town is the public square, which is encircled with rows of trees; and on it, or around it, are the public buildings, which are the state-house; a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College; a chapel; three churches for Congregationlists; and one for Episcopalians. Newhaven carries on a considerable trade with New York, and the W. India islands, and is 70 miles NNE. of New York.

NEWHAVEN, a town and river in the State of Vermont.

New Hithe, Kent, N. of Malling. *New-House*, Cornw. near Launceston. *New-House*, Middlesex, NW. of Twickenham. *Newick*, Sussex, N. of Ifield. *Newington*, Kent, near Hithe and Folkston. *Newington*, Oxfordshire, NE. of Dorchester. *Newington Bagpath*, Gloucestershire, 6 miles from Tetbury. *Newington Blossomville*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Newington Butts*, between Southwark and Lambeth, and Walworth. *Newington Green*, Middlesex, between Islington and Newington Stoke, chiefly consisting of a handsome square, with a grass plot in the middle. *Newington Longville*, Bucks, near Water Eaton. *Newington Stoke*, Middlesex, the first village in the road from Shoreditch to Edmonton. It is extremely populous. *Newinham*, Kent, 4 miles and a half SW. of Feversham. *New Inn*, Warwickshire, near Birmingham.

New Inn, in Galway, Connaught. *New Inn*, in Tipperary, Munster. *New Inn*, or *Nineteen Mile House*, in Meath, Leinster, 19 miles from Leinster.

Newkirk, Cumb. in Graystock parish. *Newlund*, Cumberl. among the mountains, near the head of the Derwent. *Newland*, Dorsetsh. in Sherborn parish. *Newland*, Dorsetsh. in Batcomb parish. *Newland*, Gloucesters. SE. of Monmouth. *Newland*, Kent, in Stoke parish. *Newland*, Warwickshire, in Exhall parish. *Newland*, Worces. near Great Malvern. *Newland*, Yorks. E. of Howden. *Newland*, Yorks. N. of Hull. *Newland*, Yorks. on the Aire, SW. of Howden. *Newland*, Yorkshire, on the Calder, a little above Wakefield. *Newlathes*, Cumberl. near Carlisle. *Newlathes*, Yorkshire, N. of Barnesley. *New-Leam*, Camb. near Wisbeach. *Newlin*, Cornwall, NW. of St. Michael's. *Newlin*, Cornwall, within Mountsbay, near Penzance. *Newlodge*, Surry, SW. of Chertsey.

NEWMARK. See NEUMARK.

*NEWMARKET, a town in Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Norfolk, consisting chiefly of one long well-built street, the N. side in Suffolk, and the S. side in Cambridgeshire. It is chiefly celebrated for horseraces (its heath being the finest course in England), and the two meetings in April and October, are the first in the kingdom, or, perhaps, the world. It is a great thoroughfare, in the road from London to Norfolk, and is situated in a healthy air, 14 miles NNE. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday.

NEWMARKET, a small town of Flintsh. 4 miles NE. of St. Asaph.

Newmeadow, Derbysh. in the High Peak.

New Mill, in Cork, Munster. *New Mills*, in Tyrone, Ulster.

New Mills, Gloucestershire, in Stroud parish. *Newminster*, Northumberland, near Morpeth. *Newmore*, Cumberland, near Carlisle. *Newmore*, Northumberland, in Bothal lordship. *Newnd Park*, Sussex, near Ashdown Forest.

NEWNHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the W. side of the Severn, over which it has a ferry. It has to this day the sword of state which King John gave with their charter. It is 10 miles SW. of Glou-

 cester,

cester, and 112 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Newnham, Hants, between Hartley-Row and Basingstoke. *Newnham*, Northamptonsh. S. of Daventry. *Newnham*, Northumberland, S. of Bamburgh Castle. *Newnham*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Newnham*, Warwickshire, a hamlet of Aston Cantilupe. *Newnham Bridge*, Worcestershire, NE. of Tenbury. *Newnham Courtney*, Oxfordsh. near Chislehampton. *Newnham, King's*, Warwicksh. on the Avon, opposite to Rugby. *Newnham Paddox*, Warwicksh. 5 miles from Rugby. *Newnham Warren*, Oxfordshire, near Wallingford. *Newnis*, Shropshire, SW. of Ellesmere. *Newton Long*, Wilts, between Ashley and Brokenborough. *New Park*, Gloucesters. S. of Berkeley. *New Park*, Huntingd. S. of Kimbolton. *New Park*, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *New Park*, Surry, between Kingston and Richmond. It is one of the finest parks in England, made in the reign of King Charles I. and enclosed with a brick wall, 11 miles in compass. *New Park*, Worcestersh. near Evesham. *New Passage*, a ferry on the Severn, 8 or 10 miles above Bristol, by which the mail is conveyed to Milford Haven. It is much safer than the old passage called *Aust Ferry*, a mile or two above it. *New Place*, Herts, SW. of Sawbridgeworth.

*NEWPORT, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 86 miles SW. of Dublin.

NEWPORT, a large well-frequented town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with a manufacture of starch. It is called in Latin, Medina, from whence the whole island, on the E. and W. sides of it, is called E. and W. Medina. It is situated almost in the centre of the island, on the river Cowes, (which falls 7 miles below it into the sea, and which is navigable up to the quay here for small vessels,) 6 miles S. of Cowes, and 91 SW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

*NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire. It has a handsome free-school, and a market house; and is 17 miles NE. of Shrewsbury, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a town in Monmouthshire, seated on the river Usk, 4 miles from its mouth. It has a good harbour, whence it has its name; and is 19 miles SSW. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated at the foot of a high hill, on the Nevern, a fine navigable river, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE. of St. David's, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a small village of Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, 3 miles N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London.

NEWPORT, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Rhode Island. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town, which lies upon a gradual ascent, and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. It is 20 miles SE. from Providence.

Newport, Devonshire, one mile from Barnstaple. *Newport*, Gloucestershire, in Berkeley parish. *Newport*, Essex, joins to Debden. The neighbouring fields produce great quantities of saffron.

Newport Key, Yorkshire, on the Tees, E. of Stockton.

*NEWPORT PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on a small river which soon after falls into the Ouse. It is noted for the manufacture of bone lace, for which it is a sort of staple; and it flourishes considerably on that account. It is 14 miles ENE. of Buckingham, 15 SSE. of Northampton, and 51 NNW. of London. A market on Wednesday for lace, and another on Saturday for corn and provisions.

NEWPORT PRATT, a sea-port of Mayo, in Connaught, situated on a river which runs into Clew Bay, near its mouth. It is 8 miles W. of Castlebar, and 123 NW. of Dublin.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 38 miles and three quarters, and 16 poles long; and is under the management of a flourishing corporation, called the New River Company. See ISLINGTON and AMWELL.

NEWRY, a considerable town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the NEWRY-WATER, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, open for vessels of 70 tons burden, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford-Bay. Newry is so much improved in its shipping trade, buildings, and the linen manufacture, that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin.

Newsam, Yorksh. near Howden. *Newsam*, Yorksh. in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Mount. *Newsam*, Yorksh. NW. of Ravensworth Castle. *Newsam*, Yorksh. E. of Slingsby Castle. *Newsam*, Yorksh. near Kighley. *Newsam*, Yorksh. N. of Gisborn. *Newsells-Bury*, Herts, near Royston. *Newsham*, Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles from Darlington, Barnard's Castle, and Richmond. *Newsham*, Northumb. N. of Seaton-Delavale. *Newsham-Abbey*, Linc. NE. of Glandford-Bridge.

NEWSOL. See NEUSOL.

Newsted, Nottinghamsh. in Popplewick parish. *Newstede*, Lincolnsh. between Stamford and Uffington. *Newstede*, Linc. in Axholm Isle. *Newthorp*, Nottingh. near Codnor Castle. *Newthorp*, Yorksh. near Sherborn. *Newtimber*, Sussex, E. of Stening.

NEWTON, a small town of Lancashire, communicating with all the late inland navigations. It is 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 190 NW. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on August 12 and May 17.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, seated on the river Severn, trading in flannels. It is 7 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 169 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. Its creek, or haven, at high water, is able to receive vessels of 500 tons burden, and affords the best security for shipping of any in the island. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 93 miles W. by S. of London. Market disused.

Newton, Berkshire, near Hungerford. *Newton*, in Hawkston parish, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Newton*, Camb. near Wisbeach. *Newton*, near Chester. *Newton*, Cheshire, near Middlewich. *Newton*, Cheshire, NE. of Stockport. *Newton*, Chesh. near Malpas. *Newton*, Chesh. near Hyle Lake. *Newton*, Cheshire, near Tattenhall. *Newton*, Cumb. near Solway Frith. *Newton*, Cumb. in Englewood Forest, near Penrith. *Newton*, Devons. E. of Biddiford. *Newton*, Dorsetsh. in the Isle of Purbeck, in Studland parish. *Newton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Newton*, Essex, in Great Dunmow parish. *Newton*, Glamorgansh. between Cowbridge and Pile. *Newton*, Hampshire, NW. of King's Clear. *Newton*, Hampshire, SE. of Alton. *Newton*, Heref. near Bromyard. *Newton*, Heref. SE. of Leominster. *Newton*, Lanc. 1 mile S. of Kirkham. *Newton*, Lanc. N. of the Ken Sands. *Newton*, Lanc. NE. of Manchester. *Newton*, Lancas. N. of Hornby Castle. *Newton*, Leicestersh. S. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Newton*, Lincolns. near Fokingham. *Newton*, Lincolns. between Gedney-Fen and Cambridgesh. *Newton*, Norf. near Windham. *Newton*, Norf. near Castle Acre, and South Acre. *Newton*, Northamp. 1 mile from Geddington. *Newton*, Northamp. 2 miles from Archester. *Newton*, Northumb. SW. of Rothbury. *Newton*, Northumb. W. of Morpeth. *Newton*, Nottingh. E. of Chesterfield. *Newton*, Glouc. in Rockingham parish. *Newton*, Shropshire, near Welchampton. *Newton*, Shropsh. S. of Wem. *Newton*, Shropsh. in Shrewsbury Liberty. *Newton*, Staff. near Blithfield. *Newton*, Suffolk, near Sudbury. *Newton*, Warw. near Seckington. *Newton*, Warw. NE. of Rugby. *Newton*, Wilts, NW. of Salisbury. *Newton*, Yorksh. E. of Bedal. *Newton*, Yorksh. S. of Easingwould. *Newton*, Yorksh. NE. of Stokesley. *Newton*, Yorksh. near Constable Burton. *Newton*, Yorks. N. of Pickering. *Newton*, Yorks. W. Riding, in Bowland-Forest. *Newton*, Yorks. N. of Leeds. *Newton*, Yorks. SE. of Wetherby. *Newton-Abbot*, Devonsh. *Newton-Archdeacon*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Newton-Bagpeth*, Glouc. near Tetbury. *Newton-Bank*, Yorksh. in Gargrave parish. *Newton-Beaulieu*, Durham, near Cotham.

Newton Breda, in Down, Ulster.

Newton Burdet, Leicestershire, NE. of Billesdon.

NEWTON BUSHEL, a large, but meanly built town in Devonshire, seated on the river Teign, 15 miles S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 WSW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Newton Chapel, Chesh. N. of Prestbury. *Newton Cold*, Leicestershire, near Ashby-Folville. *Newton-Dale*, Yorkshire, N. of Pickering. *Newton, East*, Yorkshire, on the coast, E. of Burton Constable. *Newton, East*, Yorksh. near Rydal. *Newton-Ferrers*, Cornw. E. of Leskard. *Newton-Ferris*, Devons. SE. of Plymouth, near Holberton. *Newton Fryers*, Devonshire, near Crediton. *Newton-Hall*, Northumb. by Ovingham. *Newton-Hall*, Yorkshire, E. of New Malton. *Newton-Hall*, Yorksh. near Ripley. *Newton-Hanset*, Durham, near Brantoft. *Newton-Harcourt*, Leicestersh. SW. of Bilsdon. *Newton-in-Mackerfield*, or *the Willows*, Lancashire, between Warrington and Wigan. *Newton-Kings*, Derbyshire, near Repton. *Newton-Kirk*, Northumb. N. of Cheviot-Hills. *Newton-Kyme*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Newton-Long*, Durham, near Cotham. *Newton-Long*, Wilts, near Malmsbury. *Newton-Low*, N. of Durham. *Newton-Maiden*, Dorsets. NW. of Frampton. *Newton-Merrit*, Yorksh. near Stapleton, on the Tees. *Newton Mulgrave*, Yorksh. NW. of Whitby. *Newton-Owler*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Newton-Petrock*, Devons. near Milton. *Newton-Peverel*, Dorsetsh. near Sturminster-Marshall. *Newton-Poplar*, Devons. near Sidmouth. *Newton-Pursell*, Oxfordshire, SE. of Mixbury. *Newton-Regny*, Cumberland, near Penrith. *Newton, St. Low*, Somersetsh. between Bath and Pensford. *Newton Solney*, Derbys. on the Dove, near Repton. *Newton, South*, Devonshire, near Exmouth Bar. *Newton-Stacy*, Hamps. E. of Andover.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, situated on the river Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within 2 miles of the town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery; and several manufactures have been commenced here with success. It is 6 miles N. of Wigton.

Newton-Tony, Wilts, SE. of Ambresbury. *Newton Tracey*, Devonshire, near Biddiford. *Newton-upon-Derwent*, Yorks. W. of Pocklington. *Newton-upon Ouse*, Yorks. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Newton-Water*, Huntingdonsh. SE. of Stibinton. *Newton-Weld*, Herefordshire, near Pembridge-Castle. *Newton-Well*, Yorksh. in Newton-Dale. *Newton, West*, Cumb. 2 miles E. of Allenby. *Newton, West*, Norfolk, near Sandringham. *Newton, West*, Northumberland, near Kirk-Newton. *Newton, West*, Somersetshire, S. of Bridgewater. *Newton, West*, Yorkshire, near Burton Constable. *Newton-Wood*, Northamptonshire, near Fotheringay.

Newtown, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Newtown*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Newtown*, in Waterford, Munster.

Newtown, in Renfrewsh. S. of Paisley, noted for several large print-fields. *Newtown*, Cumb. near Scalby-Castle. *Newtown*, Durham, N. of Darlington. *Newtown*, Leicestersh. near Groby. *Newtown*, Durham, N. of Sunderland. *Newtown*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick. *Newtown*, Northumberland, NW. of Rothbury.

* NEWTOWN-ARDES, a town of Down, in Ulster, in repute for the manufacture of its fine diaper, and other linen. It is agreeably seated on the northern point of the Lake of Strangford, which, at low water, affords a fine level strand for many miles, and, at high water, is navigable, the tide flowing up as far as the town. It is 9 miles E. of Belfast, and 87. N. of Dublin.

Newtown, Barry, in Wexford, Leinster. *Newtown-Bellew*, in Galway, Connaught. *Newtown-Buller*, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Newtown-Cunningham*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Newtown-Forbes*, in Longford, Leinster. *Newtown-Glens*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Newtown-Gore*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Newtown-Hamilton*, in Armagh, Ulster.

* NEWTOWN, MOUNT KENNEDY, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, 17 miles from Dublin.

* NEWTON-LIMAVADY, a town of Derry, in Ulster, 106 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Newtown-Saville, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Newtown-Stewart*, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Newtrun, Essex, E. of Clavering. *New-Wear*, Monmouthshire. Here is the finest prospect on the Wye. *Newwood Houses*, Shrops. E. of Whitchurch. *Newwork*, Gloucestersh. near Wotton-under-Edge.

NEW-YEAR'S ISLANDS, small islands on the N. side of Staten-Land, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Great numbers of sea-lions, seals, and a species of vultures, resort to these islands, together with albatrosses, large petrels, and penguins. Lat. 54. 46. S. lon. 64. 20. W.

NEYLAND, See NAYLAND.

Neyland, Norfolk, near Wreningham.

NIAGARA, a river of N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S. to N. about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, is Fort Niagara, (in lat. 43. 14. N. and lon. 79. W.) about 18 miles N. from which are those remarkable falls which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters which supply the river Niagara, rise near 2000 miles to the NW. and passing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving, in their course, constant accumulations, rush, at last, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid, that extends to the distance of about 9 miles below, fall nearly as much more. The river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIBIANO, a town of Placenza, Italy.

Nibley, Gloucestershire, in Westerleigh parish. *Nibley*, Gloucestershire, 2 miles from Wotton-under-Edge. *Newthwaite*, Lancash. in Furness Fells.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE. by Costa Rica, and on the SW. by the S. Sea; being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is considered as the garden of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is wholesome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate, but little wheat. It abounds in black cattle and hogs, but sheep are scarce. Leon de Nicaragua, the capital, is situated on the S. side of the lake so called, near the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 112. 2. N. lon. 85. 40. W.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the same name, 200 miles in circumference. It has some islands in it, and, stretching from the city of Leon NW. to SE. communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan, called also Nicaragua. It is full of fish, but infested with crocodiles.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, 18 miles long, and 3 wide. It was anciently called Icaria, and is full of rocks; in the caverns of which the poor inhabitants make their abode. These people are of the Greek church, and about 3000 in number. They apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. "The richest men in the island," says

says Thevenot, "give their daughters to the best divers, who are tried before the maid and her father; and he who remains longest under water, wins her." "The women," he adds, "have the ascendency; and as soon as the husband arrives from any place in his boat, the wife goes to the sea-side, takes the oars, and carries them home; after which the husband can dispose of nothing without her permission." Lat. 37. N. lon. 26. 4. E.

Nicastro, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Nice, a county of Italy (but on the French side of the Alps), bounded on the W. by the ci-devant Provence; on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by Piedmont also, and the territories of Genoa; and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is 36 miles long, 18 broad, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants.

Nice, an ancient and considerable seaport, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of the county of the same name, lately under the protection of the king of Sardi ia, but, in 1792, united with the French republic. It is very agreeably situated, on a sharp rock, with a strong citadel, at the mouth of the river Piglion, 4 miles from the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 7. 23. E.

Nice. See Isnic.

Nichaburg, a town of Chorasan, Persia, famous for a mine of turquois stones near it, 30 miles S. of Meschedd.

Nicholas, St. a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on the river Meurthe, 6 miles SE. of Nancy.

Nicholas, St. Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Nicholas, St.* Yorkshire, near Richmond. *Nicholas, St.* near York. *Nicholas, St.* Kent, in the isle of Thanet.

Nicholas, St. Devonshire, an island of about three acres in extent, just before the mouth of Plymouth-Harbour. It is strong both by nature and art, having a castle that commands the entrance to Hamoaze and Gatwater. *Nicholas, St.* Glamorganshire. *Nicholas-Atwood, St.* Kent, near Ramsgate.

Nichosbur, a town of Brunn, Moravia, 22 miles S. of Brunn.

Nicobar Islands, situated to the NW. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal. The natives are tall and active, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and copper-coloured skins. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under sail. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and, in return, they take iron, linen, and tobacco. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its south end is in lat. 8. 0. N. lon. 94. 23. E.

Nicolas, St. one of the most considerable of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, lying between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 90 miles in circumference. The centre is mountainous and stony, and the coasts are barren. The inhabitants, who are black or copper-coloured, under the direction of a Portuguese priest, are about 1500 in number. Lat. 16. 32. N. lon. 24. 6. W.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable and best peopled of the Isles of Tremiti, in the Gulf of Venice, about 12 miles from the coast of Italy. It has a harbour, and is in lat. 42. 10. N. lon. 15. 37. E.

Nicomedia, a town of Natolia, now called Is Nikmid, or Schmit; supposed to be the ancient capital of Bithynia. It was formerly very large, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants; who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen-ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is situated on a bay of the sea of Marmora, 45 miles ESE. of Constantinople.

Nicopoli, a town of Bulgaria, 164 miles NW. of Adrianople.

Nicopoli, or Glanich, a town of Armenia, 15 miles S. of Erzerum.

Nicosia, a town of Asia, capital of Cyprus, seated within a chain of mountains, which surround it on all sides, in the centre of the island. It is about 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a rural appearance. Under the family of the Lusignans, Nicosia was the royal residence, and an archiepiscopal see; it contained 300 churches, Greek and Latin, and a great number of palaces and public buildings, the ruinous remains of which attest its greatness in that and former ages. The church of St. Sophia is a beautiful Greek structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque. Here the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. It is 100 miles SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 12. N. lon. 34. 45. E.

Nicotera, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Nicoya, a town of Costa Rica, Mexico, situated on the coast of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE. of Nicaragua. Lat. 10. 42. N. lon. 85. 7. W.

Nid, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Ripley.

Nidaw, or Nidow, a handsome town and bailiwick of Bern, Swisserland.

Niderdale, Yorksh. the valley through which the river Nid runs from the bottom of Craven Hills to Ripley; it afterwards

passes by Knaresborough, and runs into the Ouse about 7 miles above York.

NIEBLA, a town of Seville, Andalusia.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia.

NIEMEN, a large river, which rises in the palatinate of Minsk, Lithuania, and empties itself into the Curisch Haff.

NIENBURG, a town of Berg; a town of Munster; and a town of Hoya; all in Westphalia: and a town of Anhalt-Cothen, Upper Saxony.

NIENHUS, a town of Bentheim, Westphalia.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NIEUHAUS, a town of Bechin, in Bohemia; a town of Worms, Upper Rhine; and a town of Padeborn, in Westphalia.

NIEUPORT, a sea-port of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, situated on a branch of the Yperlee, 8 miles SSW. of Ostend. The harbour is dry at low water. The chief trade of the inhabitants, who are principally fishermen, is the making of nets and cordage for vessels.

NIGER, a river, supposed to be one of the largest in Africa. Its rise and termination are unknown; but its course is said to be from E. to W. running S. of the kingdom of Cashna toward Tombuctoo, in the sands of which country it is supposed to be lost; but others account the great rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, to be only so many branches or mouths, whereby this vast river discharges itself into the Atlantic. The Africans have two names for this river; namely, Neel il Abeed, or River of the Negroes, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They also term the Nile, *Neel Shem*, that is, the Egyptian River; so that the term *Neel*, whence our Nile is derived, is nothing more than the appellative of River, like Ganges, or Sinde. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Cashna, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and such is the want of skill, or of commercial inducements, among the inhabitants of its borders, that even *with* the current, neither vessels nor boats are seen to navigate. Even the food, which the bounty of the river would give, is in vain offered to their acceptance; for such is the want of skill, or such the settled dislike of the people to this sort of provisions, that the fish are never disturbed. In the rainy season, the Niger swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the short-sighted, or too confident inhabitants.

Niger, a river in Norfolk, running into the sea at Clay. *Nighton*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nighton, St.* Cornwall, SE. of Lestwithiel.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulster, in the Baltic, 55 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, formerly the residence of the kings and princes of Sudermania, and now capital of that province. It has some manufactures of cloth and Morocco leather, a brass hammer-mill, and a considerable trade by sea. It is seated near the Baltic, 50 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Niland, Upper and *Lower*, Dorsetshire, near Great Kington.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geesh, in lat. 10. 59. N. lon. 36. 55. E. It runs first NE. afterward turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia or Dembia, running through it, and passing among the rocks, the sight of it is almost lost. Then it crosses the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene, which country it divides into two parts: a little below Cairo, it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the island of Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and these are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the Island of Raouda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias, or Nilometer, a work of the Saracens, takes up all the breadth of the southern part. Here they observe, every day, by means of a graduated column (erected in the centre of a low chamber, its bottom being level with the bed of the Nile), the increase or decrease of the waters of that river, and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. In some parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the over-flowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18; but that 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fish, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and dangerous. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they sow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the

the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia. Off the mouth of this river, August, 1, 1798, Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson took, or destroyed, a French fleet of 13 sail of the line and 2 frigates. The British fleet consisted of thirteen 74-gun ships and one of 50 guns: in the French line of battle were 1 of 120 guns, the L'Orient, Admiral Brueys, burnt and blown up, 3 of 80 guns, 9 of 74, and four frigates. The French armament was directed against Egypt, where General Bonaparte had previously landed with a considerable military force.

NIMEGUEN, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Dutch Guelderland, and the chief town of the country of *Betewe*. It has a magnificent town-house, a citadel, and an ancient palace, and is noted for the peace concluded here, June 30, 1678, between France and the Emperor, Spain and the United Provinces. It is seated on the S. side of the river Wahal, 35 miles SE. of Utrecht.

Nim-Hall, Herts, near Bell-Bar. *Nimpsfield*, Gloucestershire, four miles NE. of Dursley.

NIMPO, or NINGPO, a sea-port of China, in the province of Chekiang. It is a city of the first rank, and is called by Europeans, Liampo. The streets are very narrow, and appear more so on account of penthouses over the shops. The Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy silks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days sail distant from it. It is situated in a plain, which resembles a garden for its levelness and cultivation: it is full of towns and houses, and divided by a great number of canals. Lat. 30. 0. N. lon. 120. 20. E.

Nine-Churches, Westmorland, on the river Elmot, NE. of Penrith.

Nine-Mile-House, in Tipperary, Munster. *Nine-Mile-House*, in Tyrone, Ulster, between Dungannon and Omagh. *Nineteen-Mile House*, in Kildare, Leinster.

Ninkenholt, Hampshire, NW. of Whitchurch.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders county, situated on the Dender.

Ninwick, Northumb. in Simondsburn parish.

NIO, an island in the Archipelago, (anciently called *Ino, Ios*, and *Dios*,) S. of Naxia, about 30 miles in circumference. It is fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. "The regular manners and behaviour of these islanders, one among another," says the Count de Choiseul Gouffier, "with their kind treatment of strangers, revives an idea of the simplicity of primitive ages. Men, women, and children, appear eager to do any good offices for travellers, without permitting their servants to share in their endeavours. This benevolent disposition is without any mixture of impertinent curiosity or interest, but is the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. An ingenious gentleman, who was lately on the island, experienced the truth of this representation. He could not prevail on any of them to accept the least pecuniary recompence for their trouble; they only required an attestation of the welcome he received; their character in this respect seeming to be what these honest people chiefly prided themselves in. The island has some good harbours. Lat. 36. 43. N. lon. 25. 35. W.

NIORT, a considerable town in the department of the Two Sevres, with manufactures of druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods. Their dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is 28 miles NE. of Rochelle.

NIPHON, or HIPHON, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 660 miles in length, and from 150 to 400 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The principal cities in this island are Meaco, Jeddo, Osacca, Gurunga, and Saccai.

NISHNEI NOVOGOROD, or NISHGOROD, a populous town of Russia, with a considerable trade, capital of the government of the same name. As it was the appendage and place of residence of the ancient Russian princes, many of them lie buried here. It is seated at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 220 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 18. N. lon. 46. 30. E.

NISIBIN, a town of Diarbekir, situated on the Tigris, 78 miles SSE. of Diarbek.

NISIDA, a small island in the Gulf of Naples, very fertile, (being a kind of large garden, laid out in slopes and terraces) and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a small harbour, called Porto Pavone, and on a neighbouring rock stands a lazaretto, where ships bound for Naples perform quarantine.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flourishing town, capital of the depart. of Gard. There are several monuments of antiquity, a public fountain, a mausoleum, and an amphitheatre, built by the Romans. The maison-quarrée, or the square house, is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquisite taste, raised by the inhabitants of Nismes, in the year of Rome 754, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. This city was taken by the English

English in 1417. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and contained a seminary, a college, an academy of ancient history and belles lettres, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom one third was supposed to be Protestants. It is seated in a fine plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle, 27 miles NE. of Montpellier.

NISSA, a town in Servia, situated on a river of the same name.

NITH, a river of Dumfriesshire, which rises in the mountains to the NW. (some say in Ayrshire) and gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of the country through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairn, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Nile, on the S. by the Desert of Seta, and on the W. by St. Hilarion. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIVELLE, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, having a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 miles S. of Brussels.

NIVERNOIS, a ci-devant province of France. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It is now chiefly in the depts. of Nievre and Yonne.

Niwegal, Pembrokes. in S. Wales.

NIXABOER, or IRAN, a town of Korasan, in Persia, near which is a celebrated mine of turquoises. The sword-blades made here are esteemed the best in Persia.

NIXAPA, a town of Guaxaca, Mexico, 30 miles SE. of Antequera.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Montferrat, 14 miles SE. of Asti.

NOAILLES, a town in the respective departments of Vienne and Oise.

NOANAGUR, a considerable town of Hindostan, capital of a district, on the S. coast of the Gulf of Cutch, in Guzerat. It is inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians, who cruise for merchant ships as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, and is 160 miles SW. of Amadabad.

Nobber, in Meath, Leinster.

Nobock, Northumberl. near Hexham. *Nobould*, S. of Shrewsbury.

NOCERA, a town of Spoletto, in Italy.

NOCERA-DELLI-PAGANI, a town of Calabria Citra.

Nocton, near Lincoln. *Nocturam*, Cheshire, in Woodchurch parish.

NOGENT, a town in the respective departments of Eure, Upper Marne, Loiret, and Sarte.

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE, a town in the department of Paris, 6 miles ESE. of Paris.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town in the dept. of Aube, seated on the river Seine, 25 miles NW. of Troyes.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, seated on the river Huisne, 35 miles NE. of Mans.

Nohavel, in Cork, Munster.

NOIR CAPE, a cape at the W. extremity of Terra del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 54. 30. S. lon. 73. 13. W.

NOIRMOTIER, a town in the depart. of La Vendée, with a harbour and bay on its E. coast, capital of an island of the same name, which lies in the S. entrance of the river Loire, 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth: it is full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures.

Noke, Glouc. in Church-Down parish. *Noke*, Herefords. near Pembridge. *Noke*, Oxfordshire, near Islip. *Nokehill*, Essex, near Burntwood. *Nokebolt*, Kent, NW. of Sevenoaks.

NOLA, an ancient town of Lavora Naples, where Augustus died, and where bells are said to have been first made. The silk spun here and in the neighbourhood, is much esteemed.

NOLI, a fishing town of Genoa, with a good harbour, 30 miles SW. of Genoa.

Noman's-Land, Herts, W. of Hatfield. *Noman's-Land*, Middlesex, between Fulham and Hammersmith. *Noman's-Moor*, Yorksh. N. of Masham.

NOMBRE DE-DIOS, a town of Darien, situated at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name, 30 miles E. of Porto-Bello.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a populous town of Zacatecas, in Mexico.

NOMENY, a town in the department of Meurthe, seated on the river Selle, 15 miles N. of Nancy.

NON, or NUN CAPE, a promontory of Morocco, opposite to Forteventura, one of the Canary Islands. Lat. 28. 20. N. lon. 10. 30. W.

NONA, a sea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, strongly fortified.

Noninton, Kent, 5 miles SW. of Sandwich. *Nonmonkton*, Yorks. E. of Knaresborough. *Nonsuch*, Surry, near Sutton and Epsom, formerly called Cuddington, till a magnificent palace was erected here by Henry VIII. Charles II. gave it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and sold the materials.

Nony-de-la-Mare, Somers. 2 miles SW. of Frome.

NOORDEN, a sea-port of E. Friesland, 15 miles N. of Embden.

NOOTKA. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Nopton, Northumb. near Shields. *Noberry*, Worces. near Inkborough. *Nobery*, Lanc.

Lanc. in Amounderness. *Noborn*, Kent, S. of Sandwich. *Norborow*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Norbrook*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, N. of Sandwich. *Norbury*, Derbys. SW. of Ashburn. *Norbury*, Cheshire, SE. of Stockport. *Norbury*, Cheshire, near a lake, NE. of Malpas. *Norbury*, Shropsh. near Bishop's-Castle. *Norbury*, Staffordsh. SW. of Eccleshal. *Norbury*, Surry, near Leatherhead. *Norbury Booths*, Cheshire, near Stopford.

NORCIA, a city of Spoletto, Italy, governed by its own magistrates.

Norcot, Berks, near Abingdon. *Norcot*, Middlesex, near Southold.

NORDEN. See NOORDEN.

NORDGAW. See UPPER PALATINATE OF BAVARIA.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, 38 miles N. of Erfurt.

NORDHEIM. See NORTHEIM.

Nordiham, or *Northiam*, Sussex, near Ewhurst, in Surry.

NORDKIOPING, a large inland town of East Gothland, Sweden, next to Stockholm in extent. It contains 5 churches, and about 10,000 inhabitants, but the houses are small and scattered. Its situation on the Motala is exceedingly picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with houses and manufactories. At the extremity of the town is a new and commodious quay. Here are many fabrics of woollen cloth, some sugar-houses, one of snuff, several paper-mills, 50 mills for grinding corn, 2 copper-mills, and a hammer-mill for brass. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. Nordkioping is 76 miles SW. of Stockholm.

NORDLAND, a large district of Sweden, containing 9 towns, and 7 provinces, viz. Gestricia, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Jemptland, Angermania, West Bothnia, and Herjedalia.

NORDDINGEN, or NORLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, on the Eger.

Nordon, Dorsetsh. 1 mile N. of Corfe, noted for its fine tobacco-pipe clay.

NORDSTRAND, an island on the W. coast of Sleswick, about 36 miles long and 15 wide. Lat. 54. 35. N.

Nordy or *Nortyh Chapel*, Sussex, near Pevensey Haven. *Nore*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

Nore River, in Waterford, Munster, passes by Kilkenny, and falls into the Barrow, two miles N. of Ross.

NORFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wash; and on the S. and SE. by Suffolk. It extends about 60 miles from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S. It contains 33 hundreds, 1 city, 32 market-towns, 660 parishes, and about 220,000 inhabitants. The face of this county varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of any considerable height is to be seen in the whole county; yet, in most parts, its surface is broken into gentle swells and depressions. The soil, however, is more various than that of any other county, comprehending all the sorts that are to be found in the island; yet the worst of them are far from being unprofitable. At the western extremity, is a considerable tract of flat, fenny land; and, on the east, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea, near Yarmouth, to some distance up the country. Several of the western hundreds, from Thetford northward, are open and bare, consisting of extensive heaths, the soil of which is a light sand, or hungry gravel. The rest of the county, in general, is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility. To the NE. the soil is a light sandy loam, easy of tillage, and equal in value to the best parts of the Netherlands, to which it is similar. The SE. has a richer and deeper soil. The middle and south abound in clay; and various parts yield chalk and marle. The products of the county vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty. Wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils; but turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips serve to prepare it for corn, beside fattening great numbers of cattle. Much buckwheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy, small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere. Rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is likewise abundance of game, especially of pheasants. On the sea coast, herrings and mackerel are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth, in particular, is noted for the curing of red herrings. The air of this county is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude: but is very wholesome, particularly in the inland parts. No county has a greater share of river and sea navigation. The manufactures of Norfolk are chiefly worsted, woollens, and silks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales,

Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. The number of men, by the last advices, amounted to 44, the women only to 16. It is a fertile spot, and is very hilly. Some of the valleys are tolerably large, but most of them are only deep hollows. Mount-Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered with a very thick forest, choked with underwood. The timber trees are a sort of spruce pine, resembling the live oak, a yellow wood, a hard black wood, and a wood resembling beech. The spring is perceptible in our autumn, but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the whole year round. The flax-plant is more luxuriant here than in any part of New Zealand; but the chief produce is the pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large size, many of the trees being as thick, breast high, as two men can fathom, and exceedingly straight and tall. It is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil is rich and deep. In summer the heat is excessive. All the grain and European plants seed in December. From February to August may be called the rainy season. The winter, from April to July, is very pleasant: there is never any frost: but when the SW. wind blows, the air is raw and cold. This island is well supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, and quite perpendicular. The want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience; and the vast number of coral rocks render anchorage very insecure. The settlement is formed in Sydney-Bay, on the S. side of the island. Lat. 29. 30. S. lon. 168. 12. E.

Norgill, Yorkshire, NW. of Barnard's-Castle. *Norgrave*, Worcestershire, near Upton. *Norham*, Durham, insulated in Northumberland, and giving name to a tract of country called *Northamshire*. It stands on the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till, 6 miles SW. of Berwick.

Norleave, Wilts. *Norleigh*, Cheshire, near Frodsham. *Norleigh*, Devons. near Honiton. *Norleigh*, Shropsh. SE. of Wenlock. *Normanby*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Market Raisin. *Normanby*, Linc. N. of Market Raisin. *Normanby*, Surry, near Ash. *Normanby*, Yorks. SE. of Kirby-Moreside. *Normanby*, Yorks. near Robin Hood's-Bay. *Normanby*, Yorks. NW. of Gisborough.

NORMANDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the English Channel, about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the most fertile tracts in France, and abounds in all its productions, except wine, but they supply that defect by cider and perry. It contains mines of iron and copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France, under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rolla, the first duke, having been baptized, Charles gave him his daughter Gisle in marriage. He held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, but was lost in the reign of King John, and reunited to the crown of France; the English, however, still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy. Rouen was the capital. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, Lower Seine, with a small part of Eure and Loire.

Normangate Fields, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Normanton*, near Derby. *Normanton*, Derbys. S. of Chesterfield. *Normanton*, Leicesters. S. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Normanton*, Nottinghamsh. by Southwell. *Normanton*, Nott. near Gresthorp. *Normanton*, Nott. on the Soar, nearly opposite to Loughborough. *Normanton*, Rutl. E. of the Vale of Catmose. *Normanton*, Wilts, near Ambresbury. *Normanton*, Yorksh. NE. of Wakefield. *Norreys*, Devons. in Hewish parish. *Norridge*, Wiltshire, near Warminster. *Norrindon*, Wilts, between Warder-Castle and Cranborn-Chace.

Norris, in Armagh, Ulster.

Norrys, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

NORTGAU. See NORDGAW.

NORTH, DEPARTMENT OF THE, a department of France, adjoining that of Calais, bounded on the NW. by the German Ocean, and on the NE. by Flanders and the late Austrian Hainault. It is composed of the late French Flanders, French Hainault, and Cambresis. Douay is the capital.

Northall, Middlesex, a village on the north side of Enfield Chace, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *Northall*, Suffolk, near Benacre.

*NORTHALLERTON, a well-built trading town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, consisting of only one street, about half a mile long. It is situated in a district called Alvertonshire, on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is 30 miles NNW. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. A good market on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. Fairs on Jan. 2d, and on St. Bartholomew's-Day.

Northam, Devons. between Barnstaple-Bay and Biddiford.

*NORTHAMPTON, the county town of Northamptonshire, seated on an eminence, gently sloping to the river Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet, and has been made navigable to Lynn. It contains about 1083 houses and 5200 inhabitants. Its principal manufacture is that of boots and

and shoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the country, for exportation. Some stockings and lace are also made here. The horse-fairs of this place are reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom. It is a handsome, well-built town, and has a regular, spacious market-place, one of the finest in England, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. Within half a mile of Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, who, at the hazard of her own life, had saved his, by sucking the poison from a wound which he received in the crusades. This town is a great thoroughfare, both in the N. and W. roads, and is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 SE. of Coventry, and 66 NW. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, August 5 and 26, September 19, November 28, and December 19.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, on the S. by Bucks and Oxfordshire, and on the W. by that county and Warwickshire. It is divided into 20 hundreds, containing a city, 13 market-towns, 336 parishes, about 25,000 houses, and 150,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the NE. part near Peterborough, which being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire Washes. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is, in a manner, proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county; an opinion, confirmed by the number of seats of the nobility and gentry which it contains. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel: this is but scantily supplied by its woods, which, like those in all other parts of the kingdom, have been much diminished by agriculture; and though coal is brought into this county by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Northamptonshire, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW. and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. In this last, that fiercest of British animals of prey, the wild cat, is still found. There is but one piece of waste ground in this county, and that is a barren heath near Whittering. The products are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; the tract especially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures, excepting some of serges, tammies, shaloons, boots, and shoes; and the trifling one of bone lace. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which, it is partly watered by the Ouse, Lean, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton.

Northamsted, Herts, a mile S. of Barkway. *Northaw*, Middlesex; see *Northal*. *Northborough*, Northamp. S. of Market-Deeping. *North Bovey*, Devonsh. near Morton. *North Bradley*, Wilts. *North Brook*, Oxfordsh. W. of Bicester.

NORTH, CAPE, the most northern promontory in Europe, in the island of Maggero, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 10. N. lon. 26. 2. E.

Northcoats, Linc. between Saltfleet and Grimsby. *Northcot*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Northcot*, Devonsh. on the river Tamar. *Northcot*, Devonshire, in Leigh-North. *Northcot*, Devonshire, in Uffcolumb parish. *Northcot*, Herts, S. of Berkhampstead. *Northcote*, Glouc. near Cirencester. *North Court*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

NORTH CURRY, a pretty considerable town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Tone. It is 20 miles SW. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

North-Downs, sands so called, on the coast of Wicklow, in Leinster.

North-Down, Kent, near Margate-Bay and the North Foreland. *North Duffield*, Yorksh. *North End*, Essex, N. of Hornchurch. *North End*, Middlesex, a hamlet of Finchley. *North End*, Middlesex, between Walham-Green and the road to Hammersmith. *North End*, Middlesex, NE. of Hampstead-Heath. *North End*, Warwicks. E. of Kineton. *Northerden*, Cheshire, on the Mersey, W. of Stockport. *Northey*, Glouces. near Tewkesbury. *Northey Isle*, Essex, between Maldon and St. Osyth Island. *Northfield*, Worcesters. between Bromsgrove and Birmingham. *Northfleet*, Kent, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W. from Gravesend, and 21 from London. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

NORTH FORELAND. See FORELAND.

North-Hall, Herts, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *North-Hall*, or *North-Hold*, Middlesex, NE. of Hayes. *North-Hall-Lodge*, Middlesex, N. of Uxbridge. *North-Haven-Point*, Dorsets. by Branksey Castle.

NORTHEIM, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, which carries on a great trade, and is a well-frequented passage, seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 10 miles N. of Gottingen.

North-Hill, Bedfordsh. N. of South Hill. *North-Hill*, Cornwall, SE. of Launceston.

Northiam, Sussex. *Northington*, Hants, N. of Alresford. *Northland*, Yorkshire, near Halifax. *Northlands*, Middlesex, near Kensington Gravel-pits.

*NORTHLEECH, a town of Glouces. It has several alms-houses, and a free grammar-school, and is seated on, or near, the river Leech, 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Northorp, Flintshire. *Northorp*, Linc. near Kirton. *Northover*, Somersetsh. near Ilchester.

North Rocks, in the harbour of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulster. From N. to S. they extend about 2 miles, but there is good clean ground between them. The south rock is dangerous, many vessels have been wrecked on it: it is above a mile from the shore.

North Town, Staffordsh. near King's Bromley.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, receiving its name from being situated to the N. of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained not only the county now called Northumberland, but also Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland. It is seated on the extremity of England next to Scotland, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the bishopric of Durham, on the W. and SW. by Cumberland, and on the NW. and N. by Scotland. It extends about 64 miles in length from N. to S. and 48 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 6 wards, which contain 13 towns, 460 parishes, and about 100,000 inhabitants. The air is not so cold as might be imagined, from the latitude in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the temperate breezes of each; and for this reason the snow seldom lies long in Northumberland, except on the top of high hills. The air is extremely healthful, and many of the inhabitants enjoy health to a great age. The soil is various; the eastern part being fruitful, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE. part abounds with pit-coal; the SW. angle has very rich lead-mines, but very little wood. The rivers abound with salmon, trout, &c. and the coasts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, soles, &c. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, Coquet, and Alne. Alnwick is the county-town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, and a county and town of Pennsylvania, the last of which is situated on the N. side of the Susquehana, opposite Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a chain of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 21. 18. to 22. 26. S. lon. 149. to 150. 20. E.

Northway and *Newton*, Gloucest. near Ashchurch.

NORTHWICH, a handsome town of Cheshire, chiefly noted for its salt-mines, which were discovered in the beginning of the present century. Here are four deep brine-pits, from which immense quantities of salt are raised, partly to be purified on the spot by re-dissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude state. Most of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver. The salt-quarries here (discovered within these few years, on the S. side of the town), when a person is let down into them by a bucket, to the depth of 150 feet, afford a truly pleasing and picturesque appearance, looking very much like a subterraneous cathedral. They extend several acres, and are supported by rows of pillars, having a crystal roof, all of the same rock, and transparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who dig it away with steel pick-axes. The stratum of salt lies above 40 yards deep: above it is a bed of whitish clay. The clear annual duty received by government for Cheshire salt amounts to 200,000l. Here is also a large cotton manufacture. Northwich is seated on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dane (by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations), 20 miles NE. of Chester, and 173 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Northwick, Worcesters. near Campden in Gloucestershire. *Northwick*, Glouces. a hamlet to Henbury. *Northwold*, Norf. near Methwold. *Northwood*, Shrops. N. of Ellesmere. *Northwood*, Hants, between Havant and Thorney Island. *Northwood*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Northwood*, Sussex, S. of Petworth. *Northwood*, Worcestershire, near Kidderminster. *North Wotton*, Dorsets. 3 miles NE. of Thornford. *Nortley Wood*, Suffolk, near Roydon.

* NORTON, or CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with manufactures for horse clothing and harrateens. It is situated on the great post road between Worcester and Oxford, 12 miles SW. of Banbury, and 74 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Norton, Cheshire, 4 miles from Warrington. *Norton*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Norton*, Derbys. N. of Dronfield. *Norton*, Durham, near Stockton. *Norton*, 3 miles from Gloucester. *Norton*, Hants, near Selborn. *Norton*, Herts, near Baldock. *Norton*, Isle of Wight, in

in W. Medina. *Norton*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Feversham. *Norton*, Leices. near Galbey. *Norton*, SE. of Lincoln. *Norton*, Monmouthsh. near Skenfrith-Castle. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Loddon. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Norton*, Northamptonshire, near Towcester. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Rockland. *Norton*, Northamptonshire, near Daventry. *Norton*, Nottinghams. in Cukeney parish. *Norton*, Shrops. near Candover. *Norton*, Shrops. NW. of Ludlow. *Norton*, Shrops. near Atherley. *Norton*, Shrops. N. of Bridgenorth. *Norton*, Somersetsh. N. of Pen. *Norton*, Staffordshire, N. of Chebsey. *Norton*, Staffordshire, near Cank, NE. of the Wurleys. *Norton*, Staffordshire, in the Moors by the Trent, 1 mile W. of Bagnal. *Norton*, Suffolk, near Wulpet. *Norton*, Sussex, N. of Seaford. *Norton*, Wilts, in Laycock parish. *Norton*, Wilts, S. of Malmesbury. *Norton*, Worcestersh. N. of Evesham. *Norton*, Worces. E. of Upton, and about a mile N. of Bredon, of which it is a hamlet. *Norton*, SE. of Worcester. *Norton*, Yorksh. near New Malton *Norton*, Yorksh. between Swaledale and Bishopsdale-Chace. *Norton*, Yorkshire, SE. of Pontefract. *Norton, Bishop's*, Lincolns. NE. of Spittle-in-the-Street. *Norton Bovant*, Wilts, E. of Warminster. *Norton Brimer*, Oxfordsh. SW. of Witney. *Norton Canon*, Herefordsh. S. of Webley. *Norton, Cold*, Essex, near Stow-Maries. *Norton Conyers*, Yorkshire, near Rippon. *Norton-Curli*, Warw. near Budbroke. *Norton Dawney*, Devonsh. near Dartmouth. *Norton Disney*, Linc. N. of Beckingham. *Norton East*, Leicestershire, in Tugby parish. *Norton Friars*, or *Midsummer*, Somersets. in Kilmersdon parish. *Norton-in-the-Clay*, Yorks. NW. of Boroughbridge. *Norton, Lindsey*, or *Upper*, Warw. W. of Claverdon. *Norton, Malreward*, Somersetshire, between Dundry and Pensford. *Norton Mandeville*, Essex, N. of Ongar. *Norton Over*, Oxfordsh. near Chipping-Norton. *Norton Over*, 3 miles from Gloucester. *Norton-super-Montem*, Norfolk, S. of Attlebridge. *Norton-under-Hambden Hill*, Somersetsh. 2 miles from S. Petherton. *Norton Wood*, Norfolk, N. of Foulsham. *Norwell*, Nottinghamshire, S. of Willoughby.

Norton Sound, a large bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. Lat. 63. N. lon. 161. to 164. W.

Norwalk, a town of Connecticut.

Norway, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is formed naturally into two divisions; namely Northern and Southern or Proper Norway, separate from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. Northern Norway is a long and narrow slip of land, extending as far as Cape North, the most northern part of Europe, beyond 71. 0. deg. N. lat. and bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, by Swedish and Russian Lapland on the E. and by Sweden on the S. It is divided into Nordland and Finmark, and comprehended in the government of Drontheim. Southern Norway is bounded on the E. by Sweden, and on the S. and W. by the Northern Ocean. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christiansand, Berghen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, who, like the Swiss mountaineers, are esteemed good soldiers, and are exceedingly attached to their country. The horses are small, but strong, active, and hardy. In Norway, they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Griffelseld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peasants are free, a few only excepted, on some estates near Fredericstadt. The benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway, and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning, yet paying proper respect. The same causes which afflict the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage; for, although in some places vegetation is so quick, that the corn is sown and cut in 6 or 7 weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequently produces much cattle. The fisheries, particularly on the western coast, procure employment and wealth to the natives. The principal fish, which, dried and salted, furnish a considerable article of exportation, are the cod, the ling, and the whiting; their livers also yield train oil, and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine, which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk, and the wine distils into a flask placed under it. The twigs of the birch, also, as well as of the elder and aspen, are given to horses in scarcity of fodder. The general exports of Norway are tallow,

 butter,

butter, salt, dried fish, timber and planks, horses and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers: the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the bays are so small, that they appear like lakes. It was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns, but is now united to the crown of Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

NORWICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. Although it is 6 miles in circuit, the population is not so great as might be expected from that circumstance, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It has a stately ancient castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this castle is the shire-house for the county, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hospital, a lofty market-house of free-stone, and a bridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little squares, without any visible cement. It had formerly 58 parochial churches, besides monasteries; and has now 36 churches, beside the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. It had also a flint-stone wall, now much decayed, about 3 miles in compass, which had 40 towers, and was finished in 1309. Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI. and several other charitable foundations. Norwich long took the lead in point of commercial consequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalship of the cotton branches, and in consequence of prohibitions in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city, but the operations of spinning and preparing the wool, employ the poor of most of the small towns and villages in the county. It is computed that stuffs, such as damasks, camlets, black and white crapes, to the amount of 70,000l. have sometimes been manufactured here in a year. This city adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coals, and other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Here are many good buildings, particularly a very spacious market-place; but the streets (that of St. Giles excepted) are narrow and ill-disposed. The market-place being on an ascent, is very clean, and has a fine effect. Norwich has 12 gates, 6 bridges over the Yare, about 7500 houses, and 45,000 inhabitants. It is well supplied with provisions, and is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 100 NE. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

NORWICH, a town of Connecticut, erected near the head of the river Thames, in a situation convenient for mills; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are considerable manufactories for paper, stockings, clocks, and watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The number of houses is about 500. It is 12 miles N. of New London, and 66 SW. of Boston.

NORWICH, a town of Vermont.

Norwood, a village in Surry, situated on a fine hill, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell, 5 miles S. of London. It is a wildly-rural spot, bearing the marks of unimproved nature, and was, some years ago, a principal haunt of the gipsies. *Norwood*, Isle of Wight, in East Medina. *Norwood*, Kent, near Ramsgate. *Norwood*, Middlesex, a chapel of ease to Hayes. *Norwood-Park*, Nottinghamshire, near Southwell. *Noseley*, Leicestershire, NW. of Hallaton, *Nostol-Hall*, Yorkshire, SE. of Wakefield. *Nostrop*, Yorkshire, near Leeds.

NOTEBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburgh, seated on an island in the Lake of Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It was the capital of the province of Ingria, before Petersburgh was built, from which it is distant 25 miles E.

Notely, Black and *White*, Essex, near Braintree. *Notgrove*, Gloucest. 4 miles NW. of Northleach. *Notley*, Bucks, near Tame, in Oxfordshire.

NOTO, NUOVO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from it. It is 14 miles SW. of Syracuse.

Notown, Nottinghamshire, near Thurgarton and Blaseby. *Nottar*, Cornwall, NW. of Saltash.

*NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, takes its name from the Saxon, Snottengaham, or House of Dens, so called from the spacious vaults dug in the rock, in which the ancient Britons are supposed to have resided. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent; on the highest part of which stands the castle, a large, elegant, and noble palace, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, with a most extensive prospect. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, with a spacious market-place, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds,

kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manufactory of glass and coarse earthen ware, and a considerable trade in malt. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into the rock. Many of the houses in the market-place have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in wet weather. The streets are well paved, and, from their situation on a rock, many of them are always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and up the river Trent; and many coal pits, within 3 or 4 miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel at little expence. It is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Friday after January 13th, May 7th, Thursday before Easter, and October 2d.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by the latter county, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on on the W. by Derbyshire. Its greatest length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth above 20. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 13 towns, 168 parishes, and about 150,000 inhabitants. Being agreeably situated between the mountainous country of Derbyshire on the one hand, and the flat of Lincolnshire on the other, it enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent, but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. A canal from Chesterfield in Derbyshire passes across the northern part of this county, and joins the Trent just as that river ceases to be its boundary. The chief products of this county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; and a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work knitting, glass, and earthen ware. The principal town is Nottingham.

Nottingham, Dorsetsh. N. of Melcomb-Regis. *Notton*, Dorsetshire, near Crookston. *Notton*, Wilts, near La cock and Corsham. *Notwell-Court*, Denvonsh. near Topsham.

NOVALE, a small town of the Trevisan.

NOVALLERA, a town and principality in Italy, subject to Modena. It is 10 miles NE. of Reggio.

NOVARA, a town of Milan, capital of the Novarese, containing 17 parish churches, besides the cathedral, and 18 convents.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsula of Acadia, about 240 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in breadth, joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus at the NE. extremity of the Bay of Fundy. The whole province was formerly called Nova Scotia, or Acadia, but in 1784 it was divided into two governments, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several new towns have been founded here, during and since the American war; and the country is in many parts cultivated and flourishing. The winter lasts here, with great severity, during, at least, 7 months in the year. The soil is tolerably fertile, though inferior to that in New England.

NOVA ZEMBLA. See ZEMBLA NOVA.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in Genoa.

NOVI BAZAR, or JENI BAZAR, a town of Bulgaria, situated on the river Ibar, 83 miles NE. of Ragusa.

NOVIGRAD, a town and county of Hungary, seated on a mountain near the Danube, 14 miles E. of Gran.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the same name.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Sclavonia.

NOU-KIANG, the Chinese name of the river Ava.

NOVOGORODECK, a large town and a palatinate (otherwise called *Black* Russia) of Lithuania.

NOVOGOROD, or NOVGOROD, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, in the government of the same name. It was formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellation. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW. limits of Siberia. At this period its dominions were so extensive, its powers so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, "Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod?" But in 1477, this independent republic was obliged to submit to the arms of Ivan Vassilivitch I. grand duke of Russia. An enormous bell, denominated by the inhabitants *eternal*, and revered by them as the palladium of their liberty, was removed by their conqueror from Novogorod, to Moscow. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia,

sia, and contained, at least, 400,000 people. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties exercised here by Ivan Vassilivitch II. in 1570, but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until the Czar Peter built Petersburgh, to which favourite capital he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centred here. It now contains scarce 7000 inhabitants; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volchova, a beautiful river, of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia. The cathedral of St. Sophia is one of the most ancient in Russia: it was begun in 1044, by Vladimir Yaroslavitch, duke of Novogorod, and completed in 1051. Several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred in this cathedral. Novogorod is situated near the Lake Ilmen, 92 miles SSE. of Petersburgh. Lat. 58. 20. N. lon. 32. 45. E.

NOVOGOROD, once an independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vassilivitch II. in 1570, and united to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Olonetz, and on the SW. by the government of Pskov. The capital is of the same name.

NOVOGOROD, NISHNEI. See NISHNEI NOVOGOROD.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a government of the Russian empire, comprising part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. Its capital, which is of the same name, is 264 miles SSW. of Moscow.

NOVOGRODOCK, a town and palatinate of Russian Lithuania, otherwise called BLACK RUSSIA, 200 miles ENE. of Warsaw.

Nour-Head, or *Buoy at the Nore*, Kent, in the Thames, opposite to Sheerness. *Now*, a river in Derbyshire, which runs into the Derwent, below Stratton. *Nowstool-Hill*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Nowton*, Suffolk, near Bury.

NOYA, a sea-port of Galicia, noted for building of ships. It is situated at the mouth of the Tambro. Lat. 42. 49. N.

NOYERS, a town in the dept. of Yonne, seated on the river Serin; also a town in the dept. of Lower Alps; and a town in the dept. of the Meuse.

NOYON, a town in the dept. of Oise, seated near the river Oise, 22 miles NW. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

NOZEROY, a town in the department of Jura, 27 miles S. of Besançon.

Nubey, Yorkshire, West Riding, SW. of Gisborn. *Nuby*, Yorkshire, West Riding, SE. of Ingleton.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by Abyssinia, and on the W. by countries of Africa, of which hardly the names are known. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is uncommonly fertile, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. Money is of no use in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a small round seed, called doca, or seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the rich is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet: others wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They profess to be Mahometans. Great part of the coast is under the power of the Turks, as well as the country between Egypt and Dungala; the rest is composed of several kingdoms, little known. The exports of this country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, sandal-wood, and slaves. Millet grows in great abundance; and the sugar-cane is cultivated, but, for want of knowing well how to prepare it, the sugar is black. The principal districts known to the Europeans are Dungala and Sennaar.

Nucestown, in Cork, Munster.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas. It is seated in a valley abounding with vines and fruits.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-VITTORIA, a town of Tabasco, Mexico, seated on the coast of the Bay of Campeachy.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town in the Isle of Luzon, one of the Philippines, situated near the N. coast, 250 miles N. of Manilla.

NUITS, or NUYS, a town in the depart. of Côte d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is 12 miles S. of Dijon.

Nuke, Northumb. near Beltingham.

NUMIDIA. See BILEDULGERID.

NUN, or VLED DE NUN, a vast, but desert province of Africa, S. of Sus. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, nominally dependant on the emperor of Morocco. There is not a single harbour or anchoring place, along a coast of 60 leagues, viz. to Cape Bojador.

Nunbrook, Yorkshire, W. of Dewsbury, has a bridge over the Calder. *Nunburnham*, Yorkshire, E. of Pocklington. *Nunckling*, Yorkshire, in Holderness, NW. of Hornsey.

NUNDYDROOG, a fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore, capital of a considerable district, built on the summit of a mountain almost inaccessible. It was besieged and stormed by the British troops, under

under Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, after a siege which lasted from September 22d to October 18th.

Nuneaton, Wilts, near Cricklade.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Anker, 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Nuneham, 5 miles E. by S. of Oxford. *Nunhead*, Surry, in Peckham parish. *Nunnely*, Shropshire, near Wem. *Nunnikirk*, Northumb. S. of Rothbury. *Nunnington*, Yorksh. between Slingsby-Castle and Helmesley. *Nun's Green*, near Derby. *Nunny*, Somersetshire. *Nunny*, Cumberland, N. of Penrith. *Nunriding*, Northumberl. 3 miles NW. of Morpeth. *Nunsbrough*, Northumb. near Corchester and Hexham, on the banks of the Tyne, on the brink of a precipice 200 feet high, over the finest natural theatre in the N. of England. *Nunstanton*, Durham, on the Skern, E. of Bishop-Auckland. *Nunthorp*, Yorksh. N. of Stokesley. *Nunton*, Wilts, SE. of Salisbury. *Nunwell*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nunwich*, Northumberl. near the confluence of the Symondburn with the Tyne. *Nupdown*, Gloucester. in Hill parish. *Nupping-End*, Glouces. near Ashelworth.

NUREMBURG, an imperial city, one of the most handsome and flourishing places in Germany, and capital of Franconia. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil, and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state. It is about 6 miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts; over it are 6 wooden bridges, and 6 others of stone. Among the public buildings, two of the churches, the arsenal, and the very magnificent council house, are greatly admired. The townsmen are divided into eight quarters, or parts, and 131 captainships. The government is aristocratical. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgesses are very industrious, and fine workmen in the arts. Their maps, prints, paintings, and engravings are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of metal, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The trade in toys made here, and sold in England by the name of Dutch toys, is considerable, though it does not bring in so much money to the town as formerly. Here is also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are also worth notice. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated shop for land charts, established here by John Baptist Homann. In the cleanness of their streets, and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Their religion is the Lutheran; yet several Roman Catholic customs are still retained in their divine service. The building called the church of the Holy Ghost, has a variety of reliques, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the Dalmatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city. It was partly burnt down in 1420, and contains at present a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a prison. Here are four Latin schools, beside a famous college, or university. This town has, in process of time, obtained a considerable circle of territory, about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of free-stone, and are four or five stories high. It is seated almost in the centre of Germany, 55 miles NW. of Ratisbon, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna.

Nursted, Wilts, near Devizes. *Nursted*, Hants, SE. of Petersfield. *Nursting*, Hants, near Redbridge. *Nurston*, Staffordshire, W. of Wolverhampton. *Nusfield*, Oxfordsh. E. of Wallingford. *Nutborn*, Devonsh. near Tiverton. *Nutborn*, Sussex, NE. of Amberley. *Nutcomb*, Devonsh. in E. Allington parish. *Nutfield*, or *Northfield*, Surry, near Blechingley. *Nuthall*, near Nottingham. *Nuthurst*, Sussex, S. of Horsham. *Nutley*, Hants, between Alton and Whitchurch. *Nutley*, Sussex, S. of Ashdown Forest. *Nutsted*, Kent, 3 miles S. of Gravesend. *Nutwith*, Yorkshire, near Masham.

NUYS, or NUCSZ, a town of Cologne, Lower Rhine.

Nybly, Gloucestersh. near Dursley.

NYBORG, a sea port of Denmark, situated on the E. coast of the Isle of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee. The ships that

pass through the Great Belt, are obliged to pay toll here.

Nyde or *Ica*, a river in Yorkshire, running into the Ouse at Nun Monckton.

NYEVRE, a department of France bounded on the N. by the department of the Yonne, and on the W. by the department of the Cher. Nevers is the capital.

NYKOPING. See NICOPING.

NYKOPING, a sea-port of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a considerable commerce and a good harbour. Lat. 55. 57. N. lon. 11. 44. E.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, lying on the Gulf of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia. It is about 30 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a level, fertile, pleasant country, better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces.

Nyland Hill, Somersets. S. of Chedder.

NYMBURG, a town of Boleslau, Bohemia, situated near the Elbe, 36 miles ENE. of Prague.

NYMPH-BANK, in St. George's Channel, about ten leagues off the coast of Waterford, in Munster. It is a great fishing-bank, abounds with cod, ling, skate, bream, whiting, and other fish.

Nynehead, Somersetshire, N. of Wellington. *Nyneton*, Shropshire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

NYON, a trading town and extensive bailiwick, of Bern, in Swisserland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles N. of Geneva.

NYONS, a town in the department of Drome, seated on the river Aigues, with a fine bridge of one arch, prodigiously high, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, and some manufactories of woollen stuffs and soap. It is 18 miles NE. of Orange.

NYSLOT, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiborg, 50 miles NW. of Wiborg.

NYSTADT, a town of Finland, seated on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 22 miles NNW. of Abo.

Nysum, Durham, on the Tees, SE. of Darlington. *Nytimber*, Sussex, near Pagham.

OACCO, a town and province of Benguela, in Africa.

Oak, Staffordsh. near Bromwich-West. *Oaken*, Staffordsh. near Codsall. *Oak Farm*, Dorsetshire in Corscomb parish. *Oakfield Green*, Berks, in Mortimer parish, towards Reading.

*OAKHAMPTON, or OCKINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a manufacture of serges. It is seated on the river Oke, on the road between Launceston and Crediton, 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Oak-Hill, Essex, near Rumford. *Oak-of-Honour-Hill*, Surry, near Dulwich. *Oakington*, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Oakeley Lodge*, Glouces. a hamlet of Cirencester. *Oakley*, NW. of Bedford. *Oakley*, Dorsetshire, one mile from Merley. *Oakley*, Staffordsh. near Croxal. *Oakley*, Oxfordshire, near Chinner. *Oaks*, Shrops. SW. of Condover. *Oakwell-Hall*, Yorksh. E. of Halifax. *Oatlands*, Surry, near Weybridge.

Oban, a village of Argyleshire, on the sea-coast, S. of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent fishing-station, with a custom-house: also a sea-port in the county of Inverness, 20 miles WNW. of Inverary.

OBASINE, a town in the dept. of Correze, 5 miles S. of Tulles.

OBDACH, a town of Austria, in Stiria.

OBERKIRCH, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 12 miles E. of Strasburg.

OBERLAND, formerly called HOCKERLAND, a fertile and well-cultivated province of Prussia.

OBERNDORFF, a town of Hohenburg, in Austrian Suabia, on the river Neckar.

OBERNPERG, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Inn; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

OBERSTENFELD, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

OBERWESEL, a town of Triers.

Obley, Shropshire, between Clun-Castle and Hopton-Castle.

OBOLLAH, a well-peopled town of Persian Irac, beautifully situated on the Tigris, near Bassorah.

Oborn, Dorsetshire, near Sherborn. *Obridge*, Somersetshire, between Lediard and Wellington.

O'Brien's Bridge, in Clare, Munster.

OBY, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Ischimska, passes by Kolivan, and running N. joins the Irtysh, near Tobolski; it falls into the Frozen Ocean, in Lat. 66. 55. N. lon. 70. 0. E.

Oby, Norfolk, near Thurn.

OCANA, a town of New Castile.

Ocheline, Devonshire, near Exeter.

OCHILLS, the name of some verdant and gently-swelling hills of Perthshire, S. of Strathearn.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Wurzburg, Franconia.

Ock, a river in Berkshire, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon. *Ock*, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Towridge, below Hatherley.

Ocka, a river of Russia, which passes by Ocka, Kaluga, and falls into the river Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod.

Ockbrook, 5 miles from Derby. *Ockenden, North* and *South*, Essex, S. of Cranham.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which passes by Wolfenbuttle, Brunswick, &c. and runs into the Aller, 5 miles W. of Girhorn.

Ockeridge, Gloucest. a hamlet to Bisley. *Ockerton*, Oxfordshire, W. of Banbury. *Ockford*, Dorsetsh. in Marchwood Vale. *Ockford, Child, Superior* and *Inferior*, Dorsetsh. E. of the Stour. *Ockford Fitzpaine*, Dorsetshire, 3 miles SE. of Sturminster-Newton. *Ockham*, Surry, SE. of Woking. *Ockleston*, Cheshire, S. of Middlewich. *Ockley*, Bucks, NW. of Tame. *Ockley*, Worcestershire, near Salwarp. *Ockley, Great* and *Little*, Northamptonshire, by Rockingham Forest. *Ockley Park-House*, Shropshire, near Ludlow. *Ockold*, Suffolk, S. of Eye. *Ocull* and *Ocull Pichard*, N. E. of Hereford.

Oczakow, or Ochzakoff, a town lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in new Russia, or the government of Catherinenslaf. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 190 miles N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 33. 16 E.

Odcomb, Somersetshire, between Crewkern and Yeovil. *Oddeston*, Leicestersh. NW. of Bosworth. *Oddleden*, Westmorland, near Crosby-Ravensworth. *Odeby*, S. of Leicester. *Odehill*, Bedfordsh. NW. of Bedford, and near Sharnbrook. *Odel*, Bedfordshire.

Odensee, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Funen, seated on a small river, about two miles from the Bay of Stegestrand, and 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 50. N. lon. 10. 17 E.

Oder, a river of Germany, which rises in Moravia, about 18 miles NE. of Olmutz. It runs NW. through Silesia, and then into the New Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, called the *Frisch Haff*, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the Islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oderburg, a town of Teschen, Silesia; and a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg: both are situated on the Oder.

Odernheim, a town of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles S. of Mentz.

*Odiham, a town of Hampshire, situated on a navigable canal, from the Wye and Thames, to Basingstoke, 24 miles NE. of Winchesser, and 42 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Odingley, Worcest. 2 miles SE. of Droitwich. *Oddington*, Gloucest. 2 miles from Stow. *Odington*, Oxfordshire, near Islip. *Odstoke*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Odsey Grange*, Hertfordshire, between Baldock and Royston.

Oeland, a fertile island of Finland, about 70 miles in length and 6 in breadth. It contains about 7000 inhabitants. Lat. 56. 45. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

Oebsfeld, a town of Magdeburg.

Oels, a city and principality of Silesia, 14 miles ENE. of Breslaw.

Oelsnitz, a town of the Vogtland, Upper Saxony.

Oesel, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, about 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 58. :0. N. lon. 22. E.

Oeting, a town of Upper Bavaria.

Oeting, or Oetingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Wirnitz, 16 miles NNW. of Donawert.

Ofanto, a river of Naples (the ancient Aufidus) which rises near Conza, and falls into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Trani.

Ofchurch, Warwickshire, NW. of Southam.

Offa's Dike, an intrenchment, yet visible, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire, to Holywell, in Flintshire.

Offam, Sussex, NE. of Arundel.

Offenbach, a town of Isenburg; and a town of Salm; both in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Offenburg, a town of Ortenau, in Suabia, situated on the Kinzig.

Offenham, or *Uffenton*, Worcestershire, near Evesham. *Offerton*, Cheshire, E. of Altringham. *Offington* or *Uffington*, Berks, near Faringdon. *Offington*, Sussex, near Terring. *Offley, Bishop's* and *High*, Staffordshire, near Eccleshall. *Offord*, near Derby. *Offord*, Warwickshire, part of the lordship of Wooton-Haven. *Offord Cluny*, and *Dacy*, Huntingdonsh. near Bugden. *Offton*, Suffolk, SW. of Needham. *Offam*, Kent, one mile and a half from West Malling. *Offley, Great* and *Little*, Herts, SW. and W. of Hitchin: named, perhaps, from Offa, the Mercian king, who lived a good while, and died at Great Offley. *Offwell*, Devonshire, between Axminster and Honiton.

niton. *Ogborn, St. Andrew's, St. George*, and *Massey*, Wiltshire, N. of Marlborough. *Ogerstone*, Huntingdonshire, W. of Stilton. *Ogle-Castle*, Northumberland. NW. of Point Eland. *Oglethorp*, Yorkshire, near Bramham. *Ogmore River*, Glamorganshire. *Ognersh*, Surry, 3 miles E. of Godalmin. *Ogstone*, Derb. NW. of Alfreton. *Ogwell, East* and *West*, Devonsh. one mile from Newton-Friars.

OHETEROA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 13 miles in circuit, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the W. coast, which is foul and rocky. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the northward of it, but the inhabitants display greater ingenuity in carving, cutting, and polishing their clubs and spears, and in their manufactures of cloth. They form circles round their arms and legs, but have no figures on the other parts of their body. The people are lusty, and rather browner than those of the Society Isles. Lat. 22. 27. S. lon. 150. 47. W.

OHIO, in North America, one of the most beautiful rivers in the world; it has its source in the Allegany Mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela, at Fort Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It runs a course of near 1200 miles, in a SW. direction, till it joins the Mississippi, about 10 miles above New Madrid, forming the N. boundary of the state of Kentucky, and receiving in its course, numbers of large and small rivers. The only disadvantage this river has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad, called the Falls of Ohio, in latitude 38. 8. N. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, and the descent is so gradual, that the fall does not, probably, in the whole, exceed 20 feet. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass and repass this rapid; their lading must be transported by land; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. Excepting this place, there is hardly a finer river in the world for navigation by boats. At a salt-spring, near this river, very large bones have been found, far surpassing the size of any species of animals now in America. The head appears to have been about three feet long, the ribs seven, and the thigh bones about four; one of which is deposited in the library at Philadelphia, and is said to weigh seventy-eight pounds. The tusks are above a foot in length, the grinders above five inches square, and eight inches long. Specimens of these bones have been sent to France and England, where they have been found, upon comparison, to be remains of the same species of animal that produce the fossil bones, which have been discovered in Tartary, Chili, and several other places, both of the old and new continent. What animal this is, and by what means its ruins are found in regions so widely different, and where none such exists at present, is a question of difficult decision. The bones bear a great resemblance to those of the elephant. There is no terrestrial animal now known, large enough to produce them. The tusks, with which they are equally furnished, equally produce true ivory. But, from the form of the teeth, it has been observed, that they must have belonged to a carnivorous animal, whereas the habits of the elephant are foreign to such sustenance, and his jaws totally unprovided with the teeth necessary for its use. From the whole, it has been concluded, to the satisfaction of naturalists, that these bones belonged to a quadruped, now unknown, and whose race is probably extinct, unless it may be found in the extensive continent of New Holland, whose recesses have not yet been pervaded by the curiosity or avidity of civilized man.

OICH, LOCH, a lake of Invernessshire, extending four miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through Loch Ness into the Frith of Murray. It is 4 miles SW. of Fort Augustus.

OIRA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

OISANS, a town in the department of Isere, 28 miles SE. of Grenoble.

OISE, a department of France, lying S. of the department of the Somme. It takes its name from a river which rises on the confines of Hainault, and passing by Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoise, &c. falls into the Seine 5 miles S. of Pontoise. Beauvais and Compeigne are alternately the capitals.

Oke, Somersetshire, near Milverton. *Okebury*, Hants, 6 miles from Andover. *Okeford*, Devonsh. on a river running into the Ex, near Bampton. *Okeford*, Glouc. in Marshfield parish. *Okeford, Child*, or *Okeford, Upper* and *Lower*, Dorsetshire, near Blandford. *Okeford Eskilling*, or *Shilling*, Dorsets. near Sturminster.

*OKEHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire, is pretty well built, and has a free school, and an hospital. The first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on, to the lord of the manor, unless he commutes for it with money. It is seated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmos, 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Okeham, Sussex, near Lewes. *Oke-*

hampton-Monks, Devonshire, near Hatherly. *Okehanger*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Okehanger-Mere*, Cheshire, S. of Sandbach. *Okehurst*, Sussex, N. of Billinghurst. *Okeley*, Surry, W. of Newdigate. *Okeley*, Suffolk, between Denham and Diss. *Okeley*, Shropshire, by Bishop's-Castle. *Okeley, Church* and *North*, Hants, SW. of Basingstoke. *Okeley, East*, or *Water*, Berkshire, near Bray. *Okeley, Great* and *Little*, Essex, SW. of Harwich. *Oken*, Staffordshire, near Codsal. *Okeney*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Okenshaw*, Yorksh. in Burstall parish. *Okenyate*, Shropshire, near Wrekin-Hill. *Okeover*, Staffordshire, on the Dove, near Blore. *Okesey*, Wilts, NE. of Malmesbury. *Oke's Green*, Derbysh. S. of Ashburn. *Okelhorp*, Derbysh. near Ashby de la Zouch. *Okewood*, Surry, near Okeley, on the borders of Sussex. *Okeworth*, Yorkshire, SW. of Keighley. *Okeymour*, Staffordshire, near Alton.

*Okingham, or Wokingham, a town of Berkshire, (but partly situated in Wiltshire,) with a small manufactory of denims, and some mills for throwing silk. It is 8 miles SE. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Okotzk, one of the four provinces of Irkutzk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean. From this port vessels sail to Kamtschatka. The trade between here and Jakutsk is carried on partly by land and partly by water. The journey by land carriage takes up near six weeks, as the road lies over mountains, and through morasses and thick woods of larch and birch trees. Every thing is carried this way on horses or rein-deer, the latter of which are furnished by the Tungusians.

Olaves, St. in Waterford, Munster.

Olaves, St. Suffolk, SW. of Yarmouth.

Olcon, a river in Herefordsh.

Old Abbey, in Cork, Munster.

Oldacres, Durham, near Sedgfield. *Oldbarrow*, or *Oldborough*, Worcestersh. adjoining Warwicksh. near an ancient tumulus or barrow.

Oldbridge, in Louth, Leinster, 2 miles from Drogheda. A very handsome obelisk is erected here, on a rock, on the banks of the Boyne, in commemoration of the victory of William III. over his father in law, James II.

Oldbury, Glouces. in Stapleton parish. *Oldbury*, Sussex, between Chichester and Arundel. *Oldbury*, Warwicksh. S. of Atherston. *Oldbury*, Warwicks. a mile from Henley in Arden. *Oldbury*, Glouc. in Thornbury parish. *Oldbury Chapel*, Staffordsh. one mile E. of Dudley-Castle. *Oldbury-Hill*, Wilts, near E. and W. Kennet. *Oldbury-on-the-Hill*, Gloucester. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Oldbury-on-the-Severn*, Glouces. near Aust Ferry. *Old Carlisle*, Cumberland, one mile S. of Wigton. *Oldcastle*, Cheshire, near Malpas. *Oldcastle*, Monmouth, on the Munnow, N. of Alterinnis.

* Old Castle, a town of Meath, in Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin.

Oldcastle, in Cork, Munster.

Old Court-Dowlas, Herefordsh. S. of New-Court.

Oldenburg, a town and county of Westphalia, having E. Friesland on the W. and the county of Delmonhurst on the E. It is about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is a marshy country, with fat pastures, but subject to great inundations, and is noted for fine horses. On account of Oldenburg, the king of Denmark, to whom the country belongs, has a seat and voice in the Westphalian College of the counts of the empire, as also at the diets of the circle of Westphalia. The town of Oldenburg is 39 miles ESE. of Emden.

Oldenburg, a town of Holstein; and a town of Paderborn, Westphalia.

Oldendorf, a town of Schawenburg, Westphalia, situated on the Weser.

Oldenzeel, a town, the capital of Twente, in Overyssel. The neighbouring district is called Sallant, or Zallant, which, according to some authors, means the country of the Saliens or ancient Salii.

Oldelso, a town of Holstein, 15 miles W. of Lubeck.

Oldfield, Cheshire, on the Dee, between Chester and Hyle-Lake. *Oldfield*, Linc. SW. of Market Raisin. *Oldfield*, Yorks. near Rippon. *Oldford*, Middlesex, in Stepney parish, near Stratford-le-Bow and Hackney. *Oldford*, Somers. between Frome and Beckington. *Oldham*, Lanc. 6 miles NE. of Manchester.

Old Head of Kinsale, a rocky promontory of Cork, in Munster, running far into the sea. It is 4 miles S. of Kinsale, and has a light-house on it. Hawks and sea-eagles, or ospreys, build their nests among the rocks.

Old Hurst, Huntingdonshire, near St. Ives. *Oldish*, Warwickshire, S. of Balshall. *Oldland*, Glouces. near Kingswood-Forest.

Old Merrion, in Dublin, Leinster near the metropolis. *Old Mill Street*, in Cork, Munster.

Old Mixon, Somersets. near Bridgewater. *Oldmoor*, Northumberland, near Morpeth. *Oldridge*, Devonshire, SE. of Crediton.

Old Ross, in Wexford, Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin.

Oldstoke, Hamps. near Micheldever.

Oldstone, in Antrim, Ulster.

Oldton, Suffolk, 2 miles from Lowestoffe.

Oldtown, in Donegal, Ulster.

Oldtown, Northumb. with the Chapel-House, S. of Beltingham. *Oldtown*, Northumb. E. of Oldtown, with the Chapel-House. *Oldtown*, Heref. near Alterinnis. *Oldtown*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax. *Oldwark Spring*, Nottingh. near E. Bridgeford. *Oldwincle*, Northamptonshire, N. of Thrapston. *Oldwives*, or *Oldwood Leas*, Kent, in Chilham parish. *Olepen* or *Oldpen*, Gloucestershire, three miles from Dursley.

OLERON, a town and fertile island of France, lying on the coast of the department of Lower Charente, 5 miles from the continent. It is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 12,000. They are mostly seamen. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions.

OLERON, a town in the depart. of Lower Pyrenees, 10 miles SW. of Pau. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, who had the title of Premier Baron of Bearn.

Olewark, Yorks. near Boroughbridge.

OLESKO, a town of Belcz, Poland.

OLIKA, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

OLINDA, or FERNAMBUC, a town and jurisdiction in the E. part of Brasil, on the coast of the Atlantic. Lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a town of Navarre, formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre, but now much reduced. It is 20 miles S. of Pampeluna.

OLIVA, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles NW. of Dantzick; also a town of Valencia.

OLIVENZA, a town of Alentejo.

Ollantigh, Kent, in the parish of Wye. *Ollerset*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Ollerston*, Yorks. SE. of Pickering. *Ollerton*, Cheshire, SE. of Knottesford.

* *Ollerton*, Yorks. S. of Sherborn.

OLMEDA, a decayed town of New Castile.

OLMUTZ, a trading town of Germany, capital of Moravia, and a circle of the same name, with a college, a riding academy, and a learned society. It is well built, populous, and fortified, and is seated on the river Morawa, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 SSE. of Breslau.

OLNEY, a town of Bucks, with a considerable manufacture of bone lace. It is seated on the river Ouse, 12 miles SE. of Northampton, and 56 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

OLONNE, an island, town, and harbour in the dept. of Vendee, 30 miles NW. of Rochelle, and 258 SW. of Paris.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, famous for its mines of copper and iron, and its mineral spring. It is situated in the government of Olonetskoi, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. side of the Lake Ladoga, 104 miles NE. of Petersburgh.

Olston, Somersets. near Bristol.

OLT. See ALAUTA.

OLTEN, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure.

Olton, Staffordshire, N. of Stone. *Olton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordsh. near Norbury. *Olton*, *Low*, Cheshire, near Delamere-Forest. *Olten-End*, or *Olcen-End*, Warwicksh. N. of Solihull. *Olveston*, Gloucestersh. near Aust Passage.

OLYMPO, or OLYMPUS, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in Asia, the top of which is always covered with snow; also a mountain of Thessaly, 10 miles N. of Larissa.

* OMAGH, a town of Tyrone, in Ulster, in which the assizes for the county are held. It is 86 miles NNW. of Dublin.

OMAN, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N. by the Persian Gulf, on the E. by the Ocean, and on the S. and W. by extensive desarts. It is pretty fertile in barley, lentiles, grapes, dates, and other fruits, and the country affords plenty of cheese. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns or schieks, the most considerable of whom is called the Imam of Oman. The principal towns are Oman, in lat. 24. N. lon. 57. 20. E. and Mascat.

Omberley, Devonsh. near Torrington.

OMBERSLEY, a town of Worcestersh. W. of Droitwich. Market disused.

OMBRONE, a town of Sienna, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

OMEGNA, a town of Milan.

OMER, ST. a large and populous town in the department of the Straits of Calais. The hospital and college here are worthy of notice. It is seated on the river Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 miles NW. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris.

Omerg, in Cork, Munster.

OMLANDS, or OMMERLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen.

OMMEN, a town of Overyssel, situated on the Vecht.

OMMENBURG, a town of Mentz.

OMMIRABI, or MORBEYA, a river of Morocco, which rises in Mount Atlas, and falls into the Atlantic near Azamor.

OMOA, a seaport town in the country of Honduras, in N. America, defended by a fort. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 89. 55. W.

ON, a town of Egypt, the ancient Heliopolis, was formerly a considerable place, seated near the Nile, 10 miles NE. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Ainkems.

On,

On, High and *Low*, Staffordshire, NW. of Penkridge.

Oncot, Staffordshire, near Butterton.

Oneby, Lincolnshire, N. of Stamford.

ONEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root, called tee, but Captain Cook and Captain King could obtain no other provisions. Lat. 21. 50. N. lon. 161. 0. W.

ONEGA, or ONEZKOE, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetzskoi, 120 miles in length, and 40 in its mean breadth, has a communication with the Lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburgh.

ONEGA, a river of Russia, which rises near Kargapol, in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea, near Oneg, in the government of Archangel.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, nearly surrounded by the territory of Genoa, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It consists of three valleys, Oneglia, Maro, and Prela, altogether extending 15 miles from the sea, and contains 53 towns or villages, and about 14,000 inhabitants. The country produces wine, fruits, and excellent oil. Oneglia, the capital, is 30 miles NE. of Nice.

ONEIDA, LAKE, in the state of New-York, about 20 miles SW. of Fort Stainwix, is 20 miles long and 3 wide.

Ongar, High, Essex, NE. of Chipping Ongar.

ONGAR PARK, a town in Essex, near High Ongar, from which it is separated by Greensted and Bobbingworth. Market on Saturday.

ONGOLE, a town and district in the N. part of the Carnatic, 90 miles NNE. of Cuddapa.

Onhouse, Suffolk, near Stow Market.

Onibury, Shropshire, NW. of Ludlow.

Only, Northamptonsh. E. of Dunchurch.

Onneley, Staffordshire, NW. of Whitmore. *Onny*, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Temd, 2 miles NW. of Ludlow.

ONORE, a sea-port of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, 80 miles SSE. of Goa.

ONONDAGO, a river of N. America, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario; this last lake it enters at Oswego.

ONRUST, a small island of Java, in the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONSLOW, a county of N. Carolina, and a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, 42 miles N. of Halifax.

Onslow, SW. of Shrewsbury.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, about 600 miles in circumference. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. On its S. side it receives the waters of Lake Erie, by means of the river Niagara; near the SE. part it receives the river Oswego; and on the NE. its waters enter the river Iroquois, which river, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence.

OODOOANNULLAH, a town of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, which is high and bold, and at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under the sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numerous ruins here and in the neighbourhood, evince his passion for building; and the great extent of many of them affords a proof of his magnificence. There still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince; and famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by the late Major Adams; 82 miles N. by W. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 58. N. lon. 87. 55. E.

OONALASHKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are, to all appearances, a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. Fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument, except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, taylors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 165. 0. W.

OOSTBORCH, a town in the island of Cadsand, 4 miles NE. of Sluys.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the island of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a handsome city and sea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an

an excellent harbour. It is noted for its strong wines, upwards of 80,000 pipes of which are exported annually; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called Port wines. The road is spacious, and will contain a large fleet; that from Brazil sometimes rides here. Next to Lisbon, it is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom. Here is an arsenal for fitting out ships of war, which are built in the docks. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, about three miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 147 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 10. N. lon. 8. 21. W.

OPPELN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine hospital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here in 1742. The principality contains 27 towns, and but few villages. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and is seated on the river Oder, 35 miles SE. of Breslau.

OPPENHEIM, a town and bailiwick in the palatinate of the Rhine.

OPPIDO, a town of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Basilicata; both in Naples.

Or, or *Ore*, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the sea at Orford Haven.

ORACH, a town of Turkish Bosnia.

ORAN, or WARRAN, a town of Tremesen, in Barbary, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly on a plain, almost opposite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and is subject to the Spaniards. On the 8th of October, 1790, this place was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, little but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished on this occasion. It is 160 miles W. by S. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 2. N. lon. 0. 8. W.

ORANGE, an ancient and considerable town in the department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. The triumphal arch, visited by connoisseurs, and which is 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits. This arch, which was much damaged in 1707 and 1709, was erected by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catullus, after the victory which they obtained over the Cimbri and the Teutones. Here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, and some aqueducts, which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The principality, which is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad, contains one city, two small towns, and nine villages. The sovereignty of it was lodged in the House of Nassau, from 1598 to 1702, when it reverted to Frederic William, king of Prussia, on the death of William III. king of England, and stadtholder of Holland. By the treaty of Utrecht, however, it was ceded to the house of Bourbon. Orange is seated in a fine plain, on the little river Aigues, 26 miles N. of Avignon.

ORANIENBURG, a town and palace in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel.

Oranmore, in Galway, Connaught.

ORATAVIA, a sea-port on the W. coast of the Island of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade, but the harbour is unsafe in a NW. wind. It contains one church and several convents.

ORBASSAN, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles SW. of Turin.

ORBE, an ancient and handsome town, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, whose sovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. Its romantic situation, the boldness of the single-arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, the wild scenery on the banks of that river, its frequent cataracts, and the various picturesque views in the neighbourhood, are much admired by travellers. It is seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles SW. of Friburg.

ORBITELLO, a sea-port of Sienna, with a good harbour, and well fortified. It is subject, however, to Naples. Lat. 42. 26. N.

ORBOE, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, 8 miles NW. of Lodeve, waters Beziers, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, 8 miles below that town.

Orby, Lincolnshire, NE. of Spilsby.

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a cluster of islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and 6 in its nearest breadth. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 26 are inhabited; the rest are called holms, and are used only for pasturage. The principal one, called the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this island, to the NE. are seen, among others, Rowsay and Westra, Shappinsha, and Edda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N. Ronalsha. To the S. appear the Isles of Hoy and S. Ronalsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides, which flow between these islands, are extremely rapid and dangerous; and near the small Isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. The strait, called Pentland Frith, which divides these islands from the county of Caithness, is likewise very dangerous to those who are not well acquainted with the tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks that lie in the E. entrance of the Frith. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath on these

these mountains shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are numbers of sheep and small black cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are bear (an inferior kind of barley) and oats, but no other sort of grain. The climate of these islands is unfavourable; although they do not suffer so much from frost and snow, as might be supposed from their northerly position. In general, the air is moist; and they are often visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. Their longest day is 19 hours and a half; their shortest four and a half. Thus, for about three weeks in midsummer they enjoy the sight of the sun, almost without intermission; but, for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moon-light. But the radiance of the Aurora Borealis contributes still more effectually to supply this want. The almost incessant corruscations of these meteors are, indeed, sublimely beautiful; and we, who only see the extremities of these northern phenomena, have but a faint idea of their splendour and their motions, in the higher latitudes. The inhabitants are robust and hardy: the inferior classes are active and industrious, while those of superior rank are distinguished for politeness and hospitality. The Teutonic, or Pictish language, was in general use here till the last century; but, except in Foula, where a few words are still known by aged people, it is quite lost. The English language, with a Norwegian accent, is now generally spoken in these islands, although many of the inhabitants use the Norse. The principal trade of these islands is with Leith, Hamburgh, and Bergen. Their chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oils, feathers, with skins of various kinds, and kelp. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, who are divided into 3 presbyteries, and 18 ministeries.

Orchard, Devonshire, between Tavistock and Oakhampton. *Orchard*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle, two miles from Corfe-Castle. *Orchard*, Dorsetshire, in Whit-church parish. *Orchard, E.* and *W.* Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Bedceister.

Orchard, in Carlow, Leinster.

Orchard-House, Middlesex, E. of Poplar. *Orchardley*, Somersetshire, N. of Frome. *Orchard, Portman*, Somers. near Taunton. *Orchardstoke*, Gloucesters. between Cheltenham and Tewkesbury. *Orchard Windham*, Somersets. in a vale between Stamford, Brett, and Nettlecomb. *Orcharton*, Devonshire, near Modbury. *Orcheston, St. George* and *St. Mary's*, on or near Salisbury plain, NE. of Hatchbury.

Orchies, an ancient town in the dept. of the North, 14 miles SSE. of Lisle.

Orchilla, a small island, or rather a cluster of islands in the W. Indies, near the coast of Terra Firma. The soil, from its flatness, is salt, and consequently produces few plants. The only animals found here are goats and lizards. Lon. 65. 20. W. lat. 12. N.

Orde, E. and *W.* Northumberland, near Norham.

Ordingen, a town of Cologne.

Orduna, a town in Biscay, 20 miles SW. of Bilboa.

Ordsall, Nottinghamshire, E. of Retford.

Orebro, a long, narrow town of Sweden, capital of the province of Nericia. Here are manufactures of fire arms, cloth, and tapestry; and they carry on a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular to that capital. Orebro is seated near the western extremity of the Lake Hielmar, being quite surrounded with water) 88 miles SSW. of Stockholm.

Oregrund, a sea-port of Upland, in Sweden, seated on the Gulf of Bothnia, 34 miles NNE. of Upsal.

Orel, a government of Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the rivers Occa and Orel, 176 miles SW. by S. of Moscow.

Orellana. See Amazon.

Orenburg, a province and its capital in the government of Ufa, in Russia, situated on the Ural, 180 miles S. of Ufa.

Orense, a town of Galicia, situated on the Minho, 37 miles SE. of Compostella. It is noted for hot and moderately warm springs, the waters of both which are salutary in several distempers.

Orfa, or Roha, a considerable town of Diarbec, which formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions. It is a place of very good trade, dealing in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It is seated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles NE. of Aleppo.

Orford, a sea-port of Suffolk, formerly a considerable fishing town, but the sea has retired from it many years. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a sea-mark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's Chapel, and a house where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is said to have had once twelve churches; but it has now only about 300 houses. There is a light-house at Orfordness, which is of great use to seamen. It is seated near the mouth of the river Ore, (after it has joined the Ald) 18 miles E. of Ipswich, and 88 NE. of London. Market on Monday.

Organford, a village near Poole, in Dorsetshire,

setshire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, that is produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgarswick, Kent, 3 miles and a half NE. of New Romney.

ORGAZ, a town of New Castile.

ORGELET, a town in the department of Jura, seated at the source of the river Valouse, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourg.

ORGON. See ARGUN.

Orgrave, Staff. near King's Bromley.

ORGUEIL, MOUNT ORGUEIL, or GOURY, a neglected castle on the E. coast of the island of Jersey, 5 miles W. of St. Helier.

ORIA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town in the dept. of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French E. India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is good, but not spacious, is opposite Port Louis, and at the bottom of the same bay. It is 5 miles SSW. of Hennebon.

ORIGUELA, a town of Valencia, with a university; and a town of Arragon.

ORJIVA, a town of Granada, in Spain.

ORIO, a town of Guipuscoa, seated at the mouth of the river Orio; and a town of Negropont, in the Archipelago.

ORISSA, a province of Hindostan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by the northern circars on the SW. and the bay of Bengal on the SE. The soil is flat and moist, but fertile, and the heat excessive. The district of Midnipour, in this province, is subject to the English E. India Company; but all the rest belongs to Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, a town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; and is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 38 miles NW. of Cagliari.

Oristown, in Meath, Leinster.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. See ORCADES.

ORLAMUNDA, a town of Altenburg, Upper Saxony, subject to the Duke of Saxe Gotha. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Sala and Orla, 24 miles ESE. of Erfurt.

Orlaston, Kent, N. of Appledore.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N. coast of Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patri.

ORLEANNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which, with the Blaisois and Chartrain, is divided into the three departments of Loire, and Cher, Loiret, and Eure and Loire. It is divided by the river Loire, into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, a large, ancient, and handsome city of France, capital of the dept. of Loiret. It is built in the form of an oval, and contain 6 principal gates, 22 parishes, and about 40,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, but the houses are generally ill-built. That of the Fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. The commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. About 100,000 cwts. of loaf sugar are sent annually from Orleans; a great part of which is taken by the merchants of Paris. Sheep skins and stockings, both knit and woven, form also a considerable article of trade. This city has, or lately had, a society of natural philosophy, natural history, &c. and a public library. The environs are very pleasant; particularly the suburb of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, which has a communication with the city by a bridge, the boldness and lightness of which are equally admired. It consists of 9 arches; the centre one of which is 100 feet wide. Orleans is seated on the river Loire, 30 miles NE. of Blois, and 60 SSW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 1. 59. E.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, about two leagues above Orleans, crosses the Forest of Orleans, and the plain which succeeds it, joins the canal of Briarie, near Montargis, and passing by Nemours, falls into the river Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course, which is about 18 leagues in extent.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, near the city of that name, contains 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France; and the sales of its timber and underwood produce annually about 100,000 livres.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of Louisiana, built in the time of the regency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eights of it were destroyed by fire; but great progress has been since made in rebuilding it. Here are two convents, a parish church, magazines, forges, and some public buildings. The houses are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. It never contained above 1500 inhabitants, and is seated in a rich, fertile soil, and with an excellent climate on the E. side of the Mississippi, 54 miles from its mouth. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 89. 53 W.

ORLEANS, an island and town in the middle of the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

ORLOVSKOE, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the governments of Smolensk and Kaluga, and on the SE. by the governments of Kurskoi and Voroneskoi.

Orlton, Herefordshire, near Richard's Castle. *Orlton*, Shropshire, near Wellington. *Orlton*, Worcestershire, near Lindridge.

ORMOND, the northern division of the county of Tipperary, in Munster.

Ormesby, St. Margaret's and *St. Michael's*, Norfolk, on the coast, near Castor lighthouse,

house. *Ormesby*, Yorkshire, W. of Gisborough. *Ormesby, North*, Linc. NW. of Louth. *Ormesby, South*, Linc. SW. of Alford. *Ormshead-Hall*, Westmorland, NW. of Kirby-Steven. *Ormside*, Westmorland, near Appleby.

* ORMSKIRK, a handsome town of Lancashire, seated near the Grand Canal, 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 206 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ORMUS, an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, about 10 miles in circumference. Here is neither sweet water nor grass, it being, strictly speaking, no better than a rock of salt. The very dust of the country, within land, is white and pure, as well as pungent to the taste. It was formerly the greatest mart in the East, being visited by shipping from India, Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, as well as by caravans, who carried on a regular trade across the country, and brought with them immense quantities of the richest and most valuable commodities. At certain seasons of the year, there was a prodigious resort of merchants from all countries, besides factors who constantly resided here, particularly Venetians. The houses were then about 4000 in number, and contained 40,000 inhabitants. The Portuguese conquered this island in 1507, and kept it till 1622, when the Persians, by the assistance of an English squadron of 9 sail, took the place and demolished the houses. The trade was then transferred to Gambron. It is now almost deserted, yet is still the key of the Persian Gulf, on account of the commodiousness of its harbour. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 56. 25. E.

ORNANS, a town in the department of Doubs. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of the great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country. The fishes which it disgorges are called *umbres*. There is a similar well about a league from Vesoul. Ornans is seated on the Louvre, 8 miles SE. of Besançon.

ORNE, a department of France, part of the ci-devant Normandy, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Calvados, and on the W. by the depart. of the Channel. It takes it name from a river which rises in it, and passing by Sees, Argentan, &c. falls into the English Channel 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

OROONOKO, a river of South America, which rises in Popayan, within 160 miles of the S. Sea; and, after a course of 1380 miles NE. enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 59. 50. W. where its impetuosity is so great, that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

ORONSA, a small, fertile island, one of the Hebrides, 16 miles W. of Jura.

ORONTES, or ELL-AASI, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 18 miles below Antioch.

OROPESA, a town of New Castile; and a town of Valentia.

OROPESA, a town of La Plata, S. America, 180 miles NW. of La Plata.

Orpeth, Durham, in the parish of Chester-le-Street.

ORPHEA, a river of the Morea, formerly *Alpheus*, a famous river of Arcadia.

Orpington, Kent, a mile S. of St. Mary Cray.

ORR, a river of Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, in Kircudbrightshire, and watering the town of Orr, flows southward, and falls into the Solway Frith, 10 miles E. of Kircudbright.

Orrator, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Orrel, Lanc. SW. of Wigan.

Orrery, a barony in Cork, Munster.

ORSCHA, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohiley, seated on the Dnieper.

Orset, Essex, SW. of Horndon. *Orsingbury*, Northamp. near the Walgrave. *Orslow*, Staffordsh. N. of Blimhill.

ORSOVA, a town of Servia, built on both sides of the Danube, 75 miles E. of Belgrade.

ORSOY, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Orston, Nottinghamsh. E. of Bingham.

ORTA, a town in the Patrimonio; a town in the Milanese; and a town in the Capitanata, Naples; all in Italy.

ORTEGAL, a cape and town on the N. coast of Galicia. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 35. W.

ORTENAU, a tract of country in Suabia, situated between the Brisgau, the marquisate of Baden, the Black Forest, and the Rhine.

ORTENBURG, a town of Carinthia; a town of Lower Bavaria; and a town of Hanau Munzenburg, Upper Rhine.

ORTHEZ, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Gave-de-Pau, 20 miles NW. of Pau.

ORTON, a town of Westmorland, 12 miles SW. of Appleby, and 271 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

ORTONA, a sea-port of Abruzzo Citra.

Orton, Northamptonsh. near Rothwell. *Orton*, or *Overton*, Cumb. near Thursby. *Orton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. near Carlisle. *Orton-on-the-Mount*, Leicestershire, near Hog's Norton.

ORVIETO, a town, capital of a district of Italy, in the Pope's territories. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend, to fetch up water, by one pair of stairs, and ascend by another. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles NNW. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome.

Orwell, Cambridgeshire, near Wimble. *Orwell*, Wilts, near Bradford.

Orwell, a river of Suffolk, which rises in the middle of the county, runs SE. by Ipswich, and uniting with the river Stour from Manningtree, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it is called the Gipping.

Osaca, a town of Niphon, Japan, with a large magnificent citadel. It has a harbour, and is one of the most populous and trading places of that island. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the sound of different instruments of music. Lat. 35. 20. N. lon. 135. 45. E.

Osbaldeston, Lanc. NW. of Blackburn. *Osbaldwick*, Yorksh. near Stockton-Moor. *Osbaston*, NE. of Shrewsbury. *Osberton*, Leicestersh. NE. of Bosworth. *Osberton*, Nottinghamsh. in Worksop parish. *Osborne*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Osburnby*, Lincolnsh. N. of Fokingham. *Osend*, Essex, near the harbour of Harwich. *Osendike*, Yorksh. SE. of Tadcaster. *Osency Islands*, in the meadows near Oxford; it is formed by the river Isis.

Osero, or Osoro, a town and island in the Adriatic, lately subject to the Venetians, having that of Cherso to the N. to which it is joined by a bridge. The coast abounds with sardines and mackerel. Lat. 44. 48. N. lon. 14. 50. E.

Osey Islands, or Osith, St. in Blackwater-Bay, near Maldon, in Essex, in the parish of Great Totham, is covered with wild fowl at certain seasons. Here the coal-ships for Maldon unload their cargoes.

Osgarby, Linc. near Bodthby Pannel. *Osguthorp*, Leicestersh. near Colorton. *Osgodby*, Lincolnsh. near Market Raisin. *Osgodby*, Yorksh. near Selby. *Osgodby*, Yorksh. S. of Scarborough.

Osimo, a town of Ancona.

Oslaston, Derbysh. in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill.

Osma, a town of Old Castile, situated on the Douro.

Osmaston, near Derby. *Osmington*, Dorsetsh. near Weymouth. *Osmondston*, or *Schole*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk, in the road between Ipswich and Norwich. *Osmondthorp*, Nottinghamsh. in Southwell parish. *Osmondthorp*, or more properly *Oswinthorp*, Yorksh. E. of Leeds; once a royal village, and the seat of the Northumbrian king, Oswin. *Osmotherley*, Yorksh. NE. of Northallerton.

Osnaburgh, a town of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in the other parts of Germany. It is seated on the river Haze, 24 miles NNE. of Munster, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 24. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

Osnaburgh, The Bishopric of, a province of Westphalia, bounded on the N. and W. by the bishopric of Munster, and on the S. by the county of Ravensburg, about 40 miles in length, and from 16 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 7 bailiwicks, and abounds in cattle and hogs, almost half of the bishopric consisting of heath lands. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is spinning of yarn, and manufacturing a coarse kind of linen, which is conveyed by the English, Dutch, and Spaniards to Guinea and America, and annually brings into the country about a million of rix-dollars. The bishopric is possessed by papists and Protestants alternately, the Protestant being always chosen out of the house of Brunswick Lunenburg. The present bishop, is Frederick, duke of York, second son of the king of Great Britain. Osnaburgh is the capital.

Osnaburgh Island, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by Captain Wallis, in June, 1767. Some hogs were seen here. It is called Miatea, by the natives. Lat. 17. 51. S. lon. 147. 30. W.

Osney Abbey, near Oxford.

Osorno, a town of Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 40 miles SSE. of Baldivia.

Ospring, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Fevensham. *Osset*, Yorkshire. 2 miles from Wakefield.

Ossetia, the country of the Ossi, or Osseti, one of the 7 Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is fertile, and contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian, but their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha; that is, Bones.

Ossington, Nottinghamsh. near Carlton on Trent.

Ossory, the western division of the Queen's County, in Leinster, Ireland; giving name to a bishopric, the cathedral of which is situated at St. Canice, in Kilkenny.

Ossuna, an ancient and well peopled town of Andalusia, with a university and an hospital, 40 miles SSE. of Seville.

Ostagia, a town of Genoa.

Ostalric, a town of Catalonia.

Ostend, a large and populous sea-port of Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5th, 1601, to September 22d, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation, to the celebrated Marquis Spinola. The Spaniards lost nearly 80,000 men before this place, although, when it was invested, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight. It is seated in a marshy soil, among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them. Ships of great burden enter these canals with

with the tide. It is 22 miles NE. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 3. 1. E.

Ostenhanger House, Kent, in Stamford parish. *Osterley Park*, Midd. NW. of Brentford.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, 12 miles SW. of Rome. The air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choaked up.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Mantua.

Oston, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

OSTROGOTHIA, the name of the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden, having Nericia and Sudermanland to the N. the Baltic to the E. and Smaland to the S.

OSTUNI, a town of Otranto, Naples, near the Adriatic. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds.

Oswald, St. Northumberl. on the Picts Wall, N. of Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwell, a British usurper, and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland. Oswald was afterwards sainted. *Oswaldeslaw*, between Worcester and Speechly. *Oswaldkirk*, Yorkshire, S. of Helmsley.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of the lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario, 90 miles E. of Niagara Fort.

*OSWESTRY, a very old and decayed town of Shropshire, seated at the head of a small river, near the canal between the Severn and Mersey. It has some trade from Wales in flannels, which was formerly much more considerable; and is 18 miles NW. of Shrewsbury, and 174 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

OSWICCZEN, a town of Poland, in Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 32 miles W. of Cracow.

OTAHA, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than 2 miles broad. This island is smaller than Ulitea, and not so fertile, but it has two very good harbours. Lat. 16. 33. S. lon. 151. 20. W.

OTAHEITEE, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, supposed to have been first seen by Quiros in 1606. It was first discovered to the English by Captain Wallis, in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. Bougainville next arrived at it in 1768, and staid 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid here three months. It was afterwards visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, casuarinas, and dragon trees. The people have mild features and a pleasing countenance. They are about the largest size of the Europeans, of a clear olive or brunette complexion, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round the middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women, who are accounted very handsome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this, in various elegant turns, round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. "This dress," says Mr. Forster, "appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern fashion we had hitherto seen. Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. This operation is performed upon the youth of both sexes, when about twelve or fourteen years of age. No language seemed easier to acquire than theirs, every harsh and sibilant consonant being banished from it, and almost every word ending in a vowel. The only requisite is a nice ear to distinguish the numerous modifications of their vowels." The houses of the natives consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut-tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate of this island is one of the finest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Various little birds are found among the shrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, though common report among the Europeans, has denied the powers of harmony to the birds of warm climates. The birds most common are two sorts of paroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves, herons, and doves. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with

a kind of mallet; and a glue made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of these pieces are 2 or 3 yards wide, and 50 yards long. The colours with which they dye this cloth are principally red and yellow. The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of a brighter and more delicate colour than any known in Europe. Their matting is also finer and better in every respect, than any we have in Europe. They are also exceedingly neat in making basket and wicker work. Their fishing lines are also the best in the world, made of a kind of nettle which grows in the mountains, holding the strongest and most active fish, such as bonnettas and albicores. It is remarkable, that though the natives of this island far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they have not invented any method of boiling water; and, having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them. The sea supplies them with a variety of excellent fish. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among the natives, as among the Chinese. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying places, called Morai, are built of several ranges of stones, like steps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong inclosure round it, made of stone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Otaheiteans are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luscious-richness which makes it resists the stomach so soon in Europe. They are, indeed, much cleanlier than the European hogs, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the small breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, but they have the pendulous ears of ours. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, good nature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, particularly those of the better sort. On the coast are several excellent bays and harbours, with room and depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The whole island could furnish about 6780 fighting men. The sea affords them a great variety of fish, in every expedient for taking which they are exceedingly ingenious.

Otenby, Linc. NW. of Castor. *Otes-Hall*, Essex, 3 miles from Harlow. *Otford*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Sevenoaks. *Otham*, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Maidstone. *Otherton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Otley*, Shropsh. near Ellesmere. *Otley*, Suffolk, W. of Dallinghoe.

Otley, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a charming country, on the river Wharfe, under a high, craggy cliff, 10 miles NW. of Leeds, and 202 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Otmore, Oxfordsh. near Islip.

Otranto, or Terra d'Otranto, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on all sides by the sea, except toward the NW. where it is joined to Bari. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth, is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; but it is often visited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into slavery.

Otranto, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, is a large, handsome place, with a commodious harbour. It is seated on the Adriatic, 37 miles SSE. of Brindisi.

Otricoli, a town of Spoleto.

Ottenwald, a small territory in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of Mentz.

Ottone, a town of Genoa.

Otter, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the sea near Otterton, 8 miles below St. Mary Ottery, and 5 miles E. of Exmouth. *Otterbnrn*, Hants, S. of Winchester. *Otterburn*, Northumb. near Ellesdon. A battle was fought here in 1388, between the English, under the Earl of Northumberland and his two sons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots, under Sir W. Douglas. The intrenchments, and a number of tumuli, scattered over the adjacent ground, are visible to this day. *Otterburn*, Yorks. S. of Settle. *Otterden*, Kent, 3 miles NE. of Lenham. *Otterford*, Somersetsh. SE. of Wellington. *Otterham*, Cornw. SE. of Bottreaux Castle. *Otterham Wharf*, Kent, in Upchurch parish. *Otterhampton*, Somersetsh. near Stokegursey. *Otteringham*, Yorksh. in the S. bailiwick of Holderness. *Otterington*, *N.* and *S.* Yorksh. S. of Northallerton. *Otter-Marsh-Land*, Yorksh. S. of Otteringham. *Ottersey*, Somersetsh. near S. Petherton. *Otterton*, Devonsh. SW. of Sidmouth.

Ottery St. Mary, or Autry, a town of Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Ottery-Mohuns, Devonsh. on the Otter river, above Honiton. *Ottery-Up*, Devons. S. Otterford.

Oude, a soubah, or province of Hindostan, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district

trict of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the mountains of Thibet, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimensions of Oude and its dependencies are estimated by Major Rennel, at 360 miles in length from E. to W. and in breadth from 150 to 180. The capital is Lucknow. The nabob is in alliance with the British power, and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on the western frontier, covering Oude as well as Bengal, and keeping the western states in awe. The whole expence of this establishment is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of a subsidy.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindostan Proper, in the soubah of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindostan, and to have been built by their hero Krishen. In Colonel Dow's translation of Feritsha's history, it is mentioned as the capital of a great kingdom, 1209 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberet, the famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, (the learned language of the Bramins,) under the name of Ajudia. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, scarcely any traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all quarters of India.

OUDENARD, a rich and strong town of Flanders, with a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were compelled to raise the siege by the Duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, (commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome,) and took 5000 prisoners. It is seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles S. of Ghent.

OUDENBURG, a town of the late Austrian Flanders, 8 miles SE. of Ostend.

OUDIPOUR, or MEYWAR, a province of Hindostan, belonging to the Rajpoots, 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The rana, or prince of Oudipour, is a sort of head of the Rajpoot states, receiving homage from them by a long-established custom, but not claiming superiority in any other way.

OUDIPOUR, a city, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere, in Hindostan, 260 miles SW. of Agra.

Ovenden, Yorksh. near Halifax. *Over*, Cambridgesh. E. of St. Ives. *Over*, Chesh. by the river Weever. *Over*, near Gloucester. *Over*, Gloucestersh. SW. of Chipping-Sodbury. *Overacres*, Northumberl. near Ellesdon. *Over-Arley*, Staffordsh. near Kidderminster. *Overbothillestton*, Northumb. a hamlet of Warkworth. *Overburrow*, Lancash. S. of Kirby Lonsdale. *Overbury*, Worcestersh. near Tewkesbury. *Overbury*, Chesh. near Hyle Lake. *Overcot*, Northamp. NW. of Daventry.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of Holland, in the Maese. Somerdyck is the capital.

Over Hall, Essex, a manor of Morton. *Over Hall*, Northumberl. near Thirlewall Castle. *Overhill*, Herefordsh. near Hope. *Over Isgar*, Northumb. a manor of Felton. *Overland*, Kent, near Ash. *Overley*, Shropshire, NW. of Wem. *Over*, *Magna* and *Parva*, SW. of Derby. *Over Milton*, Worcestersh. in Hartlebury parish. *Oversbridge*, near Gloucester. *Oversley*, Warwicksh. in the parish of Arrow. *Overstrand*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Overswell*, Gloucestershire, near Stow-on-the-Would. *Overton*, Chesh. N. of Malpas. *Overton*, Chesh. between Upton and Macklesfield Forest. *Overton*, Flintsh. S. of Wrexham. *Overton*, Gloucest. near Arlingham.

**Overton*, Hants, 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke.

Overton, Lancashire, at the mouth of the Lune, SW. of Lancaster. *Overton*, Northamp. between Lamport and Walgrave. *Overton*, Oxfordsh. S. of Chalgrave. *Overton*, Shropsh. near Billingsley. *Overton*, Staffordsh. on the borders of Cheshire, towards Congleton. *Overton*, Wilts, near E. and W. Kennet. *Overton*, Wilts, S. of Swindon. *Overton*, Wilts, near Everly Warren. *Overton*, Gloucestersh. in Presbury parish. *Overton*, Worces. SW. of Evesham. *Overton*, Yorksh. near Stockton Moor. *Overton Longville*, Huntingdonsh. near Peterborough. *Overton Sansye*, Leicestershire, E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Overton Watervile*, or *Cherry Overton*, Huntingdonshire, near Overton Longville.

OVERYSCHE, a town of Brabant, situated on the river Ysche, 10 miles SE. of Brussels.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishopric of Munster; on the N. by West Friesland and Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel, and part of the Zuyder Zee; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consists in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUGEIN, a town of Malwa, in Hindostan, the capital city of Madajee, Sindia, one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is

a place of great antiquity, 200 miles SE. by S. of Agimere. Lat. 23. 26. N. lon. 75. 56. E.

OVIEDO, a city of Spain, capital of Asturias, with a university. It is situated in a plain, between the small rivers Deva and Ove, 47 miles N. of Leon.

Oughteragh, in Waterford, Munster.

OUGHTERARD, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin.

Oving, Bucks, N. of Aylesbury. *Ovingdean*, Sussex, E. of Brighthelmstone. *Ovingham*, Northumb. 10 miles W. of Newcastle. *Ovington*, Essex, E. of Steple Bumpsted. *Ovington*, Hants, near Alresford. *Ovington*, Norfolk, N. of Watton. *Ovington*, Northumb between Corbridge and Ovingham. *Ovington*, Yorksh. E. of Barnard Castle. *Oulcote*, Nottinghamsh. near Blithe. *Oulcote*, Yorksh. NE. of Settle. *Ould*, NE. of Northampton. *Ouldbarrow*, Warw. near Henley-in-Arden. *Ouleston*, Chesh. NW. of Sandbach. *Oulnal*, Warw. near Ouldbarrow.

OULNEY. See OLNEY.

Oulpen, Glouces. in Bagpath parish. *Oulston Hall*, Yorksh. near Easingwold. *Oulton*, Norfolk, NW. of Alesham. *Oulton*, Staffordsh. N. of Stone. *Oulton*, Suffolk, two miles from Lowestoff.

OUNDLE, a pretty little uniform town of Northamptonshire, noted for a well that sometimes makes a drumming noise. It is seated on the river Nen, 26 miles NE. of Northampton, and 83 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ounsberry Topping, sometimes called *Rosemary Topping*, Yorksh. a steep, high, verdant mountain, near Gisborough, in Cleveland, affording a beautiful prospect, and serving as a sea mark to mariners. *Ounston*, Derbysh. near Dronfield. *Ounwell*, Devonsh. W. of Kingsbridge. *Ouram*, Yorksh. N. of Hornsey. *Oure*, Kent, near Feversham. *Oure*, Somersetsh. W. of Porlock. *Oure*, Sussex, N. of Hastings.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, between the towns of Leira and Tomar.

Ouremouth, Sussex, by Thorney Isle.

OURIQUE, a town of Alentejo.

Ousburn, Great and *Little*, Yorksh. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Ousby*, Cumb. near Kirk Oswald.

OUSE, a river of Sussex, rising from two branches, one of which has its spring in St. Leonard's Forest, near the source of the Arun; the other, in the Forest of Worth; but they soon unite to the S. by Lewes, into one stream, which entering the English Channel, forms the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, waters Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Washes, or German Ocean.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river which rises in the S. part of Norfolk, and divides that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward. It becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls into the Great Ouse near Downham.

OUSE NORTHERN, a river of Yorkshire, formed by the junction of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondshire. These, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of the Ouse, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels, and afterward, receiving the Wharfe from the NW. the Derwent, from the NE. and the Aire, formed by the united Aire and Calder, from the W. and joined, near its termination in the Ouse, by the Dun from the SW. it falls into the Humber.

Ousgress, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Ouseley Bridge*, Staff. over the Stow, E. of Cank Wood. *Oustern*, Warwicksh. near Merevale Abbey. *Ouston*, Yorksh. N. of Easingwold. *Ouston Ferry*, Linc. on the Trent, in the Isle of Axholm. *Outchester*, Northumberl. near Bamburgh. *Outesby*, and *Outerside*, Cumberland, in the parish of Aspatrick.

Outter, in Wexford, Leinster.

Outseates, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Outwell*, Camb. SE. of Wisbeach. *Outwood Common*, Yorksh. N. of Wakefield. *Owdeswell*, Glouc. in Withington parish. *Ower-Mayne*, Dorsetshire.

OWERRA, OVEIRO, or OESE, a territory of Guinea, dependant on Benin, with a town of the same name, situated on the river Formosa. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts.

Owersby, Linc. NW. of Market-Raisin. *Owers Rocks*, E. of the Isle of Wight. *Owghton Head*, Herts, the source of that river, near Hitchin.

OWYHEE, the easternmost, and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands, of a triangular shape. Its greatest length, from N. to S. is 28 leagues, and its breadth 24. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE. side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N. of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain, on the NE. side,

appear

appear to be about half a mile high, and are entirely covered with snow. To the S. of this mountain, the coast presents a prospect of the most dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in short points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. It was here, on February 14, 1779, that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a misunderstanding or dispute. Lat. of the eastern extremity 19. 28. N. lon. 156. 0. W.

Owlcotes, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Owlerton*, Yorkshire, near Sheffield. *Owley*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Owly*, Kent, in Oxney Isle. *Owmby*, Lincolns. NW. of Castor. *Owre*, Camb. E. of St. Ives. *Owre*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, 4 miles NE. of Corfe. *Owre*, Hants, near Calshot-Castle. *Owre*, Shropshire, NE. of Atherley. *Owre Chapel*, Berkshire, S. of E. Ilsley. *Owre Morgne*, Dorsetshire, NE. of Weymouth. *Owre Nitty*, Dorsetshire, near Ower. *Owresby*, Lincolnsh. between Normanby and the river Ankam. *Owram*, N. and S. Yorkshire, in the parish of Halifax. *Owsden*, Suffolk, near Dalham. *Owesbury*, Hampshire, between Winchester and Bishop's Waltham. *Owston*, Durham, by the Wear, N. of Chester-le-Street. *Owston*, Durham, near Seaton. *Owston*, Northumberl. S. of Stannerton. *Owstwick*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Owthorn*, Yorksh. in the S. bailiwick of Hornsey. *Owthorp*, Nottinghams. between Cosgrave and Hickling. *Owton*, Cumberland, N. of Wigton. *Owving*, Sussex, near Chichester. *Oxborough*, Norfolk, SE. of Downham. *Oxbrand*, Norfolk. near Cromer. *Oxcliff*, Lancashire, on the W. side of the Lune, SW. of Lancaster. *Oxcomb*, Linc. NE. of Horncastle. *Oxcroft*, Derbyshire, near Bolsover. *Oxenborn*, Hants, near East Mean. *Oxenborn*, Hants, near West Mean. *Oxenden*, Gloucestershire, E. of Tewkesbury. *Oxenden*, Northamp. S. of Harborough. *Oxenfield*, Lancash. near Hawshead. *Oxenford*, Surry, on the Wey, SW. of Godalmin. *Oxenhall*, Durham, a hamlet of Darlington, on the W. side of the river Ikern. *Oxenhall*, Gloucesters. near Newent. *Oxenheath*, Kent, between Maidstone and Tunbridge. *Oxenholm*, Westmorland, 1 mile from Kendal. *Oxey*, Herts, S. of Watford.

*Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded by meadows, except on the E. side. The whole city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The origin of the university is involved in obscurity; a certain proof of its great antiquity. Alfred, who resided at Oxford, together with his three sons, is said to have founded three schools, or colleges here; one for philosophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity. It is generally supposed, however, to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage; and it was certainly a place of study at the time of the Norman invasion. About the middle of the twelfth century, public lectures on the civil law were read here not more than ten years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were said to be 15,000 scholars here, if they deserved that name, the sole object with many being only to read and write, while the greatest number attained to neither, and the most learned acquired only bad Latin and logic. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. It is thought, that there is not such another group of buildings, nor such another university, at this day, in the world. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, Baliol College is the first, according to Mr. Camden, that was endowed with a regular and permanent income, in 1260. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. These last were anciently hotels, or inns, and were the only academical houses originally possessed by the students of Oxford. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New College, St.

St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, the Radcliffe, Infirmary, and a fine Observatory. Oxford has lately been embellished with a noble market-place, and a magnificent stone bridge, and is 20 miles SW. of Buckingham, and 58 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire; on the E. by Bucks, and a part of Berks; and on the S. by Berks. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 36. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain one city, 12 market-towns, 280 parishes, 451 villages, 19,000 houses, and about 114,000 inhabitants. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The southern part of the county, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is a hilly and woody country, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The north western part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S. and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame. The latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some celebrity from having been supposed to give name to the Thames, into which it flows above Wallingford. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are transmitted from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency of firewood with sea coal, brought by a long and troublesome navigation, from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal cut from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal (for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793) from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience. The most considerable forest now remaining in Oxfordshire is that of Wichwood, between Burford and Charlbury.

Oxgate, Middlesex, a prebend, of St. Paul's, in Wilsdon parish. *Oxhill*, Warwickshire, N. of Brailes. *Oxinton*, Gloucestershire, 4 miles E. of Tewkesbury. *Oxley*, Staffordsh. N. of Wolverhampton. *Oxlinch*, Gloucestersh. in Standish parish. *Oxned*, Norfolk, SE. of Alesham. *Oxney*, Northamptonshire, near Peterborough. *Oxney Island*, Kent, formed by the Rother, near Appledore. *Oxnop*, Yorkshire, SW. of Keighly. *Oxspring*, Yorkshire, SW. of Barnesley. *Oxted*, Surry, in the parish of Stoke Dabernon. *Oxton*, Chesh. between Upton and the Mersey. *Oxton*, Devonshire, in Kenton parish, near Exmouth. *Oxton*, Yorksh. near Tadcaster. *Oxton*, Yorksh. N. of Kilham. *Oxwell*, Camb. between Biggleswade and Cambridge. *Oxwich*, Norfolk, near Rainham Hall.

Oyster-Haven, in Cork, Munster, is seldom frequented by vessels. It is sufficiently deep, but the entrance is narrow.

Ozleworth, Gloucesters. 3 miles SE. of Dursley.

PABBAY, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. It is about 9 miles in circuit, and has corn, marl, and pasture. Lat. 57. 55. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

Pablo San, a lake of Otabalo, in Quito, abounding with fish and wild fowl. On its banks is a village of the same name. Also a town of Caxamarca, in Truxillo.

Pacajes, a jurisdiction of La Paz, in Buenos Ayres, containing some rich silver mines. The air is temperate, and the pastures are good.

Pacem, a town and kingdom on the N. coast of Sumatra, dependent on Achen. It is 120 miles SE. of Achen.

Pachacamac, a town of Lima, in S. America, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, and dedicated to the Supreme Being. When Pizarro took this temple, he found an immense quantity of gold in it, besides what the soldiers pillaged. It is situated in a valley of the same name, about 12 miles S. of Lima.

Pachsu, and Antipachsu, two small islands on the coast of Greece, S. of Corfu; lately subject to Venice.

Pachuca, a town of Mexico, famous for silver mines, as rich as any in the province. It is 35 miles NNE. of Mexico.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the South Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. This immense body of water may be said also to stretch from pole to pole. When Magellan entered this ocean,

through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days, in a uniform direction toward the NW. without discovering land. In the extreme distress which he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone Islands, he had the consolation, however, of enjoying such an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he bestowed on this ocean the name of *Pacific*, which it still retains. The Spaniards, having passed the Isthmus of Darien, from N. to S. at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea, although, with respect to America, it is more properly the Western Ocean. On one side of the equator it is called the N. Pacific Ocean; and, on the other, the S. Pacific Ocean.

PACKINGTON, a town of Leicestershire, in a retired delightful situation, within a mile of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Packington, Staffords. NW. of Tamworth. *Packington, Magna* and *Parva*, Warwicks. S. of Coleshill. *Pack's-Hill*, Sussex, near Horsted-Cayns. *Puck-wood*, Warwicks. near Lapworth.

PACY, a town in the department of Eure, seated on the river Eure, 10 miles E. of Evreux.

PADANG, a sea-port town on the W. coast of Sumatra, with a fort and settlement belonging to the Dutch. Lat 1. 0. S.

Padbury, SE. of Buckingham, on a river that runs into the Ouse.

Paddington, a village of Middlesex, which lies by the N. of London, or rather, by the late increase of buildings, may be said to form a part of it, and yet the parish contains many sequestered rural spots. A canal is making from this place, which is to join the Grand Junction Canal at or near Hayes. *Paddingwick*, Middles. near Hammersmith. *Paddingham*, Lancas. SE. of Clithero.

PATERBORN, a considerable city of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and formerly one of the Hanse Towns. The rivulet Pader rises here under the high altar of the cathedral. It is a celebrated university, and is 37 miles SW. of Minden, and 43 ESE. of Munster. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 8. 55. E.

PADERBORN, THE BISHOPRIC OF, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia, about 44 miles in its greatest length, and 36 in its greatest breadth. It is bounded by the county of Lippe on the N. and by the duchy of Westphalia and the principality of Waldeck on the S. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron-mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon, or hams, and venison. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Padfield, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Paddlesworth*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Elham. *Paddlesworth*, Kent, 3 miles N. of West Malling. *Padley*, Derbys. in the High Peak, near Scarsdale. *Padmore-Chase*, Staffords. E. of Bloreheath. *Padongre*, Warwicks. near Studley.

PADRON, EL, a town of Spanish Galicia, seated on the Ulla.

Padside, Yorks. S. of Pateley-Bridge. *Padston*, or *Paxton*, Northumb. on the Tweed, W. of Berwick. *Padstow*, Devons. between Hatherly and the Merlands.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, is a place of some trade to Ireland, Bristol, and London. The harbour is capable of containing vessels of 500 tons at high-water, but is of dangerous access, without a skilful pilot, being rocky on the E. side, and barred with sea-sand on the W. The chief business here, and along this coast, next to the trade in slate tiles, is fishing for herrings, which come up the channel in October. It is 26 miles SSW. of Launceston, and 243 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with a university. It is the capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen in many places in the interstices of the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was well inhabited, and in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a gloomy air. The streets, also, in general, (although there is a great number of beautiful buildings) are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. Padua contains 26 parish churches, 41 convents, 4 hospitals, 9 squares, 7 stone bridges, and 7 gates. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Anthony, accounted the great patron of the city. "The body of this holy person," says Dr. Moore, "is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is said to emit a very agreeable and refreshing flavour. Pious Catholics believe this to be the natural effluvia of the saint's body; while heretics assert, that the perfume (for a perfume there certainly is) proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. I never presume to give an opinion on contested points of this kind; but I may be allowed to say, that if this sweet odour really proceeds from the holy Franciscan, he emits a very different smell from any of the brethren of that order, whom I ever had an opportunity of approaching." The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and every part almost of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint; for

whatever

tirely encrusted over with ancient Mosaic, and the vaulted roof is all of the same. "But it is endless," says Mr. Brydone, "to talk of churches, here are upward of 300." Palermo is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets the women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. The city is well lighted with reverberating lamps, and, in wet weather, moveable wooden bridges are provided for crossing the kennels, which then become rapid torrents. The harbour is very dangerously open to the swell and sea from the NE. quarter, and, even at the anchoring place, ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. Properly speaking, Palermo has two harbours; one made in the year 1405, which serves for barks, and the other, finished in 1590, capable of receiving vessels of war, at the entrance of which a light is fixed. Indeed this city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about 40 feet in length, into which the light is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the sides of these are niches, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them 6 or 7 months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. The skin, which looks like pale coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in some degree preserved. Except the bodies of two reputed saints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 100, they are all of modern date, as appears by an inscription on a small piece of pasteboard hung to the arms of every corpse, signifying the name of the person, and the time of his decease. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of 6 or 7 years of age. On the floors are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Here are some manufactures of silk and stuffs, and they export in good years about 40,000 bales of raw silk. Palermo is the see of an archbishop, and contains a university. It is seated on the NW. side of the island, at the bottom of the bay of the same name, 162 miles S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E. of Rome. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 13. 23. E.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its sea-coast. It is also called Judea, from the Patriarch Judah; the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. From its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus, it has been superstitiously denominated the Holy Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petrea on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. In length it is about 170 miles, but its breadth varies from 58 to 22. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, oil, pulse, fruits, silk, cotton, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The fields and woods abound with flowers of every species. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn. The climate is exceedingly good.

PALESTRINA, anciently PRÆNESTE, a town of Italy, in the Compagna di Roma, near which formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules.

PALESTRINA, one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice.

Palgrave, Suffolk, near Diss in Norfolk.

PALICATA, a sea-port on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N. of Madras.

Pallas-Inn, in King's County, Leinster.

Palling, Norfolk, on the coast, NE. of Hickling. *Pallington*, Dorsetsh. a hamlet of Affpiddle.

Pallis, in Limerick, Munster.

PALLISER ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, the largest of which is about 15 miles long, and 9 broad. Lat. 15 to 16. S. lon. 146 to 147. W.

PALMA, formerly called CAPRARIA, from the great number of goats bred here, one of the Canary Islands, about 60 miles in circumference. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, sugar-canes, and fruits, and here are quadrupeds and birds of all kinds. It has a handsome town of the same name, with a safe harbour, much frequented by shipping of different nations for wines, these being reckoned equal to Malmsey; 12,000 pipes, at least, are exported annually to the W. Indies, and elsewhere. Lat. 28. 36. N. lon. 18. W.

PALMA NUOVA, a town of Friuli, seated on a canal which communicates with the Lizonzo, 55 miles NE. of Venice.

PALMA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, seated on the river Cadaon, 18 miles E. of Setuval.

PALMA, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

PALMA, a town of Lavora; and a town of Calabria Ultra; both in Naples.

PALMA, a sea-port of Mazara, Sicily.

PALMA DI SOLO, a sea-port town of Sardinia, on the S. coast.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Islands, SE. of Mindanao.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Guinea, on the Grain Coast. Lat. 4. 26. N. lon. 5. 34. W.

PALMAS, or CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, a large sea-port town in the Island of Canary, capital of that and of all the islands, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants, who are, in general, rich, are about 120,000 in number.

PALMELA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, 6 miles N. of Setuval.

Palmer's Bay, Kent, near the N. Foreland. *Palmer's Green*, Middlesex, near Southgate.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774, and visited by him in his last voyage. It consists of a group of small islands, about 10 in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than 3 feet above the level of the sea. It consists entirely of a coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from decayed vegetables. "Notwithstanding this poor soil," says Captain Cook, "it is covered with a variety of trees and bushes. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almost even with the surface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the most enchanting prospects that nature has any where produced. Its base was fixed to the shore, but reached so far in, that it could not be seen; so that it seemed to be suspended in the water, which deepened so suddenly, that at the distance of a few yards, there might be 7 or 8 fathoms. The sea was at this time quite unruffled; and the sun, shining bright, exposed the various sorts of coral in the most beautiful order; some parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures; all of which were greatly heightened by spangles of the richest colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interspersed. But the appearance of these was still inferior to that of the multitude of fishes, that glided gently along, seemingly with the most perfect security. The colours of the different sorts were the most beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding any thing that art can produce. Their various forms, also, contributed to increase the richness of this submarine grotto, which could not be surveyed without a pleasing transport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work so stupendously elegant, should be concealed in a place where mankind could seldom have an opportunity of rendering the praises justly due to so enchanting a scene." With respect to the animal creation, the most singular that Captain Cook observed, were some large eels, beautifully spotted, which, when followed, would raise themselves out of the water, and endeavour, with an open mouth, to bite their pursuers. There was also a brown spotted rock fish, about the size of a haddock, so tame, that instead of swimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them. Had they been in want, a sufficient supply might have been had, for thousands of the clams already mentioned, stuck upon the reef, some of which weighed 2 or 3 pounds. Lat. 18. 8. S. lon. 162. 57. W.

Palmerstown, in Dublin, Leinster, 3 miles from the metropolis.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Syria, capital of a kingdom, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive by the Emperor Aurelian, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by Messrs. Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, was published by Mr. Wood, in 1753. This place, called by the Arabs, Tadmor in the Desert, appears to have been built originally by Solomon, but the architecture of its admired remains is probably Grecian, coeval with the time of the Seleucidæ. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is situated in the midst of a large sandy plain, surrounded on 3 sides by a long chain of mountains, 90 miles E. of Damascus. Lat. 33. 20. N. long. 38. 50. E.

PALNAUD, a district of Hindostan, included in the Carnatic, though situated between Golconda and the Guntoor Circar, S. of the river Kistna. It is about 70 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Zimerycotta is the capital.

PALOS, a town of Andalusia, with a tolerable tide harbour, at the mouth of Rio Tinto. Columbus set sail from here on his first adventurous voyage, in 1492.

PALOS CAPE, a promontory of Murcia, S. of

S. of the town of Palos, and 18 miles E. of Carthagena.

PALOTTA, a town of Lower Hungary.

PALTA, or JAMDRO, a famous lake of Thibet, lying about 24 miles to the S. of Lassua. According to the Lama's map, it is 105 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W. shore of this island, or rather congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the *Lamissa Tarcepamo*, or *the Great Regenerate*, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as in the *Great Lama*. The word Lama signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama. This lake is 12 miles S. of the river Burrampooter, or Sanpoo.

Palterton, Derbyshire, S. of Bolsover. *Paltons*, Hants, NE. of the New Forest.

PALUDA, a town of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates, and inhabited by Mahometans and Christians. The prince is, in some respects, independent of the Grand Signior.

Pamber, Hampshire, N. of Basingstoke. *Pamel Bridge*, Sussex, near Winchelsea.

PAMIERS, a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, 8 miles NNW. of Foix.

Pamington, Glouces. near Tewkesbury.

PAMPANGAN, a town and extensive province of Lucon, one of the Manilla islands, situated on the E. coast, in lat. 15. 5. N.

PAMPELLONNE, a town in the department of Tarn, 12 miles N. of Alby.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre. Its squares are handsome and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 172 NNE. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 47. N. long. 1. 35. W.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 200 miles S. of Maricaibo, and 300 NE. of Popayan. Lat. 6. 30. N. long. 70. 30. W.

Pamphil, Dorsetshire, near Winborne. *Pampisford*, Cambridgs. near Whittlesford. *Pampocalia*, Yorkshire, SW. of Wetherby. *Pan*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

PAN, or PAHAN, a sea-port on the E. coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is remarkable for a great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Lat. 3. 15. N.

PANAMA, a city of S. America, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, with straight and broad streets, and elegant public buildings. The merchandise of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought up the river Chagre. The ships unload at a small island, 3 miles from this place, because the water is so shallow as not to admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Captain Morgan, a buccaneer, in 1670, and the present town has been built 4 miles distant from it, in a more advantageous situation. The province contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of *rancherias*, or assemblages of Indian huts. Here are also several gold mines, but they are neglected for the sake of the pearl fishery on the coast. It stands on a bay of the same name. Lat. 8. 48. N. lon. 80. 15. W.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari Islands, barren, and very inconsiderable, being only 5 miles in circumference. It is 3 miles NNE. of Lipari, and 30 N. of Sicily.

PANAY, an island of the Philippines, of a triangular form, lying E. of Paragua. It is 180 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces vast quantities of rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is about 17,000.

Panborough, Somersetshire, W. of Wells.

Pancras, a village of Middlesex, a little to the NW. of London. The burying ground here is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Romanists. At a public-house near it, there is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation, to which is now added the small-pox hospital formerly at Clerkenwell. Here also is the Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble stables and anatomical theatre are finished, but the present college is only a temporary building.

Pancras-Wick, Devons. near Bradworthy. *Panfield*, Essex, near Bocking and Braintree.

PANGO, a town and district of Congo, in Africa, on the river Barbela.

Pangborn, Berkshire, by the Thames, NW. of Reading. *Pangden*, Sussex, SW. of Ditchling.

PANJAB, a country of Hindostan, being that which is watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of about 250 miles, and includes the whole soubah of Lahore, and a great part of Moulton Proper. To the lower part of Moulton it is flat and marshy, and inundated, like Bengal, by the periodical rains which fall during our summer.

Pannal, Yorkshire, near Knaresborough. *Pannanach-Wells*, a village of Aberdeenshire, situated a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, in the valley of Glenmuick. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are of a diuretic quality.

PANNIPUT, a town of Delhi, in Hindostan. In a plain near this town, a battle was fought in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when

when the former were totally defeated. They lost the flower of their army, with their best generals, and the number of prisoners taken was almost incredible. From that period, the power of the Mahrattas has been sensibly on the decline. Pannipat is 50 miles NW. of Delhi.

Pansanger, 2 miles NW. of Hertford. *Panston*, Northumberland, S. of Learmouth. *Pant*, a river in Essex, which falls into Blackwater Bay.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 25 miles in circumference, and containing 3000 inhabitants. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, capers, olives, and figs; but the inhabitants import their corn from Sicily. It belongs to the king of Naples. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 12. 31. E.

Panteuge, Monmouthshire, N. of Pontipool. *Pantley*, Gloucestershire, NE. of Newent. *Panton*, Lincolns. near Ancaster.

PANUCO, a town, province, and river of Mexico, with a bishop's see. Here are veins of gold and salt-works, which are the principal riches of the inhabitants. It is seated near the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 23. 0. N. lon. 98. 9. W. *Panxford* Norfolk, between Norwich and South Walsham.

PAOOM, a small island of the New Hebrides, S. of Mallicollo.

PAPA, a town of Hungary, 45 miles W. of Buda.

Papacastle, Cumberland, a hamlet of Bridekirk. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, within a mile of Cockermouth; and the Derwent meanders beautifully through the intervening vale.

PAPOUL, ST. a town in the dept. of Aude, seated on the river Lembe, 15 miles WNW. of Carcassone.

PAPPENHEIM, a town and county of Aichstadt, Franconia.

Papplewick, Nottingham. near Newstead. Here are some large cotton-mills. *Papworth, Agnes* and *Evered*, 11 miles W. of Cambridge. *Papworth, Nether*, Huntingdonshire, between Great Paxton and Hilton.

PARA, OR BELEM, a town, river, and jurisdiction in Brasil, on the N. side of the river Orellana. This government comprehends that part of Guiana, which belongs to the Portuguese, and extends 600 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. Lat. 1. 30. S.

PARACLETE, THE. See QUINCEY.

Paracomb, Devons. near Comb-Martin.

PARAGUA, the most westerly of the Philippine Islands, 180 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The Spaniards have a fort here, but the king is said to be tributary to Borneo.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It contains 6 provinces: namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata, and has numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, the 3 principal are the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued, or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown to them, as well as to every other European nation. The principal province of which we have any knowledge, is that which is called La Plata, toward the mouth of the river of that name. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures, or plains, full of horses, mules, black cattle, and herds of sheep; but the country has but few woods or forests. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres, on the S. side of the river. In 1580 the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, where they afterwards founded, at the commencement of the 17th century, and with the permission of Philip III. the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They undertook not only to make proselytes to the church, but to open a new source of wealth to the mother country. To this end they represented, that they ought to be independent of the Spanish governors; and that as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and destroy the great objects of their missions, no other Spaniards should be permitted to enter the country. To these terms the court agreed; they consenting to a certain capitation tax on the natives, and to some other stipulations in favour of the crown. In process of time, the Jesuits, by the most wonderful address and persevering patience, and without the least degree of force, acquired the most absolute dominion, both ecclesiastical and civil, over the natives, whom they even instructed in military discipline. In 1757, the king of Spain exchanged the colonies on the E. shore of the river Uraguay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacrament, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. This produced an insurrection of the Indians, who were defeated by the Spanish governor, with the loss of 2000

2000 of them killed. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits from S. America, and the natives, in course, were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of that vast continent.

PARAIBA, a commercial town and jurisdiction of Brasil, on the S. bank of the river of the same name, navigable for vessels loaded with 6 or 700 hogsheads of sugar, and which runs into the Atlantic, about 20 miles below the town. The soil is pretty fertile, producing sugar-canes, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and Brasil wood, &c. The town of Paraiba is about 60 miles N. of Fermambuco.

PARAMARIBO, the principal town, and seat of government, in the province of Surinam, in S. America. It is a very flourishing and lively place, every thing that can indicate wealth and affluence being observable here. The carriages and dress of the richer inhabitants are truly magnificent; silk embroidery, Genoa velvets, and gold and silver lace, being daily worn, and even the masters of trading shops appear in buttons and buckles of solid gold. The streets are generally crowded with planters, sailors, soldiers, Jews, Indians, and negroes; while the river, which has a very noble appearance, is covered with barges, canoes, &c. constantly passing and repassing, often accompanied with bands of music; the shipping also, in the road, adorned with their different flags, guns firing, &c. not to mention the many groups of boys and girls playing in the water, altogether form a truly pleasing appearance, and add not a little to the gaiety and variety of objects which so agreeably arrest the attention of a curious stranger. The ladies are uncommonly elegant in their dress, and keep their houses and furniture extremely clean. They use the finest linen, exquisitely well washed with Castilian soap, which can only be resembled to mountain snow, and which, in comparison, would make the best bleached linen in Europe, appear like canvas. The town is very extensive, and remarkably clean, and the houses (which are about 1400 in number) are extremely well built. All the streets are perfectly straight, and some of them, at least, a mile long; they are all paved, or laid with sand and shells mixed, which bind together, and grow hard, partly resembling the walks in a garden or pleasure-ground. Rows of orange trees, lemons, shaddocks, and tamarinds, are planted on each side, at the distance of 10 or 12 feet from the houses, and which, in the months of May and June, diffuse a most delicious fragrance. The warehouses, for the storing of goods, and the gardens that adjoin the houses, include more space than is usually allowed in towns, which impresses the spectator with an idea that he is in a fine, extensive village. Lat. 5. 48. N. lon. 55. 11. W.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which rises in about lat. 18. S. and uniting with the Paraguay, in lat. 28. S. and afterwards with the Uraguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Parbold, Lancashire, NW. of Wigan.
Parcassick, Monmouths. N. of Chepstow.

PARCHIM, a town of Mecklenburgh.

PARDO, a royal palace near Madrid.

Pardshaw, or *Pardsey*, Cumberland, a hamlet of Dean, near the Lake of Lowswater, 4 miles from Cockermouth.

PARENZO, a sea-port of the late Venetian Istria.

PARGA, a sea-port of the late Venetian Albania, opposite the Island of Corfu, and 26 miles W. of Arta. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and is seated on a rock.

Parham, Suffolk, on the river Ore, near Framlingham. *Parham*, Sussex, near Amberley.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of Terra Firma, E. of Cumana, and NE. of the river Oroonoko. Between the continent and the island of Trinidad, is a large bay, called the Gulf of Paria.

PARIA, a district of La Plata, in S. America, abounding in all kinds of cattle.

PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, 50 miles S. of Truxillo.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms 3 small islands, called the Island of Louviers, the Notre Dame, and the Palace, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The island of the Palace takes its name from a building, which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterwards was resigned to the parliament. Clovis I. after the defeat of Alaric, made Paris the capital of his kingdom. Its circuit was much extended by Philip Augustus. It was greatly embellished by Francis I. and his successors. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. It is 2 leagues in diameter, and 6 in circumference, including the suburbs. It is supposed to contain 875 streets, and 24,000 houses, among which are many five, six, and even seven stories. The rivers Yonne, Marne, and Oise, by their junction with the Seine, convey to Paris the commodities of Burgundy, Champagne, and Picardy; and this last river furnishes it with the riches of Normandy, and the sea, which is at the distance of 42 leagues. By means of the Loire, the Allier, and the canals of Orleans and Briare, and by the Vienne, it has communications with the other parts of the country. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine: namely, the Pont Neuf and ci-devant Pont Royal; to which may be added the unfinished ci-devant Pont Royal; to which may be added the

the unfinished ci-devant Pont de Lewis XVI. begun in 1787. The Pont Neuf, the finest and most frequented of all the bridges, is 1020 feet long, by 72 broad, and has 12 arches; 7 of which are on the side of the Louvre, and 5 on the side of the street Dauphine. In the second arch of this bridge, on the side of the Louvre, is the Chateau de la Samaritaine (the Woman of Samaria) a small timber building of 3 stories, constructed in 1712, on piles, and lately repaired. In the inside is a pump, which raises the water of the river, to distribute it by pipes to the Louvre, the Tuileries, &c. The other bridges are Pont St. Michel, Pont au-Change, le Petit-Pont, Pont Notre-Dame, Pont de-la-Tournelle, Pont-Marie, and the Pont-Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Isle-du-Palais and Isle St. Lewis. The public fountains are very numerous, and on some of them is displayed very elegant sculpture. The public places, squares, &c. are also numerous and elegant. The finest are the Place Dauphin, of a triangular form, built, and so named, by Henry IV. in memory of the birth of Lewis XIII.: the Place Royale, in which was the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. in bronze; the Place-Vendome, a square, with the angles truncated, in which was the equestrian statue, in bronze, of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit; the Place-des-Victoires, of a circular form, in which was a statue of the same king, crowned by the heathen goddess Victory, with this inscription, "Viro Immortali;" and the Place de Lewis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place-de-la-Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. and afterward of his unhappy consort, Marie Antoinette, the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th of October, 1793. There are 3 triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV. and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris, is that of the Goblins, (so called from a family of celebrated dyers, settled in this city in 1540) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one representing Lewis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches were St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne-du-Mont, the old one of St. Genevieve, the new one of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon), those of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Val-de-Grace. The finest college in Paris was that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal, its founder. There were lately 6 academies in Paris; namely, the French academy, founded by the cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Lewis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculpture; Architecture; and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the king's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. The other libraries are those of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the Faculty of Medicine. That of St. Germain-des-Prés, one of the richest in France, containing between 15 and 20,000 manuscripts, and near 100,000 volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of free-stone, as neither iron nor wood form any part of the erection. The Botanical Garden is extensive. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais-Royal, now le Palais d'Egalité, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528, and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long and 30 broad, which joins it to the Tuileries, was begun under Charles IX. and finished by Lewis XIV. who likewise built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments, the ancient academies, viz. the French Academy, for the improvement of the French language; the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; the Royal Academy of Sciences; and the Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture; have held their sittings: and in others are the work-shops and lodging-rooms of artists. The Tuileries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Lewis XIV. takes its name from its situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*) which, for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The riding-house, belonging to it, is the place chosen by the national assembly for their sittings, when they removed from Versailles in 1789. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais-Royal, in the interior, has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The gardens of the palace of

Luxemburg also form a fine promenade. The Hotel-des-Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Lewis XIV. as is the Military School, in the Champ-de-Mars, which was founded by Lewis XV. Here are also grand theatres. The Monnoie, or Mint, is an elegant building, situated on that side of the Seine, which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place-de-Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Before the revolution, Paris was the see of an archbishop, and contained 51 parish churches, 21 parochial, 17 collegiate churches; among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbeys, 32 priories, and 50 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular; 7 abbeys, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 seminaries, and 16 hospitals, 6 of which were appropriated to deserted children. Paris forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France, and is 245 miles SE. of London, 625 NW. of Vienna, and 630 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

Park, Dorsetsh. in the parish of Broad Windsor. *Park*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Park*, Staffords. near Oswestry. *Park*, Westmorland, S. of Crosby Ravensworth. *Parkbury*, Herts, near Colney-street. *Park-End*, Glouces. in Haresfield parish. *Park-Farm Place*, Kent, in Eltham parish. *Park-Gate*, Middlesex, W. of Muswell-Hill.

Parkgate, a sea-port of Cheshire, from whence packet-boats regularly sail to Ireland. It is seated on the NE. coast of the river Dee, 12 miles NW. of Chester, and 194 NW. of London.

Park, Great, Leices. between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Stanton-Harold. *Park-Hall*, or *Priory*, Essex, near St. Osyth. *Park-Hall*, Essex, SE. of Epping. *Park-Hall*, Northumb. near Castle Bromwich. *Park-Hall*, Shropshire, N. of Oswestry. *Park-Hall*, Staffordshire, SE. of Bucknell. *Parkham*, Devonshire, W. of Monk leigh. *Parkhead*, Northumberl. near Harbottle-Castle. *Parkhill*, Staffordshire, NW. of Uttoxeter. *Parkhouse*, Yorkshire, near Gisborough. *Parkhouse*, Hants, E. of Lemington. *Parklathes*, Nottinghams. in Kellam lordship. *Park, New*, Lancashire, near Ormskirk. *Park of the Hay*, Yorkshire, between Boroughbridge and Knaresborough. *Parkpill*, Monmouthshire, near Caerleon. *Parkston*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Pool. *Park-street*, Herts, S. of St. Albans. *Parlieu*, Hants, NW. of Christchurch. *Parlington*, Yorkshire, between Leeds and Tadcaster.

Parma, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest and most beautiful opera-house in Italy, which will contain 12,000 spectators. The streets are straight and broad, and the houses well built, and, for the most part, painted. The principal streets meet in the centre, where they form a handsome square. The dome, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the two Sicilies, carried away a library from this place to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. In 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above-mentioned. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 40,000. The principal trade of the place consists in stockings, and some other articles in silk, and it has lately been celebrated for its beautiful printing, from the presses of Bodoni. It is seated on the river Parma, 64 miles SSE. of Milan. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 10. 30. E.

Parma, the duchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, on the NE. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany and Genoa, and on the W. by Genoa and the territory of Pavia. Under this name are commonly included the duchy of Parma Proper, the duchy of Placenza, and the duchy of Guastalla. The air is very wholesome, and the inhabitants often live to a great age. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, chesnuts, and fruits; the pastures feed a great number of cattle and sheep, whose wool is excellent, and the cheese is in high estimation. Here are some considerable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles. In 1345, the pope granted this duchy to his natural son, Peter Aloysius, or, Farnese, the founder of the family of Farnese. Elizabeth Farnese, the only heiress of the last duke, becoming queen of Spain, obtained Parma and Placenza for her sons, and so it was settled at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Parmsted, Kent, near Kingston.

Parnasso, anciently Parnassus, a celebrated mountain in Livadia, in Greece. It has two heads, one of which was formerly famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top of it is a prospect as far as Corinth. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia. It is 8 miles N. of Livadia.

Parndon, Great and *Little*, Essex, between Nettleswell and Roydon. *Parnham*, Dorsets. 5 miles N. of Bridport.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one

one of the Cyclades, about 36 miles in circumference, and containing about 1500 families. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes; and in fine white marble also, which has long been in estimation for sculpture. Before the war of Candy, it produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. The famous Chronicle of Paros, at Oxford, was brought from hence, in 1627, by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who, in 1667, made a present of it to the university of Oxford. The inscription on it purports to have been made 264 years before the Christian æra, and contains a space of above 300 years. It lies W. of Naxia.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the Isle of Paros; anciently it was the largest town of the Cyclades, but it is at present much reduced. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, most of the columns of which are placed lengthways. Some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands. Their fields, likewise, are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; however, the English, French, and Venetians have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellars. Paros is seated on the southern coast of the island, in lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

Parr, Lancas. 3 miles from Prescot.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S. Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W. of Sydney-Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing-place in the creek which forms the head. In November 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil, in most places, was found to be remarkably good, and to want cultivation only to be fit for any use, for the ground that has been the longest in cultivation bears the best crops. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 151. 39. E.

PARRET, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in the south part of the county, receives the Ordred, Ivel, and Thone, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater-Bay. The tide rushes up this river with prodigious velocity and roaring.

Parret, North and *South*, near Crewkerne and the source of the Parret. *Parret, South*, Dorsets. near Beminster. *Parrocks*, Kent, in Gravesend parish. *Parrys*, Essex, near North Weald. *Parsonby*, Cumb. in the parish of Plumbland, near Aspatria. *Parson Drove*, Camb. near Wisbeach. *Parson's Green*, Middl. in Fulham parish. *Parson's Street*, Middlesex, near Hendon.

Parteen, in Clare, Munster, pleasantly seated on the Shannon.

PARTENKIRCH, a town of Freysing, Bavaria.

PARTHENAY, a town in the dept. of Two Sevres, seated on the river Thoné, 17 miles SSW. of Thouars.

Partington, Cheshire, NW. of Altringham. *Partney*, Lincolns. N. of Spilsby.

PARTON, a sea port of Cumberland, with a harbour lately improved by act of parliament, so as to be capable of receiving small vessels carrying coals, &c. to Ireland. It stands near Moresby, 3 miles N. of Whitehaven.

Parton, Cumb. a hamlet in Thursby parish. *Partridge-Green*, Sussex, in the parish of East Grinstead. *Parweck*, Derbyshire, in Ashborn parish.

PARYS, a mountain, part of the mountain of Tryselwyn, in the Isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. It is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea, and other places: the most impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine, on March 2, 1768; a day which has been ever since observed as a festival by the miners. An idea of the prodigious wealth of these mines may be formed, by considering that the Macclesfield company have had at once 14,000 tons of ore upon bank, and the Rev. Edward Hughes, 30,000. The whole of the treasure is the property of Sir Nicholas Bayley and Mr. Hughes.

PAS, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles SW. of Arras.

PAS DE CALAIS, or STRAITS OF CALAIS, one of the departments of France, containing the late districts of Pays Reconquis, and the Boulonnois, in Picardy, and part of Artois. Arras is the capital.

Pashey, Sussex, near Tisehurst.

PASSAGES, LOS, a sea-port of Spain, in the territory of Guipuscoa. The harbour

bour is very spacious within, though narrow at the entrance, and remarkably secure from all winds. It is 3 miles E. of St. Sebastian.

Passage, Cornwall, by Helford Haven. *Passage*, Gloucestersh. by Tewkesbury.

PASSAGE, in Cork, Munster, opposite Great Island, on which the town of Cove is situated. Large vessels are lightened here before they can go up to the city of Cork, the channel higher up admitting only those of 150 tons, when laden, though it stretches from shore to shore, above a mile.

PASSAGE, in Waterford, Munster, situated on the N. side of a steep hill. Here is an excellent road, where 500 sail of ships may ride safely, and which is the station of the packet boats from Waterford to Milford-Haven.

PASSARO, a town of Noto, in Sicily.

PASSARO, CAPE, anciently called PACHINUS, the SE. point of the Island of Sicily. It is not a peninsula, as is commonly represented in the maps, but a wretched barren island, about a mile round; with a fort, to protect the neighbouring country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on this part of the coast. This island and fort are separated from the rest of Sicily by a strait of about half a mile broad. Lat. 36. 35. N. lon. 15. 22. E.

PASSARO, a cape of Janna, in Greece, between the Gulfs of Armiro and Zeton.

PASSARUAN, a town and kingdom of Java, on the NE. coast, trading in cotton. It is 30 miles W. of Panarucan.

PASSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated city in the circle of Bavaria. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. It is seated on the Danube, at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E. by S. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna.

PASSAU, THE BISHOPRIC OF, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lying between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles; and it has no considerable place except Passau, the capital. The bishop is a prince of the empire, only dependent on the see of Rome.

Passelows, Essex, in Dagenham parish. *Passelows*, Essex, near High Ongar. *Passeners*, Essex, near Parndon. *Passenham*, or *Pasham*, Northamptons. on the Ouse, opposite to Stony Stratford.

PASSER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, in the county of Tyrol.

Pass if you can, in Dublin, Leinster, N. of Finglass. *Pass if you can*, and *Pass of Kildare*, in W. Meath, Leinster.

PASSIGNANO, a town of Perugiano, seated on the N. coast of the lake.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of Popayan, Terra Firma, seated in a fine, fertile valley, watered by several rivers. It is 80 miles NNE. of Quito.

Paston, Norf. NE. of North Walsham, near the sea. *Paston*, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Paston*, Northumb. on the borders of Scotland, near Harelaw Hill.

PASTRANA, a town of New Castile.

PATAGONIA, or LAND OF MAGELLAN, the most southern part of S. America, extending from the Atlantic to Chili, and the S. Pacific Ocean, and from the 36th to the 54th deg. of S. lat. A race of people have been discovered here, who, leading an unrestrained and savage life, are reported to be of a gigantic stature. "They are supposed," says Dr. Robertson, "to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the river De-la-Plata to the Straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the banks of the river Negro; but in the hunting season they often roam as far as the straits which separate Terra del Fuego from the main land. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who described them as going naked, notwithstanding the inclemency of the climate, above eight feet high, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Some of the inhabitants seen by Captain Byron, in the year 1764, were certainly about seven feet in height. Captains Wallis and Carteret, in 1766, found some of them to be from six feet to six feet five and seven inches in height; but that of the greatest part was from five feet ten inches to six feet. Mr. de Bougainville saw none below five feet ten inches, and none above six feet two inches; but the people of the Etoile had seen, in a preceding voyage, several that were six feet four inches and a half high. The least of those whom Giraudais saw, in 1766, were above five feet eleven inches high. M. Duclos Guyot, in the same year, saw none that wanted more than half an inch of measuring six feet. In the interior parts of the country, according to Mr. Falkner, there are tribes of a still greater size. The great Cacique Cangapol, measured above seven feet in height; and the same gentleman had seen Indians of the tribe of the Puelches, more than an inch or two taller than Cangapol. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory,

ivory, remarkably even and well set, but their hair is straight, and nearly as harsh as hog's bristles. They have no other clothing than skins of the guanaco, which they wear with the hair inward, together with a piece of leather used as an apron. This seemingly barren country produces, however, good pastures; and numerous droves of wild horned cattle and horses, first brought hither by the Spaniards, now cover the face of it. To the N. of La Plata it is covered with wood; but not a single tree or shrub, fit for any mechanical purpose, is to be seen in all the country southward of that river. Nothing is related concerning the productions of the earth.

PATANE, a kingdom of Malacca, on the eastern coast, subject to Siam. The inhabitants are partly Siamese, Chinese, Malays, and Europeans; but they are all accounted very voluptuous. The air is wholesome, though very hot, and they have no seasons but the winter and summer; the former of which is more properly the rainy season, and holds about three months, during the shortest of our days. The woods abound with elephants, and many wild animals. The Siamese cultivate the land, and the Chinese are artisans. The principal town of the same name has a harbour, and contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants. Lat. 6. 15. N.

PATAY, a town in the dept. of Loiret, near which the English were defeated by the French, under the celebrated Maid of Orleans, in the year 1429. It is 24 miles NNW. of Orleans.

Patcham, Sussex, E. of Arundel Forest. *Patcham*, Sussex, W. of Lewes. *Patching*, Sussex, E. of Stening.

Patenham, Bedfordshire, near Odehill *Pathhead*, a manufacturing village of Fifeshire, adjoining Kirkcaldy. *Pathlow*, Warwickshire, a hundred in the Conqueror's time, but now only a liberty containing several towns, between Warwick and Alcester. *Pateley-Bridge*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, over the Nid by Netherdale. *Patmer-Hall*, Herts, N. of Bishop's-Stortford.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, situated on the coast of Natolia, between the Isles of Samos and Nicaria. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago. A few valleys only are capable of some cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers and massy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are, in reality, the proprietors of the country; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighbouring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. The abbot pays annually 1000 crowns to the grand signior, besides presents to the captain pacha. These monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most absolute subjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they share, and sometimes engross. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a Caloyer, in order to give them absolution in the very instant of committing the most dreadful crimes. Cowardly and cruel, these wretches never fail to massacre the crews of the vessels that fall into their power; and, after plundering them, they sink the captured ship, that not a trace of their outrages may be left; then, instantly prostrating themselves before the priest, a few words presently reconcile them to the Deity, quiet their conscience, and encourage them to the perpetration of future crimes, in thus affording what they deem a certain remedy against future remorse. The inhabitants of Patmos are mostly Greek Christian sailors, or ship-builders; they sail as far as Venice, whither they carry cotton, &c. stockings of their own manufacture. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situated on the declivity of a mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to their church, which is supported against a grotto in the rock; and if we may believe the inhabitants, was the asylum of John, during his exile at Patmos. Here, they say, he wrote the Book of the Revelation, and they pretend to shew the very chinks in the rocks through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inspiration. The fragments of this rock they affirm to be a certain specific against a thousand disorders, and particularly against evil spirits. The Greek monks do not fail to vend this remedy as well as the absolutions, nor do they blush at this scandalous traffic. It is 16 miles SW. of Samos. Lat. 37. 24. N. lon. 26. 24. E.

PATNA, a city of Hindostan Proper, capital of Bahar, and the residence of a governor. It is an extensive and populous place, built on an eminence, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and small citadel. In this citadel were confined the prisoners taken by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, in 1764, by whose order they were massacred. Near Patna, in the same year, a battle was fought between the troops of Sujah Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and a division of the British army, under

Major Monroe, when the former were defeated. The English lost 2 officers killed, 6 or 7 wounded, about 60 Europeans, and 600 seapoys. The enemy left full 7000 behind them, 130 pieces of cannon, all their tents, baggage, &c. together with some camels and elephants. Sujah Dowlah fled to one of his most distant cities. The buildings of Patna are high, but the streets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of considerable trade, and is supposed to be the ancient Palabothra. It is 250 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 35. N. lon. 85. 21. E.

Patney, Wilts, E. of the Devizes.

Patow Beacons, Hampshire, W. of the Candovers.

PATRAS, a sea-port in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, who are one-third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, coarse oil, honey, wax, cheese, tobacco, wheat, and manna. There are lofty cypress trees, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW. of Lepanto.

PATRICIA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 8 miles E. of Ostia.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, or THE PATRIMONIO, a province of Italy, in the pope's territory, situated S. of the Orvietan and Umbria, W. of the Sabina and Campagna di Roma, and with the Mediterranean on the SW. It is about 43 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn and fruits, and produces a considerable quantity of alum. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiascone, Bolsena, Civita Castellana, and Civita Vecchia.

Patrick's, St. in Waterford, Munster. *Patrick's Isle, St.* on the coast of Dublin, Leinster, opposite Balruddery. *Patrick's Well, St.* in Limerick, Munster.

Patrick Brumpton, Yorkshire, W. of Bedale. *Patricksborn*, Kent, SE. of Canterbury.

PATRINGTON, (supposed to be the Prætorium of Ptolemy) a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a river that runs into the Humber, 20 miles ESE. of Hull, and 191 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Patshall, Staffordshire, 5 miles NW. of Wolverhampton. *Patswick*, Essex, NW. of Coggeshal.

PATTA, or PATI, an island on the E. coast of Africa, near the mouth of a river, of the same name, inhabited chiefly by Arabians. The English, Portuguese, and Indians, trade here for ivory and slaves. Lat. 1. 59. S.

Patterdale, a recluse valley of Westmorland, near Ulles Water. *Patteshall*, Northamptonshire, near Bugbrook. *Pattesley*, Norfolk, near Oxwich.

PATTI, a town and gulf of Demona, in Sicily, 32 miles W. of Messina.

Pattingham, Staffordshire, near Patshall.

PAU, a large ill-built town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, with manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. The hams cured here are highly esteemed. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre, and, before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. It was also the seat of parliament, and contained a university, an academy of sciences, and several convents. It is situated on an eminence near the Gave de Pau, 34 miles SE. of Dax.

Paverel, Essex. *Paul*, Yorkshire, in Holderness, on the Humber, SSW. of Headon.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Milan, in Italy, and capital of the Pavesan, with a celebrated university. In 568, Pavia was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom, which terminated with Didier, in 774, who was made prisoner by Charlemagne. The Pavesan, or duchy of Pavia, is bounded on the N. by the Milanese, on the E. by the Lodesan and Placentia, on the S. by Genoa, and on the W. by the Lumellin and Tortonese. It is situated in a beautiful plain, on the river Tesino, 17 miles S. of Milan. Lat. 45. 13. N. lon. 9. 15. E.

PAUL, ST. a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 16 miles NW. of Arras; also a town in the respective departments of Upper Vienne, Var, (which last is 5 miles W. of Nice) Mont Blanc, Tarn, and Gard.

PAUL, ST. a town and government of Brasil, in the captainship of St. Vincent, in a charming climate, about 36 miles from the sea. It is a kind of independent republic, originally composed of Portuguese malefactors, and the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and thick forests. Lat. 23. 25. S. lon. 45. 52. W.; also an island in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 37. 51. S. lon. 61. 2. E.

PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, a town in the dept. of the E. Pyrenees, 18 miles WNW. of Perpignan.

PAUL-TROIS CHATEAUX, ST. a town in the dept. of Drome, 12 miles S. of Montelimar.

PAULA, a town of Calabria Citra.

Paulespury, Northamptons. 4 miles from Luffield. *Paulet*, Somers. near Fairfield. *Paulholm*, Yorks. near Headon. *Paulton*, Cornw. near St. Breage. *Paulton*, Somersets. NW. of Frome. *Paunkin*, Dorsets. near Beminster. *Paunston*, Devons. in the parish of S. Sidenham. *Pauntley*, Gloucesters. 4 miles from Newent. *Paunton, Great* and *Little*, Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, S. of Grantham.

PAVOASSAN,

PAVOASSAN, a town of Africa, capital of the Isle of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-side, with a good harbour. It lies under the equinoctial, in lon. 8. 30. E.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also, is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with branches, shrubs, and bushes; an ancient bay-tree overhanging it.

PAUZK, a town of Prussia Pomerelia, 24 miles NW. of Dantzick.

Pawton, Cornwall, near Lawhitton. *Paxford*, Glouces. near Camden. *Paxton, Great*, Hunts. E. of the Ouse, NE. of St. Neot's. *Paxton, Little*, Hunts. W. of the Ouse, near Hale Weston. *Paynton*, Devonshire, near Torbay.

PAZ, LA, a city, mountainous province, and archbishopric, in the government of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, 180 miles ESE. of Arequipa.

PAZZANO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

PEAK, a mountain in Derbyshire, which gives name to a district parted from Staffordshire by the Dove, and having the Derwent on the E. both which rivers have their rise in the Peak. It is a rocky, rough, and barren tract, but abounds in mines of lead, iron, coals, antimony, quarries of millstones, whetstones, &c. and the vales feed considerable numbers of cattle and sheep. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities; and the "Wonders of the Peak," have been celebrated both in prose and verse.

Peak, Hants, NW. of East Mean.

Peak, in Cork, Munster, near Aghabollogue. At this place a great number of subterraneous rooms or caverns were discovered in 1755, some of which contained considerable quantities of human skeletons.

Peak Dean, Sussex, S. of Chittingley. *Peak Forest*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Peakirk*, Northamp. between Paston and Market-Deeping. *Peamont*, Devonshire, in Exminster parish. *Pearching*, Sussex, N. of New Shoreham.

PEARL ISLANDS, islands lying in the Bay of Panama, subject to Spain. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, from which they are supplied with fruit, garden-stuff, and other provisions.

Peasmersh, Sussex, near Rye. *Peathfoot*, or *Pegsworth*, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

PEATHS, or PEESE, as it is pronounced, a vast chasm in the mountains at the NE. part of Berwickshire, more than 160 feet deep. Over this chasm, a large bridge of four arches has been lately built, which, from its vast height, greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Peatling, Great and *Little*, Leicestershire, NE. of Lutterworth. *Pebworth*, Glouces. N. of Camden. *Peckforton*, Cheshire, in Bunbury parish. *Peckham*, Kent, in Hadlow parish. *Peckham*, Surry, in the parish of Camberwell; a noted fair on August 21st. *Peckham, East*, or *Great* and *West*, or *Little*, Kent, near West Malling. *Peckham Rye*, Surry. S. of Peckham. *Beckleton*, Leicestershire, NE. of Hinckley. *Peckmanston*, Kent, near Newchurch.

PECQUENCOURT, a town in the depart. of the North, seated on the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Douay.

PEDEE, GREAT, or YADKIN, a river which rises in N. Carolina, near the borders of Virginia, in several small streams, and entering S. Carolina, takes the name of Pedee, and enters the ocean, after a south-easterly course, 6 miles below George Town.

PEDEE, LITTLE, a river of S. Carolina, which falls into the Great Pedee, 16 miles below Queenborough.

PEDENA, a town of Istria.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, 20 miles E. of Achen.

Pedmundow, Cornwall, between the Land's-End and Whitsand-Bay. *Pedmersh*, Essex, near Halstead. *Pedmore*, Worcestershire, near Stowbridge.

PEDRO, POINT, a cape, on the N. coast of Jamaica, in lon. 78. 17. W.

PEDRO, ST. one of the Marquesa Islands, also a town of Tlascala, in Mexico, and of Sana, in Truxillo; a town of E. Florida, a town of Cuba, a town of Beira, and a town of Arragon.

Pedumsack, Durham, near Hunsterworth. *Pedwardine*, Herefordshire, near Brampton-Brion.

PEEBLES, an ancient town, the capital of Peebleshire, has a manufacture of carpets and serges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. It is seated on a small river, called Peebles, which soon after joins the Tweed, 20 miles S. of Edinburgh.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by Edinburghshire, on the E. by Selkirkshire, on the SE. and S. by the counties of Selkirk and Dumfries, and on the W. by that of Lanerk. It is 25 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 15 broad. In this county there is not much arable land, yet they sow some oats and barley. Its hills (among which are the rugged and healthy mountains of Tweedsmuir, in the S. of the county) abound with salubrious springs, and between them are fertile, well-watered

Pp 4 valleys,

valleys, which feed numbers of sheep and cattle. There are few plantations, except round particular houses. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Lynne, and Yarrow.

PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, in the Isle of Man, was anciently called HOLM TOWN, from a small island close by it, naturally very strong, with a fort, now used as a prison for offenders against the ecclesiastical laws: it has no harbour, but a road, with from 7 to 10 feet water, on the W. coast, in lat. 54. 13. N.

Peel-Heath, Middlesex, between Collon-Green and Cowley.

PEER, a town and county of Liege.

Pegglesworth, Gloucestershire, in Dowdeswell parish.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Old Castile.

PEGNA MACOR, a town of Beira.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Old Castile, and a town of Leon.

Pegton, or *Pigden*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth.

PEGU, a considerable kingdom of India, lying to the SE. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by Aracan and Ava, on the W. by part of Aracan and the Bay of Bengal, on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam; and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference, but at present not one-twentieth part is inhabited; as it was ruined by the king of Bermah, who, in 1751, reduced this, till then, independent kingdom, to the state of a dependent province. The products of this country are timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees-wax, stick-lac, iron, tin, petrolium, rubies, diamonds, and sapphires. The rubies are the best in the world, but the diamonds are small. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The country abounds with elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, and other animals; and deer and game are in great plenty. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, silks, and silver, from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and they wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, and shapely. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The inhabitants are partly Peguers, and partly Bramas, or Burmahs, who are at present masters of the country; they are distinguished from each other by their dress and features. The priests, who are called Talepoy, or Talapoins, observe celibacy, and eat but once a day. They wear a long frock, girt with a leather thong, four inches broad, at which hangs a bag for receiving alms. They have no stipends, and in case the few acres, which every one who builds a temple bestows for their maintenance, be not sufficient, they send novices abroad to beg alms. They have idols in their temples, with very large ears, in a sitting posture, like taylors. In the low, flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes, and in time of inundations, communicate with each other by boats. The city of Pegu, in 1600, was one of the largest and most populous in Asia, but being besieged, in 1692, by the kings of Aracan and Tangue, the king was obliged to submit for want of provisions. Since that time Pegu ceased to be the royal city. It is still, however, the seat of the viceroy, governing for the king, who resides at Ava. Lat. 18. 5. N. lon. 96. 42. E.

Pehembury, Devons. NW. of Honiton.

PEINA, a town of Hildesheim, Lower Saxony.

PEIPUS, or TCHUDSKOI, a large lake of Russia, between the government of Petersburgh and Riga, 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth. It has a communication with the Lake of Wertzerwe; and the river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication also at Narva, with the Gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PITSHOUR, a considerable city of India, in the country of Cabul, 50 miles NNW. of Attock.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China, situated in a fertile plain. It obtained this name, which signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, or the Southern Court, where the emperors formerly resided. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tartar City, so called, because it is inhabited by Tartars, ever since they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The circuit of both together, is 52 Chinese lays, each of which contains 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are lofty and well arched, supporting buildings of 9 stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers, when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. The concourse of people in the streets is prodigious; here are also vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, and carriages. It is singular, however, that no women are ever seen; although the number of women in China, as well as in every other country, is superior to that of the other sex. All the riches and merchandise of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney

hackney horses and chairs, in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrole night and day, with sabres hanging from their girdles, and whips in their hands, to correct, without distinction, all such as excite quarrels, or make disturbances. The little streets, have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. Those who have computed the compass of this city a different way, observe, that the two cities, without the suburbs, are 18 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, 2,000,000: that the walls of the Tartar city are so high, that they cover the town, and are broad enough for 12 horsemen to ride easily abreast; and there are strong towers a bow-shot distance from each other. The walls of the immense palace of the emperor, including that and the gardens, are upwards of 4 miles in circumference; the architecture is entirely different from that of the Europeans, and the structures are covered with tiles of shining beautiful yellow. The palace never fails to strike beholders, by its extent, grandeur, and the regular disposition of its apartments. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts, and magnificent gardens. The temples and the towers of this city are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, chiefly brought from other parts, by means of canals, which are always crowded with vessels of different sizes. No police can be more active. It is rare, in a number of years, to hear of houses being robbed, or people assassinated. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. In this city a Russian church is established, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside, for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have made their appearance at Petersburgh, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. Lat. 39. 54. N. lon. 116. 30. E.

Pele, Lancashire, N. of Wigan. *Pele*, Lancashire, W. of Warrington.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N. coast of Sicily, about two miles W. of Palermo. The prospect from it is beautiful and extensive.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, lying between 130. and 136. deg. E. lon. and 5. and 9. N. lat. They were probably first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands, from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which, at a distance, have the appearance of masts of ships; the word *palos*, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is, however, some reason to suppose that no European had ever landed upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the East India Company, and commanded by Captain Wilson, was wrecked there in 1783. The captain found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. The clothes of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it was a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided on an island at some distance from that on which they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The weapons used in their battles were bamboo spears, about twelve feet long, with the pointed end exceedingly hard, and barbed transversely. They had also bamboo darts pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree, which is very hard and heavy; with shorter ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick, with a notch in it, wherein the head of the dart is fixed. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber-trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. The other trees were the ebony; a species of manchineel; a tree that, being pierced with a gimlet, there ran from it a thick liquid, of the consistence of cream; and a singular tree, like a cherry-tree, but with leaves resembling a myrtle, so extremely hard, that few

few of the tools which the English had could work it, the wood breaking their edges: the colour of the interior was like mahogany. They had also the cabbage-tree: a tree whose fruit nearly resembled an almond; the wild bread fruit tree; plantains, bananas, Seville oranges, and lemons. Their common drink was the milk of the cocoa-nut; on particular occasions, adding certain sweetmeats and a sweet beverage obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. No quadrupeds were seen, except some brownish grey rats in the woods, and a few meagre cats in some of the houses. They had plenty of common cocks and hens, which though not domesticated, yet loved to get near their houses and plantations. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened, by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets, with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, a knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward-side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain-leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain-leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and a shell of a cocoa-nut, which they polish very nicely, supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen-ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks, tied together, serves them for a broom, and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets, or cisterns. The shell of the tortise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays, or dishes and spoons. Some of the women have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are a stout people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper-colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are without clothes; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth are made black by art. The men had their left ear bored and the women both; with beads or leaves wore in the perforated ear. The cartilage between the nostrils was also bored, in both sexes, through which they often put some sprig, blossom, or shrub. Both sexes are very expert at swimming, and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea which attracts their notice. The conduct of these people toward the English was uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this amiable youth died of the small-pox, in 1784, at about 20 years of age. These islands are encircled on the W. side by a reef of coral.

Pelham-Aursa, or *Brent*, *Pelham Furneux*, and *Pelham Stockin*, Herts, on the borders of Essex, towards Clavering. *Pelin*, Cornwall, S. of Lostwithiel.

PELISSA, a town and country in Hungary, 15 miles N. of Buda.

Pell, Sussex, on the coast, by Bexhill. *Pellomontain*, Cornwall, W. of Trerise. *Pelles*, Cornwall, near Padstow Haven. *Peloe*, Durham, near Chester-le-Street. *Pelshall*, Staff. N. of Walsal. *Pelston*, Shropshire, N. of Newport. *Pelton*, Durham, near Chester-le-Street.

PEMBA, a province of Congo, in Africa. Banza, or St. Salvador, is the capital.

Pemberton, Lancashire, near Wigan.

PEMBRIDGE, a small town of Herefordshire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles NNW. of Hereford, and 145 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

*PEMBROKE, the county town of Pembrokeshire, is well-built and well-inhabited, with two churches and a custom house, and, next to Carmarthen and Brecon, the richest town in South Wales. Here are merchants who employ near 200 sail on their own account. It is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of Wales, on two small rivers that run into Penermouth (the innermost creek of Milford Haven, and which forms the west side of a promontory) 10 miles SE. of Haverfordwest, and 256 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

PEMBROKE, a town of New Hampshire.

Pembrokeshire, the most western county of South Wales, 35 miles in length, 18 in its mean breadth, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the NE. and E. where it is bounded by Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 market-towns, 145 parishes, about 2,300 houses, and 25,900 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cledhue. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. One part alone is mountainous, extending from the coast, near Fishguard, to the borders of Carmarthenshire. This, however, yields good pasture for sheep, horned cattle, and goats, with which the county in general abounds; as also with wild fowls of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. There is probably more rain here than in any other part of the kingdom, brought by westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The only manufactures of the county consist of a cotton mill, near Haverfordwest, which employs about 150 persons; a forge at Blackpool, and some iron and tin works on the Tivy. The county-town is Pembroke.

Pembury, Kent. *Pen*, Somersetshire, NE. of Wincaunton. *Penalth*, S. of Monmouth, on the Wye.

Penalva, a town of Beira.

Penautier, a town in the depart. of Aude, 4 miles NW. of Carcassonne.

Penbrook, Dorsetsh. in the parish of S. Perrot. *Penchir*, Durham, near Houghton-le-Spring. *Pencle*, Staff. near Newcastle-under-Line. *Pencomb*, Heref. SW. of Bromyard. *Pen-Court*, Kent, near Hollingbourn. *Pencoyd*, Hereford. W of Ross. *Pencoyd*, Monmouthsh. E. of Caerleon. *Pencreek*, Cornwall, near Leskeard. *Penden*, Cornwall, near Leskeard. *Penden*, and *Pendene-Vowe*, Cornwall, on the N. coast, near Morvath. Here is an unfathomable cave under the earth, into which the sea flows at high water. *Pendennis*, Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth Haven, is a peninsula of one mile and a half in circumference, on which Henry VIII. erected a castle, opposite to that of St. Maw's, on the other side of the bay, which he also built. Some additional works were also made by Queen Elizabeth. It is one of the largest castles in the kingdom, and is built on a high rock. It is stronger by land than St. Maw's, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks. *Pendennock-Point*, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard. *Pender*, Cornwall, near St. Burien. *Pend-Hill*, Surry, in Blechingley parish. *Pendle Forest* and *Hill*, Lancaster, near Clithero. *Pendleton*, Lancas. W. of Pendle-Hill. *Pendock*, Worces. NW. of Tewkesbury. *Pendomer*, Somersetsh. between Crewkern and Melbury. *Pendragon-Castle*, Westm. S. of Kirby-Steven, on the Eden. *Pendrestone*, Cornwall, near Blisland, NE. of Bodmin.

Penemunder, a town and fort in the island of Usedom, Upper Saxony.

Penfoot, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston. *Penford*, Staffordsh. E. of Codsall. *Pengelly*, Cornwall, in the parish of Breage. *Pengersick*, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay.

Penguin Island, a small island near the Cape of Good Hope, a little to the N. of Table Bay; an island near the S. coast of Newfoundland; and an island in Adventure-Bay, New Holland.

Penguin Island and Bay, on the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47. 48. S.

Pengwenyon-Point, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's-Bay.

Penha-Garcia, a town of Beira.

Penhale, Cornwall, W. of St. Denis. *Penhall*, Cornwall, SE. of Padstow Haven. *Penhill Beacon*, Yorkshire, near Midlam. *Penhow*, Monmouthsh. S. of Strogle-Castle. *Penhurst*, Sussex, W. of Battle. *Penibout*, Carmarthenshire. *Penihurst*, Radnorshire.

Peniche, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, with a citadel and harbour.

Penigk, a town of Schonberg, Upper Saxony, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a pottery.

Peniscola, a town of Valencia, on a high point of land, surrounded on three sides by the Mediterranean.

Penistreet, Merionethshire, in Trawsfinwydd. *Penk*, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Saw, about a mile below Stafford. *Penkenell*, Cornwall, SE. of Truro. *Penketh*, Lancashire, SW. of Warrington.

Penkridge, a town of Staffordshire, formerly large and handsome, but now greatly reduced. It is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday. A fair on Sept. 2, and a great horse fair on October 10th.

Penland, Heref. S. of Kington. *Penlene*, Cornwall, NE. of Botteux Castle. *Penlet Point*, Cornwall, W. of Plymouth-Harbour. *Penley*, or *Pentley*, Hertfordsh. NW. of Berkhampstead, near Tring. *Penley*, Wilts, by Westbury. *Penmachno*, Caernarvonshire.

Penmaen Mawr, a mountain of Caernarvonshire, 1545 feet high, and overhanging the sea at so vast a height, that few are able to look down the dreadful steep. On the side next the sea, a road is cut out of the rock, which winds up a steep ascent, and is secured by a substantial wall, breast high, along the brink of the frightful precipice. To this great and useful work the city of Dublin largely contributed, it being in the high road to

to Holyhead. Here the sea is seen dashing its waves 40 fathoms below, while the mountain rises as high above the traveller's head. This road was long, narrow, bad, and stony, but since 1772, it has been made better and wider, and defended from the precipice by the wall above-mentioned. The wall before was very slight, in some parts about a yard high, and in other parts there was only a bank, that scarcely rose a foot above the road.

Penman Ross, a mountain in Denbighshire. *Penmorsa*, Caernarvons. *Penmynnydd*, Anglesea, about 2 miles S. of Plas Gwyn. It was once the residence of the ancestors of Owen Tudor, second husband to Catharine of France, queen dowager of Henry V.; a marriage which restored the British race of princes in this kingdom, on the accession of Henry VII. Grandson to Owen Tudor, who was the lineal descendant of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons. The door of the gateway, part of the house, and the great chimney-piece of the hall, the remains of this residence, with some coats of arms, dates of buildings or repairs, and the initial letters of the names of the owners, are yet to be seen in the farm-house. *Penn*, Bucks, 2 miles from High Wycomb. *Penn, Nether* and *Over*, Staffords. near Wolverhampton. *Pennant*, Cornwall, in St. Clere parish.

PENNAR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the kingdom of Mysore, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, (the circar of which it crosses, as well as the Carnatic) and Nellore, falls into the Bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam, about 12 miles E. of Nellore.

Pennard, East and *West*, Somersets. near Glastonbury. *Pennervaen*, a mountain, very steep in its ascent, with a sharp summit, a little S. of Brecknock. *Pennigent Hill*, Yorks. NE. of Settle.

PENNINGTON, a town of New Jersey.

Pennington, Hants, near Ringwood. *Pennington*, Lancaster. near Ulverston. *Penniston*, Yorkshire, West Riding, N. of Middop.

PENNON DE VELEZ, or VELEZ DE GOMERA, a sea-port of Fez, with a good harbour, in possession of the Spaniards. It is situated on a rock near the coast of the Mediterranean, 75 miles E. of Ceuta.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the E. by New York and Jersey; on the W. by states not settled; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Delaware and Maryland. It extends 250 miles from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S. By means of the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, large ships come up into the heart of the country. The soil is, in some places, a yellow or black sand; in some, loamy gravel; and in others a fat and fruitful mould, easy to be cleared. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable, in the utmost plenty. The climate is very agreeable, and the air sweet and clear. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they export to the West India Islands, salted beef, pork, horses, pipestaves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. This country was granted to the celebrated William Penn, the quaker, son of Sir William Penn, by King Charles II. in consideration of sundry debts due to him from the crown. When he went to America, he purchased the soil, at a very low rate, of the Indians, (who had conceived a very favourable opinion both of him and his designs,) expending also large sums in transporting his followers, and supplying them with all necessaries. His lands also were sold at a very easy purchase, and he gave the setlers a noble charter of privileges. By this means the country was soon changed from a wilderness to a garden, and it is now one of the most flourishing provinces in the new world. The Germans compose a quarter, if not a third part of, the inhabitants of Pennsylvania; in 1787, the whole number of inhabitants were reckoned at 360,000: they are now much more numerous, and are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy. Philadelphia is the capital.

Pennywell, Herts, near Watford.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of North America, on the S. coast of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobscot, in lat. 43. 55. to 44. 30. N. and lon. 68. 40. to 69. W. It is long and capacious, and lined with a cluster of small islands. On its W. coast are mountains of the same name. The river Penobscot is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, to the falls, which are 50 miles from the sea.

Pen-Park-Hole, Glouces. 3 miles from Bristol and the Severn, in Westbury parish. *Penpoll*, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Penpont*, Cornw. SE. of Padstow-Haven. *Penpurgh*, Northumb. by Whitfield.

PENRISE, a sea-port of Glamorganshire, with a good harbour for ships. It is 20 miles SE. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

*PENRITH, a large well-built trading town of Cumberland, with noted tanworks, and some manufactures of check and cotton. It has a spacious market-place, and is a great thoroughfare on the post-road between London and Glasgow. It is seated under a hill, near the river Peterel, and the conflux of the Eismot and Lowther, 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 220 NNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday

day and Saturday. Fair on Whit-Tuesday.

Penrith, Old, Cumberl. in Lazenby parish, 5 miles from Penrith, and 13 from Carlisle. It was formerly a Roman station, and here are still to be seen great ruins of a town. *Penrose*, Cornwall, near Helston. *Penrose*, Cornwall, at the Land's End. *Penrose*, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Penrose*, Monmouth. N. of Ragland Castle. *Penruddock*, Cumberland, in Greystock parish.

PENRYN, a neat town of Cornwall, with a considerable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery. It has a good custom-house and quay, and is situated on an eminence, surrounded with gardens and orchards, at the mouth of a navigable river, near Pendennis Castle, 2 miles NNW. of Falmouth, and 260 WSW. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

PENSACOLA, the principal town of W. Florida, seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms an excellent harbour, safe from all winds, with 4 fathoms water at the entrance, gradually deepening into 7 or 8. Lat. 30. 32. N. lon. 87. 12. W.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a well-built populous town of Cornwall, with many ships belonging to it, and a considerable trade. The harbour, however, is not fit for large vessels, being almost dry at low water. In 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards, who, in four galleys, surprised this part of the coast, and set several villages and farms on fire; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and made one of the coinage towns. It is situated on a creek, at the bottom of Mount's Bay, 10 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's End, and 286 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Pensand, Cornwall, S. of Stratton. *Pensax*, Worcest. in Lindridge parish.

PENSBURY, a town of Pennsylvania, where the celebrated Mr. Penn resided. It is situated on a small creek of the Delaware.

Penset-Chase, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, noted for its hats and bread; it has also a manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the river Chew, 7 miles SSW. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Pen's Green, Surry, between Peckham and Beckenham. *Pen's Place*, Hertfords. on Aldeham-Common. *Pensham*, Worc. near Pershore. *Pensherst*, Cornwall, NE. of Bodmin. *Pensherst*, or *Penchester*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tunbridge. *Penshert, Hulymote*, alias *Otford Wild*, Kent, near Penshurst. *Pensignance*, Cornwall, near Redruth. *Pensthorp*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Penterry-Chapel*, Monm. NW. of Chepstow.

PENTHIEVE FORT, in the department of Morbihan, situated on the peninsula of Quiberon; it is washed by the sea on the E. and W. sides.

Penthrant-Mon, Anglesea, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris. *Pentire, Hill, Fort*, and *Point*, Cornwall, near the entrance of Padstow Haven. *Pentire, East* and *West*, Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, near Crantock, SE. of Penhale.

PENTLAND FRITH. See ORCADES.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, three small rocky islands, on the N. coast of Scotland, 4 miles NE. of Duncansby Head. On the largest of these two light houses were erected in 1791.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghshire, extending about 10 miles from SW. to NE.

Pentlow, Essex, on the Stour, between Long Melford and Clare. *Pentney*, Norf. on the river Lyn, between Seche and Castleacre. *Penton-Grafton*, Hampsh. near Weyhill. *Pensey Mewsey*, Hampsh. near Andover. *Pentegayer*, Shropsh. W. of Oswestry. *Pentrepant*, Shropsh. N. of Oswestry. *Pentridge*, Derbyshire, SW. of Alfreton. *Pentridge*, Dorsetsh. by Cranborn Chace. *Pentry*, Carmarthenshire. *Pentvan*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Pentwynbu th Hill*, Monmouthshire, W. of Caerleon. *Penvose*, Cornwall, SE. of Padstow Haven. *Penwarn*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Penwarren*, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven. *Penwortham*, Lancast. on the Ribble, near Preston. *Penyard Castle*, Hereford. near Ross. *Penny-Claweth*, Monm. E. of Ragland-Castle.

PENZENSKOE, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Kasan; and bounded by the government of Simbirskoe on the E. Its capital, Penza, is seated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza. Lat. 32. 35. N. lon. 45. 45. E.

Peover, Upper and *Nether*, Chesh. E. and NE. of Northwich.

Pepenbury, or *Pembury*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Tunbridge. *Pepbull*, Cheshire, W. of Macclesfield. *Pepingstraw*, Kent, in Offham parish. *Peplow*, Shropshire, S. of Hodnet. *Pepperharrow*, Surry, W. of Godalmin. *Pepperhill*, Shropshire, near Patshall in Staffordshire. *Peppering*, Sussex, SE. of Arundel. *Pepperness*, Kent, the S. point of Sandwich-Haven. *Pepperstock*, Bedfords. near Luton-Hoo. *Pepplesham*, Sussex, near Hastings.

PEQUIGNY, a town in the department of the Somme, memorable for an interview and treaty between Edward IV. of England, and Louis XI. of France in the year 1474. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE. of Abbeville.

PERA,

Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Greek and other Christians, and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

Peranuarwothal, Cornwall, N. of Penryn. *Peranuthno*, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay. *Peran in the Sands*, Cornwall, NE. of St. Agnes. It has from time to time been almost overwhelmed with the sea-sand driven into it by the NW. winds, so that the inhabitants were obliged once to remove their church.

Peray, St. a village in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, opposite Valence.

Percaslaw, a town of Russia, in Kiof.

Perche, a ci-devant province of France; it now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Percy Lodge, Bucks, near Colnbrook. *Pere, St.* Monm. S. of Chepstow.

Perekop. See Precop.

Pereczas, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name.

Perga, a town of Turkish Albania, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Pergamo, an ancient decayed town of Natolia, inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. This city was anciently the capital of a kingdom, which began in the year 470, from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years; when the last king, Attalus III. dying without children, left the Roman people his heirs. Here the manufacture of parchment was first invented.

Perigord, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, an ancient town, the capital of the department of Dordogne. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is famous for its partridge pies, which are sent all over Europe, and is seated on the river Ille, 50 miles SW. of Limoges.

Perim, an island in the Red Sea, situated between the two points which include the Straits of Babelmandel; it is about 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The channel which divides it from the African coast, though 14 or 15 miles across, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and shoals which obstruct it; so much so, as to render it necessary for vessels that attempt it, to steer close under the western point of the island. The breadth of the other channel is less than two leagues, and this space cannot be navigable, nor is the deep water any where at so great a distance from the island, as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the shore, or on artificial projections within the sea, if such should be found necessary to secure the entire command of the passage. It is a low, rocky substance, destitute of water, but plenty of it, of a very good quality, may be procured from the opposite main. The harbour, which is in the shape of a horse-shoe, is excellent.

Perivale, Middlesex, the modern name given to a small village, formerly called Little Greenford, or Ganford, N. of Great Ealing and Castlebar Hill; but more properly is a rich vale of corn land, extending from Heston to Harrow-on-the-Hill and Pinner. *Perlethorp*, Nottingh. in Edenstow parish.

Permondley, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh.

Permskoe, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly a province of Kasam. It is divided into two provinces; namely, Perm, the capital of which is of the same name, seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegocheckha, in lat. 57. 40. N. lon. 54. 6. E. and Catherineburgh, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated not far from the source of the river Issel, in lat. 56. 36. N. lon. 60. 30. E.

Pernambuc. See Olinda.

Perne, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone; and a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais.

Perno, a town of Nyland, Sweden.

Pernov, a town in the government of Riga, situated on a river near the Baltic.

Perunne, a considerable town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Somme, 27 miles SW. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris.

Perose, Cornw. SW. of Camelford.

Perousa, a town of Piedmont, in the district of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name.

Perpignan, a considerable town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late a province of Roussillon, with a university. It is seated on the river Tet, (over which it has a handsome bridge,) 3 miles from the sea, and 26 miles S. of Narbonne.

Perrot, South, Dorsetsh. 2 miles NW. of Cheddington. *Perry*, Huntingdonsh. in the parish of Great Stoughton. *Perry Bar*, Staffordsh. N. of Birmingham. *Perry Bridge*, Somersetshire, S. of Wrinton. *Perry Court*, Kent, near Cliff. *Perry Court*, Kent, near Preston. *Perry Court*, Kent, near Wye. *Perry Hall*, Staffordsh. near Perry Bar. *Perry Hill*, Surry, NW. of Guildford. *Perry Street*, Kent, near Sydenham. *Perry Wood*, Staffordsh. near Birmingham. *Perse Bridge*, Durham, on the Tees, W. of Darlington.

Persees, a people of Persia, now scattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They were worshippers of fire, or,

or, at least, they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwise called Guebres. On the conquest of Persia, by the Mahometans, they removed to India. Zoroaster was the original founder of their sect. They regard it as a great crime to extinguish fire of any kind; and have lamps in their temples, which, they assert, have burnt for many ages.

Persendrove, Cambridgeshire, W. of Wisbeach.

PERSEPOLIS, supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded, when in liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire. It is thought to be the same as what is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins now remaining. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which show that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles NE. of Schiras, and 200 SE. of Ispahan.

Pershal, Staffordsh. near Eccleshal.

*PERSHORE, a neat old town of Worcestershire, containing 2 churches and about 300 houses. It is a considerable thoroughfare in the lower road from Worcester to London, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the N. side of the Avon, near its junction with the river Bow, 9 miles ESE. of Worcester, and 102 WNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. Its power and extent have greatly varied both in ancient and modern times, and its present boundaries are not exactly known, especially towards Russia, Tartary, and India. In the general outline, it is bounded on the N. by Russia, the Caspian Sea, and independent Tartary; on the E. by India; on the S. by the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Georgia, Armenia, Curdistan, and Arabia. Persia is divided into the following provinces; Schirvan; Adirbeitzan Ghilan; Mezanderan; with Taberistan; Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia; Chusistan; Farcistan; Kerman, or Kerlstan; Mecran; Segestan; Sablestan; and Chorasan; including Asterbat and Dagestan. Candahar is generally considered as a province of Persia, although it is now an independent kingdom. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N. and E. parts, it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and SE. parts sandy and desart; and in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces corn, and all sorts of culinary herbs, plants, roots, and pulse, and the country abounds with poultry and game, generally very thin, white, and good. They have cotton in great abundance, and among other domestic animals, camels, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, goats, and horses, wonderfully gentle, sprightly, slender, and finely proportioned, the best travellers in the East; mules in great request, and asses of the Arabian breed, reckoned the best in the world. In several places naptha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey stones, and salt, but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, beside manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also the various sorts of fruits, fairer and better than the choicest Europeans; excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms; likewise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

PERSIAN GULF, a large gulf of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length, near Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, 420 miles.

Persint, Hampsh. near Romsey.| *Pertenhall*, Bedfordsh. near Swineshead.

*PERTH, a very handsome town of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, containing about 11,000 inhabitants. It consists, chiefly, of one wide street, well paved, but ill-built; from which two others branch off, at right angles, on each side. The kings of Scotland, before James II. in 1437, were crowned at Scone, and generally resided at Perth, as the metropolis of the kingdom. The town is supposed to have increased one third in buildings since the year 1745. The manufacture of linen and cotton here is very considerable; 150,000l. being annually exported, with about 50,000l. worth of salmon, and 10,000l. worth of wheat and barley. Perth is agreeably seated (with a beautiful approach to it,) on the western bank of the Tay, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 9 arches, (to which the tide comes up, the river being navigable for small vessels,) 38 miles NNW. of Edinburgh.

Perthneer Chapel, near Monmouth.

PERTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the E. by Angusshire and the Frith of Tay; on the SE. and S. by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the W. by Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It extends

tends about 60 miles from N. to S. and upwards of 50 from E. to W. The northern district, called Athol, is uncommonly wild and mountainous; the 5 others, viz. Braedelbane, Gowrie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern, are more champaign, and fertile in corn and pasture.

Perth Amboy, a sea-port in the county of Middlesex, and state of New Jersey, situated on a neck of land, included between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, has one of the best harbours on the continent, and is 25 miles SW. of New York.

Perton, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

Pertuis, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Aix.

Pertwood, Wilts, NW. of Hindon.

Peru, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by the river of Guayaquil, which divides it from New Granada; on the S. by the depopulated territory of Atacama, which parts it from Chili; on the E. by a horrible desert of more than 500 leagues in extent, which separates it from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres; and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its extent from N. to S. is from 420 to 450 leagues, and from E. to W. from 100 to 120 leagues. It was stripped of the kingdom of Quito, which has generally been considered as a part of it, in 1718, and of those provinces, at the distance of 40 leagues E. of Lima, which, towards the E. now constitute the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in 1778. It scarcely ever rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless toward the tops of the mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow to a very great height; among them are several volcanoes, which burn continually, and sometimes such torrents of water fall down from thence, as overflow the country for a considerable space. Earthquakes are so very common here in the valleys, that the inhabitants reckon from them as a series of dates. The best houses are made of a sort of reeds, like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. They have a kind of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure shrink or shake. Here are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea; but the trees are different from those in Europe. The birds are much superior to the European for the beauty of their plumage; but their notes are disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea, and the monkeys also keep at a distance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so, is more like a wolf than a lion, and never attacks man. The tigers are said to be as large and as fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour; however, there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them dangerous; particularly the rattle-snake, which does not get away from men like the rest. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are vastly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle, which the missionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a contor, or condor, is, perhaps, the largest in the world; for it is said to make nothing of carrying off sheep and heifers. The animal called the guanaco, or camel sheep, is peculiar to S. America, and has something of the shape of a camel, but without any bunch on its back. There are also two other animals pretty nearly like the guanaco, in shape, viz. the vicuna and the lama, which last, the Indians use as a beast of carriage, for any load under a hundred weight. The two former are also of great service in mines, carrying metals in such rugged roads as would be impracticable to any other beast. Peru is partly inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and partly by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers under them. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. From a mixture of the native Americans and Spaniards, arises a third kind, called Mestics, who are accounted illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of Spaniards, and are the persons who carry on trades; as the former think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort. These Mestics behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; the Spaniards also have introduced here many herbs, plants, and trees, from Europe, which thrive very well, and produce delicious fruits. A great part of the territory of Peru is occupied either

either by barren and rugged mountains; by sandy plains, which reach from one extremity of the coast to another; or by lakes of many leagues in extent, some of which are situated on the very summits of the mountains. The breaks, however, and the valleys, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, present an extensive range of delightful plains, filled with cities and towns, the climate whereof is highly salubrious and agreeable. Its commerce has been considerably augmented, since the arrival of merchant vessels from Spain, by Cape Horn, has been permitted, and since the removal of those restrictions, by which the province was oppressed in the time of the galleons, and the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. The manufactures consist almost entirely of a few friezes, worn by Indians and negroes; and there are some manufactures of hats, cotton cloths, drinking glasses, &c. but inconsiderable in number. The mines are, in fact, the only source of the riches of Peru. In 1790, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6038 of gold, were smelted and refined in the royal mint of Lima; and, in the same year, 5,162,239 piastres, in both materials, were coined there. About half of the silver, which is annually smelted and coined in this province, is extracted from the mines of Gualgayoc and Pasco; the former in the district of Truxillo, and the latter situated at the northern extremity of the Pampas de Bombon. The mine of Guantajaya, in Arequipa, and that of Guarochiri, in Lima, do not, however, flourish in proportion to the richness and abundance of their metals; this arises from the difficulty of procuring necessaries for working, subsistence, &c. The fishery is exclusively in the hands of the Indians, but these being unskilful mariners, and unprovided with proper boats and fit instruments, venture but a small distance out to sea. Hence a scarcity and dearness of fish is experienced in Lima, and in all the places along the coast. The bad and uneven roads, together with the delay and expence of carriage, almost entirely obstruct the internal commerce of this province, and render the subsistence of the inhabitants precarious, and dependent on foreign aid. Peru is governed by a viceroy, and is divided into the archbishopric of Lima, and the bishoprics of Arequipa, Cusco, Guamanga, and Truxillo; each of which is subdivided into jurisdictions. Lima is the capital.

PERUGIA, a town in the pope's territories, capital of Perugiana. It is a handsome and populous city, with a university, and three academies. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is 75 miles N. of Rome.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, 8 miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugiana. It is almost round, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains three islands. It was formerly called *Lacus Thrasimenus*, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.

PERUGIANO, a province in the pope's territories, E. of Tuscany, about 25 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Peryton, Somersetsh. near Wellington.

Pery Town, Kent, near Westwell.

PESCARA, a town and river of Abruzzo Citra.

PESCHIERA, a town in the Veronese.

Pescotter, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tavy, opposite Istrodefyne.

PESENAS, a town in the dept. of Herault, seated on the river Herault, 12 miles NE. of Beziers.

Pesnall, Suff. W. of Yoxford.

Pessebury, Hertfordsh. near Sawbridgeworth.

PEST, a free town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite Buda.

Peston, Shropsh. near Chirbury.

PETCHE LI, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the Yellow Sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-si; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, the principal city in the empire, on which 140 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in summer; but it seldom rains very long, or at any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces the various sorts of corn; and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head, like the lion, and hanging ears. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin.

Petches, Essex, by Tinchingfield.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. OR PETROPAULOWSKOI, a town and port of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutzk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few covered huts. Captain King places it in lat. 53. 38. N. and lon. 158. 43. E.

*PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city of Northamptonshire, with some woollen manufactures of cloth and stockings. It is so named from a monastery dedicated to St. Peter, founded here in the year 655, by Peada, son of Penda, king of Mercia. It is not a large place, having but one parish church, besides the cathedral, but the market

market place is spacious, the streets are regular, and there is a handsome market house, over which are kept the assizes and quarterly sessions. It has a separate jurisdiction extending over 32 towns and hamlets, wherein the magistrates appointed by royal commission, are vested with the same power as judges of assize. The cathedral, formerly a monastery, is a most noble structure, full of curious work. The W. front, which is 156 feet in breadth, is reckoned the most stately of any in England. It is seated on the river Nen, (over which it has a wooden bridge, and which is navigable to Northampton, by barges laden with coals, corn, malt, timber, &c.) 30 miles SSW. of Boston, and 81 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peterborough, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Peter-Church, Herefordsh. on the river Doier, in the Golden Vale. *Petterley*, Bucks, in Misseuden parish.

PETER-LE-PORT, ST. a town in the SE. part of Guernsey, consisting of one long, narrow street. It is defended by two castles, the Old Castle and Cornet Castle; the latter is situated on a rock, separated from the land by an arm of the sea, 600 yards wide, and not fordable but at low water in great spring tides. Here is a good road for shipping; and the pier, a noble work, formed of vast stones joined together with great art and regularity, affords not only security to vessels, but a pleasant and extensive walk to the inhabitants, with a fine prospect of the sea and the neighbouring islands.

PETERHEAD, a handsome town of Aberdeenshire, situated near the mouth of the river Ugie, with an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier. A considerable trade is carried on, both in the fishery, and to the Baltic for the productions o the North. Here is also a manufacture of sewing thread. The mineral spring here, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea bathing, bring a great resort of company. It lies a little to the N. of Buchanness, 24 miles NE. of Aberdeen.

Peter's, St. Kent, in Thanet Isle. *Peter's, St.* Suffolk, S. of Bungay. *Peter's St.* Worcestersh. near Droitwich. *Peter's Chapel-in-the-Wall, St.* Essex, at the mouth of Blackwater river.

PETERSBURGH, a town of Virginia, seated on an unhealthy spot, on the S. side of the river Appamatox, 18 miles S. of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in the government of the same name, is seated on the river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of this century, the ground on which Petersburgh now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by two small fishermen's huts. The Czar Peter the Great, first began to build here in the year 1703, erecting a small tent or hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. At first, being designed only for a place of arms in the Swedish war, the public edifices and private houses were built only with timber, the town had no other fortifications than a mean rampart of earth, nor were the streets paved. But after the victory of Pultowa, and the conquest of Livonia, Peter determined to render this infant city the capital of his vast empire. Upon this, he ordered the citadel to be built with stone, the admiralty to be walled in with the same materials, and all the buildings to be erected in a handsome and more durable manner, and gardens to be laid out. In 1714, he removed the council to Petersburgh, and elegant houses were erected, in a straight line, for the public offices, which, in 1718, were also translated hither. In Peter's time, this city became gradually large and splendid, and having received additional improvements from his successors, it is now justly ranked among the largest and most elegant cities of Europe. At present, it is about 6 English miles in length, and as many in breadth, but it has neither gates nor walls. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at least two miles in length. Most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks; and, in several parts of this metropolis, wooden houses, scarcely superior to cottages, are disgustingly blended with the public buildings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has mistakenly led several travellers to say, that they are built of stone. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished with great cost, in the same elegant style as at Paris or London; they are situated chiefly on the S. side of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are, indeed, the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London: it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N. the fortress, an academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many of the Russian nobles, and the English line, so called because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings,

on the S. side, is the quay, which stretches for 3 miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, by order of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburgh, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses, in many streets, contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. Notwithstanding all the improvements it has received by succeeding sovereigns, and particularly the late empress, who may, without exaggeration, be called its second founder, it is still, as Mr. Wraxall observes, "only an immense outline, which will require future empresses, and almost future ages, to complete." From its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen so high, as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The opposite divisions of Petersburgh, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the Lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 126,700. The value of the exports in British ships, in 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. sterling; and the goods imported in the same year were estimated at 425,942l. Petersburgh is 540 miles NNE. of Warsaw. Lat. 59. 56. N. lon. 30. 25. E.

PETERSBURG, a town of Osnaburg, in Westphalia; also a town in the respective states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Kentucky, in N. America.

PETERSFIELD, a populous borough of Hampshire, being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Portsmouth. It it seated on the river Loddon, 18 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peter's Green, Herts, in the road from Kempton to Luton. *Petersham*, Dorsetsh. near Winborn Minster.

PETERSHAGEN, formerly HOCKELEVE, a town of Minden, in Westphalia.

Petersham, Surry, on the Thames, on the S. side of Richmond Hill, near 10 miles WSW. of London. *Peterston*, Monmouthshire, SW. of Newport Haven. *Peterstow*, Herefordshire, W. of Wilton Castle.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Sclavonia, situated on the Danube, 38 miles NW. of Belgrade. It is chiefly remarkable for the signal victory obtained near it, over the Turks, by Prince Eugene, in 1716.

Petestree, Suffolk, E. of Dalingho. *Petesworth*, Kent, near Bradhurst. *Petham*, Kent, S. of Canterbury. *Petham Court*, Kent, near Eynsford. *Pethaugh*, Suffolk, S. of Debenham.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a town in Somersetshire, anciently called PEDRED'S TOWN, from the river Pedred, now Parrot, on which it stands. Ina, the West Saxon king, had a palace here. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a town of Somersetshire, 8 miles NE. of Taunton, 12 NW. of S. Petherton, and 140 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Petherwick, or *St. Petrock, Little*, Cornwall, near Padstow Haven. *Petherwin, North*, Devonsh. near Warrington. *Petherwin, South*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany.

PETIGUAVAS, a sea-port of St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W. end of the island, 200 miles E. of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 27. N. lon. 72. 25. W.

Petley Wood, Sussex, E. of Battle. *Peton*, Shropsh. near Corsham Castle.

PETRIKOW, or PETERKAU, a commercial town of Siridia, in Poland.

PETRINIA, a strong town of Croatia.

Petswell, Essex, near High Ongar. *Pett*, Kent, near Little Chart.

PETTAPOLLY, a sea-port town, situated on the coast of Coromandel, in the circar of Guntoor, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 15. 49. N. lon. 80. 46. E.

PETTAIW, a town of Stiria, seated on the river Drave.

Petterel, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, near Carlisle. *Petterel Wrey*, Cumberland, by Petterel river and Inglewood Forest. *Pett House*, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

Pettigoe, in Donegal, Ulster.

Pett-Level, Sussex, S. of Winchelsea. *Petton*, Devonsh. NE. of Bampton. *Petton*, Shropsh. near Baggeley. *Petts*, Kent, near Charing. *Pett's*, or *Pott's Court*, Kent, near Bapchild.

PETTYCUR, a small harbour of Fifeshire, about a mile W. from Kinghorn, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of the passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here.

PETWORTH, a populous, handsome town in Sussex, pleasantly seated near the river Arun, 12 miles NE. of Chichester, and 49 SW. of London. A considerable market on Saturday.

Pevensey, or *Pemsey*, Sussex, SE. of Beachy Head. It was anciently a famous haven, but is now accessible only by small boats, that crowd up a little rill to it.

William the Conqueror is said to have first landed here. *Pever*, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Weever, near Northwich. *Peverel-Point*, Dorsetshire, by Swanwich-Bay. *Pevington*, Kent, S. of Lenham, in Pluckley parish. *Pewet-Island*, Essex, between Harwich and Gunfleet.

**Pewsey*, Wilts, near Manningford.

Pewsham-Forest, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Pexhall*, Cheshire, W. of Macclesfield. *Peysmore*, Berks, SW. of Ilsley. *Peyton*, Suffolk, in Boxford parish.

PEZARO, PESARO, or PESANO, a large town of Urbino, situated at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic. The streets are paved with bricks, and the harbour is excellent. The environs produce figs and olives, which are in great estimation. It is 15 miles NE. of Urbino.

PFAFENHOFFEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the river Ilm, and a town of the Upper Palatinate; both in the circle of Bavaria: also a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia; and a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 10 miles W. of Basil.

PFORTZHEIM, a town of Baden, in Suabia.

PFREIMB, a town of Leuchtenburg, in Bavaria.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, formerly governed by its own counts.

PHANAGORA, a town of Asia, situated on the E. side of the Strait of Caffa, in Kuban, a district of the government of Caucasus, 60 miles E. of Theodosia.

Pharaby, in Cork, Munster, 3 miles NW. of Glanworth.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms a spacious harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, the ancient Thessaly; famous for the decisive battle fought in its plains, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey. It is an archiepiscopal see, and is seated on the river Enipeus, 10 miles S. of Larissa.

PHASIS, or PHASE, a large river of Asia, which crosses the country of Mingrelia, and runs into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS-ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey, in Asia, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean; bounded on the N. by Syria Proper, and on the S. by Palestine. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Balbec. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of navigation, and, according to some, of letters. Its inhabitants were the first, which we have any account of, that traded with Britain for tin. They frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

Philack, Cornwall, on St. Ives Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, called by the Turks ALLAHIJAH, an ancient city of Natolia. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who form four churches or congregations. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, 40 miles ESE. of Smyrna.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and latterly of all the United States of N. America, is situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The length of the city from E. to W. that is from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N. and S. is 4837 feet. Not two-fifths of the plot covered by the city charter, are yet built upon. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themselves within the original limits of the city, but have built N. and S. along the Delaware, 2 miles in length. The circumference of that part of the city which is built, if we include Kensington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about 5 miles. Market-street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city, from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 100 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite across the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street, are 10 streets, nearly equidistant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill are 9 streets, equidistant from each other. Parallel to Market Street are 8 other streets, running E. and W. from river to river, and intersecting the cross streets at right angles. All these streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the streets which run N. and S. except Broad Street, are also 50 feet wide. There were 4 squares, of 8 acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public uses: and in the centre of the city, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square of 10 acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Most of the houses have a small garden and orchard; and from the river are cut small canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are fine and spacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, the water of which is so deep, that a vessel of 500 tons burden may lay her broadside to it. The warehouses are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ship-building are so well adapted to their purposes, that 20 ships have been sometimes

sometimes seen on the stocks at a time. This city was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, a Quaker, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, a sheriff, and clerk. The quakers, from this period, acquired a political consequence in the western hemisphere; while their brethren in Europe were, and still continue, excluded from sharing in the full right of citizenship, by partial and impolitic laws. Philadelphia, in 1749, numbered 2070 houses, and about 11,600 inhabitants. In 1792 it contained 5000 houses, in general, handsomely built of brick, and about 40,000 inhabitants. The state-house is a magnificent building, erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant court-house was built on the left of the state-house; and on the right a philosophical hall. South of the state-house is the public gaol, built of stone, one of the most elegant and secure structures of the kind in America. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other public buildings. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. The places set apart for public worship, are 26 for Christians of different denominations, and a synagogue for the Jews. In 1786, 910 vessels were entered at the custom-house in Philadelphia; and in 1787, the number was 780. The principal exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, flax-seed, beef, and rice. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW. of New-York, 356 SW. of Boston, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 39. 57. N. lon. 75. 8. W.

Philip Islands, two islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Philip, Esq. governor of New S. Wales. They are about 5 miles asunder; but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the distance from the easternmost, or largest island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. The eastern island is in lat. 8. 6. N. lon. 140. 3. E.

Philippi, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the Gulf of Contessa, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassinators of Cæsar, were defeated by Mark Anthony and Augustus. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur, remain. Lat. 41. 13. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

Philippine, or Manilla Islands, a very large cluster, or group of islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, first discovered by Magellan in 1521. They are said to be 1200 in number, of which 5 or 600 are of importance. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. The principal of these islands are Manilla, or Luconia; Mindanao; Samar, or Tanday, sometimes called Philippina; Masbate; Mindoro; Luban; Paragoia, or Paragua; Panay; Leyta; Bohol; Sebu, Cibau, or Zebu; Negro's Island; St. John's and Xolo, or Sooloo. In the year 1564, Don Louis de Valasco, viceroy of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez Delagaspes thither with a fleet from Mexico, and a force sufficient to make a conquest of these islands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then on the throne of Spain. They have ever since remained subject to that crown. Lat. from 6. 30. to 18. 15. N. lon. from 113. 13 to 127. 13. E.

Philippines, New, otherwise called Palaos, islands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the old Philippines, and the Ladrones. They are said to be 87 in number, but they are little known to Europeans.

Philippoli, a considerable town of Romania, founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It is 90 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

Philips-Norton, a town of Somersetshire, 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Philips, St. a town of Mechoacan, in Mexico.

Philipsburg, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine; also a town of Jersey; and a town of New York, both in N. America.

Philipstadt, a town of Wermeland, in Sweden, seated in the midst of a rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes. In 1775, it was totally destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is 30 miles NE. of Carlstadt, and 130 NW. of Stockholm.

Philipston, or *Philiston*, Dorsetsh. near Winborn-All-Saints.

*Philipstown, the county town of King's County, in Leinster, 17 miles N. of Maryborough, and 38 SSW. of Dublin.

Philipville, formerly called Corbigny, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, 25 miles SE. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris.

Phillis Court, Oxfordsh. near Henley-upon-Thames.

Philly, Cornwall, on a branch of Falmouth Haven.

PIACENZA. See PLACENZA.

PIANEZZA, a town of Piedmont.

PIANOSA, an island of Tuscany, 7 miles SSW. of the island of Elba.

PIAVA, a river which rises in the Tyrolese, crosses the Feltrin and Trevisan, and runs into the Adriatic, 16 miles NE. of Venice.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, almost in the centre of the island; also a town of Principato Citra.

PICARDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the English Channel, NW. of Champagne. It forms the department of Somme, the department of the Aisne, and part of the department of the Straits of Calais. The land is, in general, fertile, particularly in corn.

Pichcote, Bucks, NW. of Aylesbury. *Pichford*, Shrops. near Condover. *Pickarsdane*, Kent, a valley below Wye-Down. *Pickenham, North* and *South*, Norfolk, SE. of Swaffham.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a vale, to which it gives name. It has an old castle, in which a court is kept for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. A plentiful market for corn on Monday.

Pickering Grange, Leices. near Hucklescot. *Pikestock*, Shropshire, between Drayton and Newport. *Picket*, Dorsetsh. in the parish of South Perrot. *Pickéth End*, Herts, NW. of Hemel Hempstead. *Pickets*, or *Newbury*, Herts. in Aldenham parish. *Pickhall*, or *Pickhill*, Yorkshire, NW. of Thirsk. *Pickhill*, Middlesex, in the parish of Waltham Cross. *Pickle-Scot*, Shrops. near Shrewsbury. *Pickmere*, a river in Cheshire. *Pickmere*, Cheshire, by Great Budworth. *Pickrells*, Essex, near Fyfield. *Pickwell*, Leic. near Burrow, S. of Melton-Mowbray. *Pickwell*, or *Pidekeswell*, Devons. near Barnstaple. *Pickwick*, Wilts, NW. of Corsham. *Pickworth*, Linc. near Fokingham.

PICO, an island the most populous of the Azores, about 45 miles in circumference. The mountain, which gives name to the island, and which terminates, like Teneriffe, in a peak, reputed by some writers equal to it in height, is filled with caverns, which vomit out flames, smoke, and ashes. The cattle here are various, numerous, and excellent in their several kinds; and the vine and its juice are in equal perfection. Besides cedar and other timber, there is a kind of wood, solid, hard, and veined, which, when finely polished, resembles a rich scarlet tabby. This tree is felled only for the king's use, and grows the more beautiful the longer it is kept. The inhabitants live wholly on the produce of the island, in great plenty and comfort. Lat. 38. 29. N. lon. 28. 21. W.

Picotes, Herts, near Bishop-Stortford. *Picton*, Ches. on the Gowy, near Delamere Forest.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier, built by the Romans, against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet visible. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth. It was first built of earth by the Emperor Adrian, in 123; Severus afterwards built it of stone, with turrets at every mile; and Ætius, the Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, in 430. It was 8 feet thick, 12 feet high, and about 100 miles in length. There are many Roman coins, and other antiquities found near it.

Piddinghoe, Sussex, near Newhaven. *Piddington*, E. of Durham. *Piddington*, Oxf. SE. of Bicester. *Piddle*, or *Trent*, a river of Dorsets. which discharges itself into the sea a little below Wareham. Along this river are situated *Piddle-Hinton*, *Piddle-Musterton*, *Piddle-Parva*, *Piddle Town*, which had formerly a market, *Piddle-Trenthide*, &c. *Pidle*, Worcesters. near Fladbury, on the banks of the Avon, about a mile E. of Pershore. *Pidle, North*, E. of Worcester. *Pidley*, Huntingdons. near Somersham.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy; so named from its being at the foot of the Alps; it is bounded on the N. by Savoy; on the E. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by France. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but is now subject to the king of Sardinia. It is about 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as fertile and pleasant as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, the forests afford a great deal of game, and the rivers abound with excellent fish. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in raw silk; and the country produces also plenty of corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almost united to each other by villages. There are above 30 rich abbeys in Piedmont, besides a great number of priories, commanderies, and monasteries. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tanaro, the Sturia, and the Doria. Turin is the capital of this country, and of all the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuscany.

PIEPUS. See PEIPUS.

Piercefield, Monm. near Chepstow.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, ST. a town in the dept.

dept. of Nievre, seated in a bottom, near a lake, 12 miles S. of Nevers.

Pierre, St. a small island near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lat. 46. 59. N. lon. 56. 0. W. Also a town in the respective departments of the Tarn, Straits of Calais, Vendée, Rhone and Loire, Dordogne, Calvados, Lozere, Upper Saone, and the Channel; and a town of Lower Charente, in the island of Oleron.

Pietola, or Andes, a hamlet of Mantua, the birth place of Virgil.

Pigeon Island, a small island about 8 miles from the coast of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Also an island near Ceylon, 10 miles N. of Trincomale.

Pietro, St. anciently *Hieracum*, an island about 7 miles SW. of Sardinia, it is about 15 miles long and 3 broad. Also 2 towns of Corsica, and 3 towns of Otranto, in Naples.

Pigburn, Yorkshire, NW. of Doncaster. *Pigions*, Sussex, E. of Petworth. *Pigmarsh*, Surry, near Mitcham.

Pignerol, a strongly fortified town of Piedmont, capital of the four valleys, and considered as the key of Italy. It is situated near the Cluson, 16 miles SW. of Turin.

Pignan, a town in the dept. of Herault, 4 miles W. of Montpellier; and a town in the dept. of the Var.

Pigshall, Northumb. W. of Newcastle. *Pigstreet*, Glouces. in the parish of Stanley-Kings. *Pikale*, Linc. E. of Spalding. *Pilbury-Grange*, Derbyshire, SW. of Bakewell. *Pile of Foudray*, Lancas. near Furness and Walney Isle. *Pilham*, Linc. SW. of Kirton. *Pilkington and its Park*, Lanc. S. of Bury. *Pill*, Cornw. SE. of Lestwithiel. *Pill*, Devons. near Yarnescomb.

Pilkopen, a town of Samland, in Prussia, situated on a mountain, 30 miles N. of Koningsberg. Here was formerly an idol, called *Pilkob*, which the ancient Prussians worshipped.

Pill, a small town of Somersetshire, with a road for shipping, at the mouth of the Avon, about 4 miles below Bristol. The most beautiful and romantic prospects are presented in continual and striking changes, in navigating the intervening channel. Here rich plantations and beautiful lawns rise upon the view; fertile fields and woods, in some parts, clothe the hills to their very summits; while, in others, the lofty rocks rising at once from the opposite sides of the river, present the awful appearance of the most tremendous precipices, and seem to mock every attempt of art to reduce their savage aspect. Yet, at the bases of these precipitous rocks, along the banks of this extraordinary channel, where the river and tide find their sinuous way through chasms and fissures of the mountains, and where the largest vessels appear diminutive from the grandeur and sublimity of the surrounding scenery, the seamen find the necessary accommodations for mooring, hauling, &c. in the massive bolts and rings, which have been fixed in the rocks.

Pill, Somersets. S. of Shepton-Mallet. *Pilamountain*, Cornw. NW. of Crantock St. Michael. *Pilland*, Devonshire, in Pilton parish. *Pillaton*, Cornwall, by Liver river, SE. of St. Ive's. *Pillaton-Hall*, Staffordshire, between Penkridge and Cannock.

Pillau, a considerable sea-port of Samland, in Prussia, with broad strait streets, and houses built and furnished in the Dutch taste. It is defended by strong, handsome, and regular fortifications, and has a good harbour. Vessels of great burden take in their loading here, as there is not sufficient depth of water to carry them up to Koningsberg. It is situated on a tongue of land, which projects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Frisch Haff, 22 miles SW. of Koningsberg.

Pill-Bridge, Somers. over the Ivel, near Ilchester. *Pillarton*, *Nether* and *Over*, Warwicks. SW. of Kington. *Pillesdon*, Dorsets. SW. of Beminster. *Pillesgate*, Northamptonshire, near Burghley House. *Pilley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Pilling-Hall*, and *Moss*, Lancashire, between Garstang and the sea. In 1745, a part of Pilling Moss was observed to rise to a surprising height; after a short time it sunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the S. side, and in half an hour's time it covered 20 acres of land. A man going over the Moss, eastward, when it began to move, perceiving, to his great astonishment, that the ground under his feet moved southward, he turned back speedily, and escaped being swallowed up. A family was driven out of their dwelling-house, which was quite surrounded, and tumbled down. The improved land adjoining that part of the Moss which moved, was a concave circular tract, of nearly 100 acres; and this was well nigh filled up with moss and water, to the depth, it was thought, in some parts, of five yards.

Pilltown, in Waterford, Munster.

Pilnitz, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony. It is 7 miles SE. of Dresden.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, particularly rich in sheep. It is 44 miles SW. of Prague.

Pilsley, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Pilsley*, Derbyshire, N. of Alfreton.

Pilsna, a town of Sindomir, in Poland.

Pieten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name.

Pilton, Devonsh. adjoining Barnstaple. *Pilton*, or *Pilkton*, Northamp. on the Nen, between Oundle and Thrapston. *Pilton*, Rutland,

Rutland, near Luffenham. *Pilton*, Somersetsh. 2 miles from Shepton-Mallet. *Pimpern*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Blandford; formerly of note, as it gave name to the hundred. *Pinbury*, Glouc. near Duntesbourn. *Pinchbeck*, Lincolns. on Boston Dyke. *Pinchley*, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Pinchingthorp-Hall*, Yorks. NE. of Stokesley. *Pinchpoles*, Essex, near Manenden. *Pichpool*, Glouc. in Winrush parish. *Pindale End*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Pines*, Devonshire, near Exeter.

Pine Island, a small island, in the Gulf of Mexico, near the S. coast of W. Florida. Lon. 88. 18. W. Also a small island near the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 77. 36. W.

Pines, Isle of, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, off the S. end of New Caledonia, about 14 miles over, in a SE. and NW. direction. It is high, and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine trees upon it. Lat. 22. 38. S. lon. 167. 43. E.

Pinhel, a town of Beira.

Pinhoo, Devons. near Exeter. *Pinkeness*, 3 miles from Gloucester. *Pinkie*, a village of Edinburghshire, near Musselburgh. *Pinley*, Warwicksh. between Henley in-Arden and Warwick. *Pinley*, Warwicksh. SE. of Coventry.

Pinneburg, a town and lordship of Holstein, in Lower Saxony.

Pinnels, Wilts, near Caln. *Pinnenden*, or *Pickenden Heath*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Pinner*, Middlesex, 2 miles NW. of Harrow. *Pinnock*, Gloucesters. near Winchcomb. *Pinnock, St.* Cornwall, SW. of St. Neot's. *Pinnow-Hill*, Yorkshire, NW. of Kighley.

Pinos, an unhabited island, near the S. coast of Cuba, mountainous and covered with pines. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and abounds with excellent pastures. Lon. 83. 10. W.

Pinsk, a town of Brzesc, in Russian Lithuania, seated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. The chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather.

Pinswell, Gloucestershire, in Cubberly parish. *Pinvin*, Worcesters. near Pershore. *Pinxton*, Derbys. E. of Alfreton.

Piombino, a sea-port, principality, and gulf of Tuscany. Lat. 42. 57. N.

Pipe, N. Hereford. *Pipe*, Warwicksh. in the precincts of Erdington. *Pipe*, Staffordshire, NW. of Lichfield. *Pipe-Hill*, Staffordshire, near Lichfield.

Piperno, a town in the Campagna of Rome, 9 miles NNW. of Terracina.

Pipleton, Worcesters. near Pershore.

Pipley, a town of Bengal, 22 miles NE. of Balasore, a town of Hindostan, in the Baglana country; and a town of Hindostan, in the country of Berar.

Pippenford, Sussex, W. of Ashdown-Forest. *Pipwell*, Northamptonshire, N. of Rothwell.

Pique Montvallier, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike, as its name imports, and may be seen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W.

Pirmasens, a town of Hanau Lichtenberg, Upper Rhine.

Pirano, a sea-port of the late Venetian Istria.

Pirgo, Essex, near Havering-Bower. *Piricroft*, Warw. near Tamworth. *Pirie*, or *Pery*, a manor adjoining the city of Worcester. *Pirie*, or *Pury-Burr*, and *Hall*, Staffordshire, SE. of West-Bromwich. *Piriton*, or *Pirton*, Hertfordshire, W. of Ickleford, and NW. of Hitchin.

Piritz, a town of Prussian Pomerania.

Pirna, a commercial town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony, situated on the Elbe, 11 miles SE. of Dresden.

Pirton, Oxfordshire, near Watlington. *Pirton*, Worcestershire, W. of Pershore. *Pirton*, or *Parton*, Gloucesters. a hamlet to Churchdown. *Pirton*, Gloucestershire, in Lidney parish. *Pirton Passage*, Gloucestershire, over the Severn, to Berkeley.

Pisa, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisano, with a university. The town is seated on the river Arno, 10 miles distant from the sea, in a very fertile plain. The river runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble. The city does not contain at present above 16,000 inhabitants, although they were computed formerly at 100,000; and grass is said to grow in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir, is the leaning tower, so much talked of. The grand duke's palace, and the exchange are magnificent buildings, worth notice. The Pisans were formerly a free, commercial people, and maintained long and bloody wars against the Florentines, who at last subdued them. The neighbourhood of Leghorn, formerly of little or no trade, but now the chief port in the Mediterranean, has contributed greatly to the decay of Pisa. Between Pisa and Leghorn is a canal 16 Italian miles in length. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 43. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

Pisano, a territory of Italy, and one of the finest countries in Tuscany. It lies along the Mediterranean sea, and is about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

Piscataway, or Piscataquay, a river of N. America, which runs into the Atlantic, between he district of Main and New Hampshire; its mouth is 60 miles N. of Boston:

Boston: also a town of Virginia, and a town of Maryland.

PISCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a road well sheltered from the usual winds, and capacious enough to hold a royal navy. Here are about 300 families, among whom there are few whites. It is seated in a country, fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements, about one mile from the sea, (formerly it was on the coast,) and 110 SSE. of Lima.

PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, in Asia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

Pisford, Northamp. between Northampton and Harborough.

PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.

Pisshill, or *Pushill*, Oxfordshire, SE. of Britwell. *Pissingford Bridge*, Essex, over the Roding, near Stapleford. *Pistock*, Kent, near Rodmersham.

PISTOYA, a handsome and considerable town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It contains 27 churches, and 26 convents, besides palaces; the streets are large and handsome, the houses being generally well-built; but notwithstanding this, it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants. These are loaded with taxes, and mostly very poor. Here is an Academy of Sciences, founded in 1745. It is seated near the river Stella, 20 miles NW. of Florence.

Pistre, Suffolk, near Ludham.

PITCAITLY WELLS, saline springs, near Perth, in Scotland, whose waters are deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

Pithcomb, Gloucesters. near Painswick.

Pitchley, Northampton, S. of Kettering. *Pitcomb*, Somers. E. of Castle Cary. *Pitfall, Upper* and *Lower*, Surry, NW. of Haslemere. *Pitfield's-Ferry*, Essex, over the Lea, by Waltham-Abbey.

PITHEA, a sea-port of W. Bothnia, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 80 miles SW. of Tornea. Lat. 65. 18. N.

Pitlesden, Kent, near Tenterden. *Pitmead*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Pitminster*, Somersets. S. of Taunton. *Pitney*, Somersets. W. of Somerton.

PITSCHEN, a town of Brieg, in Silesia.

Pitsey, Essex, in little Bradfield. *Pitey*, Essex, E. of Vange-hall, near North Benfleet, gives name to a creek of the Thames.

PITSHOUR. See PEISHOUR.

Pitston, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Pitt*, Hampshire, NW. of Winchester.

PITTENWEEM, a sea-port of Fifeshire, seated on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, 21 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

Pitton, Wiltshire, between Winterslow and Clarendon Park.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT PITT, a town of Pennsylvania, beautifully situated on the western side of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land near the confluence of the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. The town is laid out on William Penn's plan; is a thoroughfare for the vast number of travellers from the eastern and middle states to the settlements on the Ohio; and increases greatly. This was formerly a French fort, called Du Quesne, but was abandoned by their troops in 1758, on the approach of General Forbes, and its name changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the illustrious minister, by whom the war was then directed. At this place the Allegany first takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 26. N. lon. 79. 48. W.

PITTSFIELD, a town of Massachusetts.

PITTSYLVANIA, a town and county of Virginia.

PIURA, a town and jurisdiction of Truxillo, in Peru.

Pixam, near Worcester. *Pixton*, Somersetshire, near Taunton.

Pizhanger, Middlesex, SE. of Perriwale.

PIZZIGHITONE, a town in the Cremonese.

PIZZO FERRATO, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

PIZZO DI GOTTO, a town of Demona, in Sicily, 6 miles S. of Melazzo.

Place-House, Kent, near Greane Island.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port of N. America, in Newfoundland, with a harbour, much frequented by ships employed in the cod fishery. The entrance of it, however, is so narrow, that only one ship can pass at a time, but the water is deep enough for the largest, and it is capacious enough to hold 150 sail, which can fish there, secure against all winds, and as quietly as in a river. Near it is the Great Strand, a drying place for fish, lying between two very steep hills, and large enough to dry fish sufficient to load threescore vessels. There is also another called the Little Strand. It is seated on a bay, on the S. part of the island, in lat. 47. 15. N. lon. 55. 10. W.

PLACENZA, or PIACENZA, a populous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel. The public buildings, squares, and fountains, are beautiful, the streets are broad and straight, and one in particular, called the *Stradone*, is reckoned the largest and handsomest in Italy, being 8000 feet in length. It contains, besides the cathedral, one collegiate, 12 parochial, and 38 other churches; 8 abbeys, 16 convents, and a university, with about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 2000 are ecclesiastics. It is pleasantly situated in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW. of Parma.

PLACENZA, THE DUCHY OF, extends about 30 miles long from N. to S. and from 8 to 15 broad from E. to W. and is politically annexed to the duchy of Parma. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines

mines of iron, copper, and vitriol, with salt springs, from which they make very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra.

PLAINFIELD, a town of Connecticut.

Plainfield, or *Fairfield*, Somersets. near Quantocks Heads. *Plainmeller*, Northumberland, near Haltwesel.

PLAINVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Oise.

PLAISANCE, a town in the department of Gers.

Plaistow, Essex, in the parish of West-Ham. *Plaistow*, Kent, near Bromley. *Plaistow*, Sussex, near Michelham Park. *Planers*, or *Plasters*, Kent, in Shoreham parish.

PLANIEZ, an island near Marseilles.

Planke, or *Plankeford*, Northumberland, S. of Beltingham.

PLANO, an island in the bay of Alicant.

Plardwick, Staff. E. of Forton. *Plasby*, Shrops. between Alstretton and Wenlock.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, seated on the river Xera, 95 miles WSW. of Madrid.

PLASENTIA, a town of Guipuscoa.

Plasby Castle, Essex, on the western side of the county, SE. of High-Easter. It was the seat of the High Constable of England, from the earliest times of that office, to the year 1400. At present nothing remains of this fortress but a mount, bounded by a high rampart and ditch on the W. side, a brick bridge over it, and part of a gate.

PLASSENDAL, a fortress, 3 miles E. of Ostend.

PLASSEY, THE PLAINS OF, in Hindostan Proper, and in the soubah of Bengal, distant from Moorshedabad about 25 miles S. and from Calcutta 70 N. Near this place, Colonel Clive, in 1757, totally defeated the vast army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah; a victory, which laid the foundation of the present British empire in India.

PLATA, an island on the coast of Quito, in Peru, surrounded by inaccessible rocks. It is about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience. It has mines of silver, which they have left off working, since those of Potosi have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chimoa, 500 miles SE. of Cusco. Lat. 19. 16. S. lon. 63. 40. W.

PLATA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, a large river of S. America, which is formed by the union of the three great rivers, the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana. It was discovered in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who imprudently going ashore with 10 men, they were all murdered by the savages. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35. S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, above 100 miles higher up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel, and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher still, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town. This river, for near 200 leagues (from the conflux of the Paraguay and Parana, to its mouth) is interspersed with delightful islands; it abounds with surprising plenty and variety of fish, the water is clear, sweet, and wholesome, and the banks are frequented by a great number of very beautiful birds. It sometimes overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjoining lands, like those of Egypt.

PLATA LA, a Province and archbishopric of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It is divided into 14 jurisdictions, and is situated on both sides the river Plata, extending 200 leagues from N. to S. and 100 from E. to W. The climate is very moderate and healthy, but the country is generally infested by serpents.

Platford, Hants, NW. of Whorwell. *Platford*, Wiltshire, E. of Downton.

PLAUEN, or PLAN, a town of Mecklenburgh; a town in the Vogtland, and a town of Schwaitzburg, both in Upper Saxony; and a town in the middle Marche, of Brandenburg.

PLAUER SEE, a lake in Mecklenburg, about 20 miles in circumference.

Plausworth, a colliery, 2 miles and a half from Durham. *Plaxtoole*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Wrotham. *Playford*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Pleaden*, Sussex, N. of Rye. *Plealey*, Shrops. W. of Condover. *Pleasley*, Derbys. NW. of Mansfield. *Plegden*, or *Pl ison Hall*, Essex, in Henham parish, near Clavering.

PLEISSEN, a lordship of Hesse Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

Plenston, Cheshire, on the Gowy, NW. of Tarven.

PLESCOF. See PSCOF.

Plesh Bridge, Cornw. between Leskeard and Launceston. *Pleshet Park*, Sussex, NE. of Lewes. *Pleshey*, Essex, 7 miles N. by W. of Chelmsford.

PLES, or PSZCZYNA, a town of Ratibor, in Silesia.

PLESSIS LES-TOURS, a ci-devant royal palace of France, near Tours, in the department of Indre and Loire. It was built by the profligate and superstitious Louis XI, who died here, in 1483, notwithstanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics, and would never permit Vincent de Paul (who was sent for from Italy on purpose) to be out of his sight.

Plessy, Northumb. near Stannington.

PLETTENBURGH, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, governed by its own magistrates.

Pleyland, Yorks. near Partington.

PLEYBURGH, a town in Carinthia.

Plint,

Plint, Cornwall, NW. of West-Low.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Massovia, in Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. The churches are magnificent, and richly ornamented. It is situated upon a hill, near the Vistula, 64 miles WNW. of Warsaw.

PLOEN, a town of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, invested with the same rights as Lubec, from which city it is distant 23 miles NNW.

PLOERMEL, two small towns in the department of Morbihan.

Pluckley, Kent, 4 miles and a half from Ashford.

PLUDENTZ, a town and county in the Tyrol, situated on the Ill.

Plumber, Dorsets. on the river Direlishe, 2 miles and a half from Lidlinch. *Plumford*, Kent, in Ospring parish. *Plumland*, Cumberl. on the river Eden, opposite Aspatria. *Plumley*, Chesh. near Northwich. *Plumpton*, Cumberl. E. of Inglewood-Forest, in Lazonby parish. *Plumpton*, Lancashire, W. of Kirkham. *Plumpton*, Sussex, SE. of Dickling. *Plumpton*, Warwickshire, E. of Kingsbury. *Plumpton-Tower*, Yorkshire, near Knaresborough. *Plumsted*, Kent, near Woolwich: had formerly a market. *Plumsted Magna* and *Parva*, NE. of Norwich. *Plumsted*, Norfolk, S. of Baconsthorp. *Plumtree*, SE. of Nottingham. *Plungar*, Leices. W. of Belvoir Castle. *Plurindin*, Kent, near Wood-Church.

PLURS, or PIURO, formerly a large and flourishing town of the Grisons country, containing three churches, many large houses, a stone bridge over the river Maira; but it was totally overwhelmed by the fall of Mount Conto, under which it was imprudently built, on August 25, 1618. When this terrible catastrophe happened, the cloud of dust and rubbish was so great, as to cover the heavens like smoke, and even to extend as far as Chiavenna, from which town the spot, formerly occupied by Plurs, is about four miles distant. Parts of the ancient walls, and the ruins of a country-house, are, at present, the only remains of its former existence.

Plush, Dorsets. by Buckland-Newton. *Plusterwyne*, Gloucestershire, in Woolaston parish.

PLUVIERS, or PITHIVIERS, a town in the dept. of the Loiret, 20 miles ENE. of Orleans.

Plym, a river of Devonshire, which rises in Shepistor parish, and after a course of 7 miles, becomes navigable for small vessels near Plympton; two miles below which, it runs into Plymouth Sound.

* PLYMOUTH, a large and populous seaport of Devonshire, from a mere fishing town, is become one of the largest in the county, and one of the chief naval magazines in the kingdom, owing to its excellent port or harbour, which is capable of safely containing 1000 sail. There are, properly speaking, however, 3 harbours, viz. Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant-ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant-ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. It is in itself well calculated to give complete protection to such ships as are moored in it, and has lately been farther secured by an extensive pier. The third inlet, which is the mouth of the Tamar, is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted out with moorings for near a hundred sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. It is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, and other forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. between the sea and the town, which contains a large store-house, and five regular bastions. This last is situated on the hill, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good land-mark for mariners. What is called THE DOCK, is a separate town, situated about two miles up the Hamoaze, and is now nearly as large as Plymouth itself. Here are two docks, the one wet, the other dry, built in the reign of William III. and two others, which have been built since, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. Plymouth Dock is furnished with large magazines, storehouses, &c. containing arms, stores, and all things necessary to equip a fleet. Here are also spacious and commodious barracks, for the marines, with houses for the officers, clerks, &c. The town is well supplied with fresh water, first brought hither, from a place seven miles off, at the cost of Sir Francis Drake. It has a good pilchard fishery,, drives a considerable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland, and is seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar, 43 miles SW. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 10. W. Markets on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port of Massachusetts, in N. America, seated at the S. end of Plymouth-Bay, 15 miles SE. of Boston. It is the first town that was built in New England.

PLYMPTON, a populous town of Devonshire, seated on a stream, which, about a mile below, runs into the river Plym, 5 miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Plympton, St. Mary's, near Plympton. *Plymtree*, Devons. E. of Bradninch.

PLYNLIMMON, or SNOWDON, a very high mountain in Cardiganshire, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. On its E. side rise the Severn and Wye; and from the W. side flow the Ryddal and Ystwith.

Po, a large and celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese and Mantua; thence it passes to the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides itself at Ficheruolo, and enters the Adriatic by a number of mouths. It passes by Montcalier, Turin, Casal, Cremona, Ferrara, &c. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, doing a great deal of damage; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

Pockley, Yorks. NE. of Helmsley.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a stream, which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles SE. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

POCOMOCK, a river in Maryland, which empties itself into the Chesapeak bay, in lat. 37. 50. N. and lon. 75. 50. W.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Bamberg, in Franconia.

PODENSAC, a town in the depart. of the Gironde.

Podick, Old and *New*, Norfolk, in the Fens, W. of Downham.

PODLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, N. of that of Lublin. Bielsk is the capital.

Podmore, Staffordshire, in the manor of Sugnell.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia, S. of Volhinia and the Ukraine. The river Dniester runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from NW. to SE. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, or the palatinate of Podolia, of which Kaminieck is the capital, and that of Bracklaw. It is a very fertile country, and abounds with a fine breed of horses and horned cattle.

Poe, a river of Tyrone, in Ulster, which runs into the Shrule, about a mile and a half N. of Omagh.

Possil, or *Poughill*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Poick*, or *Powick*, S. of Worcester, on the opposite side of the Severn. *Pointington*, Somersetsh. NW. of Milbourn Port. *Pointon*, Cheshire, near Stopford. *Point Pleasant*, Surry, by Wandsworth. *Point Pleasant*, Surry, near Kingston upon-Thames.

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, 8 miles SE. of Florence, where the grand duke has a palace. Also two towns of Genoa.

POGGIOBONZI, a town of Tuscany.

POINT DE GALLE, a town and cape of the island of Ceylon, on the SW. coast, in a large bay. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1640. Lat. 6. N.

POIRINO, or POVERING, a town of Chieri, Piedmont, 15 miles SE. of Turin.

POISSY, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 3 miles NNW. of St. Germain.

POITIERS, an ancient town, capital of the department of Vienne. It would be one of the most considerable places in France, were its population in proportion to its extent; but it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are estimated at 21,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, which is partly demolished. There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Vipers are found in the environs in such numbers, that they are exported even to Venice, to make treacle. In 1356, a memorable battle was fought near this town, between the English and French, in which the latter were defeated. The English army, which amounted to only 16,000 men, was commanded by Edward the Black Prince; that of the enemy, commanded by King John, was estimated at 60,000. King John and his son Philip were both taken prisoners and brought to England. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SSW. of Tours.

POITOU, a ci-devant province of France, lying S. of the Loire, E. of the sea, and W. of Marche and Berry; it is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

Pokenhorn, Cornwall, near St. Earth. *Pokington*, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilminster.

POL, ST. See PAUL, ST.

POLA, an ancient, decayed town of Istria, with about 800 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour, 44 miles S. of Trieste.

POLACHIA. See PODLACHIA.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Pomerania, Silesia, and Moravia: on the S. by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N. by Prussia, Courland, and Russia; and on the E. by Russia. Poland, in its utmost latitude, included formerly 13 provinces: viz. Great Poland, containing the palatinates of Posnania, Kalish, Siradia, Lenczicz, and Rawa; Cujavia, containing the palatinates of Brseskic and Wladislaw; Massovia, containing the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; Podlachia, or the palatinate of Bielsk; Little or Red Russia, containing the palatinates of Chelm, Belez and Lemburg; Podolia and Kiof, containing the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw; the palatinate of Kiob and Volhinia. Besides these, Lithuania has been considered as a part of Poland; as likewise Samogitia and even Courland.

land. The late government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of "the king and republic of Poland." The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe: he was chosen by a general diet, called together by the archbishop of Gnesna, who is the chief minister of the republic during the interregnum. After his coronation, the king might dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He had a settled revenue of 140,000l. a year, but could not, by his own authority, raise any new taxes, or change any law. The aristocracy consisted in the senate and general diet. The senate was composed of the bishops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulated the affairs of the kingdom, so as to prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, met every two years, or oftener, when there was any important affair on the carpet. The Poles, or Polanders, are large and robust. The peasants are poor, miserable, clownish, and mere slaves to the noblesse. The Polish towns are mostly built of wood, and the villages, consist of mean huts. The nobles have from time immemorial resided in their seats or castles, in their own villages, maintaining themselves by agriculture, breeding of bees, grazing, and hunting. Such was the state and constitution of Poland, before the memorable year 1772, when a partition of the country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and Maria Theresa, empress of Germany. By this partition, Great Poland, Polish Prussia, (the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted) and part of Lithuania were annexed to Prussia; Little Poland and Red Russia, to Austria; and the remaining, and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Polesia, Podolia, Volhinia, and the palatinate of Kiof, were seized by Russia, so that only Samogitia, Massovia, and Podlachia, were left to constitute the kingdom of Poland. Of these dismembered countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000; the first containing 1,500,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this the house of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, were rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty was removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order were confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown still further diminished. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the broils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary, in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic, (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants,) were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people, nor on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which, was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the sacrifices of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted, and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland, was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction, with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793. By this the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Beside the voiwodships, or provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lenschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotsk, &c. with the city and monastery of Czentstokow (the Loretto of Poland) and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Some attempts were made, by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from its oppressors, and they were at first successful; but the brave Kosciusko being taken prisoner, and his army defeated, no further efforts were made. Kosciusko was carried into Russia, and the king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, in 1795. Since then the country has undergone a farther partition, and is now entirely swallowed up by the rapacity of the dividers of the spoil. Poland, therefore, is at present a country, but no nation; and the indignant Pole, in reviewing its past history and present state, may exclaim with a sigh, "Such things were." By the constitution of 1772, the Romish religion is declared the established; but although the Dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they are capable of sitting in the inferior

rior courts of justice, and enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The universities of Poland are, Cracow, Wilna, and Posen. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it yields such plenty of grain, that near 4000 vessels and floats, most of which are laden with corn, annually pass down the Vistula to Dantzic: 80 or 90,000 oxen are also driven every year out of Poland. They also export large quantities of leather, furs, hemp, flax, linseed, hops, salt-petre, honey, wax, tallow, hides, ship and house timber, pitch, potash, horned cattle, horses, and other commodities, but these are greatly overbalanced by the imports; namely, wine, spices, cloths, silk, stuffs, fine linen, plate-copper, brass, steel, furs, &c. they have also mines of salt, of great depth, out of which they dig rock-salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dneister, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

Polbrook, Northamp. by Oundle. *Polder's Farm*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Pole*, Cumberl. S. of Penrith. *Pole*, Kent, in Southfleet. *Polehill*, Herts, E. of Hodsdon.

POLERON, one of the spice islands in the Indian Ocean, producing nutmegs, and till lately held by the Dutch. It is 60 miles S. of Ceram.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

POLESINO DE-ROVIGO, a district in the ci-devant territory of Venice, between the Ferrarese and Paduan. It is about 42 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Polesworth, Warwicksh. SE. of Tamworth. *Polgreen*, Cornwall, 4 miles W. of St. Columb. *Polhampton*, Hamps. E. of Overton. *Polharma*, Cornw. SW. of Lestwithiel.

POLICANDRO, an island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages and a castle, but no harbour; and the surface in general is rocky, and the soil shallow, yet it produces corn and wine sufficient for the inhabitants. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos.

POLICASTRO, a town and gulf of Principato Citra.

POLIGNANO, a town of Bari, Naples, seated near the sea.

POLIGNI, a town in the dept. of Jura, 16 miles SW. of Dole.

Poling, Sussex, SE. of Arundel. *Pollington*, a little N. of Dorchester.

POLIZZI, a town of Mezzara, in Sicily.

Polkeryes, Cornwall, near Fowey. *Pollington*, Yorks. near Snaith.

POLLOCK, 2 towns in N. Carolina.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a considerable manufacturing town of Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart, 5 miles E. of Paisley.

Polmarique, Cornwall, E. of Padstow-Haven. *Polmere*, Cornw. at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. *Polnam*, or *Polruan*, Cornw. E. of Fowey Haven.

Polomorgan, Cornwall, S. of Bodmin.

POLORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 26 miles SSW. of Arcot.

POLOTSK, a town, capital of a government in Russian Lithuania, on the Duna, 168 miles SE. of Riga, by the government of which it is bounded on the NW.

Polperry, Cornw. a harbour between two hills, W. of Killagarth, by Talland Point, where plenty of fish are taken. *Polres*, Kent, in Harbledown parish. *Polrudden*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. Near it is dug the best freestone in the country. Under *Polrudden-Hill* is a deep cave. *Polsden*, Surry, near Mickleham and Leatherhead. *Polsgrave*, Hants, between Fareham and Portsmouth. *Polsham*, Somersetshire, SW. of Wells. *Polsted*, Suffolk, SW. of Hadley. *Polsted*, Surry, in Compton parish.

POLTEN, ST. or ST. HYPOLITE, a town in the archduchy of Austria.

Pollerworgy, Cornw. W. of Camelford. *Poltimore*, Devons. near Exeter. *Polton's*, Kent, near Ashe. *Polverbach*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Polwhele*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

POLYSTILLO. See ABDERA.

POMEGUE, one of the three small islands of Marseilles, near the island of If.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. On the N. it has the Baltic, on the E. Pomeralia, and on the W. Mecklenburg. One part of it belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Persanet, the Wipper, the Stolp, and the Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. The geese are remarkably large; and, in general, the dried Pomeranian geese, hams, sausages, and salmon, pass for the best in Germany. It is a flat country, about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It contains many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is divided by the Oder, into the Hither and Farther Pomerania; and the river Pene, for a considerable part of its course, separates the territories of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERELIA, a late district of Poland, having Prussia on the E. Pomerania on the W. the Baltic on the N. and Poland on the S. It has been lately seized by the king of Prussia, and now forms a part of Southern Prussia. Dantzic and Stargard are the principal places.

Pomeroy, in Tyrone, Ulster.

POMONA. See MAINLAND.

Ponallon, Cornwall, E. of Boscastle. *Pond*, Cornwall, near Plymouth. *Pond*, Middlesex, NE. of Hounslow. *Ponder's-End*, Middlesex, in Enfield parish, on the banks of the New River, near Edmonton.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Montferrat.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindostan, about 4 leagues in extent, the houses of which are as regularly laid out as if it had been all built at once. The Europeans build with bricks, but the Indians use only wood, in the manner which we call lath and plaster. In 1693, this town was taken by the Dutch, who erected 7 regular bastions here, and other fine fortifications, so as to render it one of the most complete fortresses in India. It was ceded, however, to the French by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697 (for the trifling sum of 5000l.) who, thereupon, made it the chief seat of their East-India Company. The English took it in 1761, and destroyed the fortifications, but restored it to the French by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. In 1793, it was again taken by the English. It is situated on the coast of Coromandel, 75 miles SSW. of Madras. Lat. 11. 56. N. lon. 80. 0. E.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, 2 miles N. of Negropont.

Pond-Street, Middlesex, near Hampstead Ponds.

PONFERRADA, a town of Leon.

Pongkill, *Podhill*, or *Pohill*, Devons. N. of Crediton.

PONS, a town in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring, 10 miles SSE. of Saintes.

PONS, ST. DE THOMIERS, a town in the dept. of Herault, seated in a valley, wherein are fine marble quarries, 21 miles NW. of Narbonne; also a town of Catalonia.

Pons Belli, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Aldby. *Ponsonby*, Cumberland, near Gosforth, by the river Calder. *Pont*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean at Blythe's Newk.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a considerable town in the dept. of Meurthe. It had once a university, which was removed, in 1768, to Nancy. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles NNW. of Nancy.

PONT ARLIER, a town in the department of Doubs, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town in the department of the Eure, 13 miles NW. of Louviers, and 85 NW. of Paris.

PONT-DE-CE, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Loire, 3 miles SSW. of Angers.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town in the department of Eure, 5 miles N. of Louviers, and 62 NW. of Paris.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town in the dept. of Ain, seated on the river Ressousse, 16 miles NW. of Bourg-en-Bresse.

PONT-DE VESLE, a town in the department of Ain, with a manufactory of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Aubusson. It is seated on the river Vesle, 12 miles NNW. of Bourg.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Douro, Portugal, seated on the river Lima, 13 miles NW. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon.

PONTEBA, or PONTE IMPERIAL, a town of Carinthia.

PONTEBA VENETA, a town of Friuli.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, in the time of the Saxons called KIRKBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a rich soil, noted for its nursery grounds, and large plantations of liquorice and skirworts. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history. Richard II. after being deposed, was starved or tormented to death here; and here Anthony, earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey, were murdered by order of king Richard III. It is situated at the conflux of the rivers Aire and Dun, 22 miles SSW. of York, and 175 NNW. of London. A great show of horses begins on February 5. Market on Saturday.

Pontesbury, and *Pontesford*, Shrops. on the Mele, SW. of Shrewsbury.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of the river Leris; it is famous for its fishery of sardins (a kind of pilchards) which makes its principal riches.

PONT-GIBAUT, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW. of Clermont.

PONTHIEU, before the revolution, a small country in Picardy, situated between the rivers Canche and Somme.—Abbeville was the capital.

Pontiland, or *Pont-Eland*, Northumberland, 6 miles NW. of Newcastle.

PONTIVY, a small town in the dept. of Morbihan, with a manufacture of linen.

It

Poperingue, a town of Flanders county, situated on a river of the same name, 6 miles NNW. of Ypres.

Pope's, Herts, in the parish of Hatfield-Bishop's. *Pope's Hall*, Kent, near Hartlip. *Pope's-Hole*, Surry, on the river Wey, in Frensham parish. *Pophall*, Sussex, W. of Haslemere. *Popham*, Hampshire, between Basingstoke and Oldstoke. *Poplar*, Middlesex, so called from the trees of that name with which it once abounded, is situated on the Thames, E. of Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney. It contains upwards of 1000 houses.

Popo, or **Papa**, a territory of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, about 8 leagues in extent. The soil is flat and sandy, without either hills or trees, and the inhabitants have scarce any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is situated in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

Poppleton, Upper and *Nether*, Yorksh. E. of Hesley-Moor. *Popshall*, Kent, near Coldred.

Porcah, a Dutch town of Travancore, in Hindostan, situated on the coast of Malabar, 75 miles NW. of Travancore.

Porco, a town and jurisdiction of La Plata, in South America, situated on the W. of Potosi, and extending about 20 leagues. Here is the mountain of Porco, from whose mine the Yncas extracted all the silver for their expences and ornaments; it was accordingly the first worked by the Spaniards after the conquest. It is about 25 leagues distant from the city of La Plata.

Porkellys, Cornwall, W. of Penryn. *Porkington*, Shropsh. NW. of Oswestry. *Pork, Old*, Durham, N. of Bishop-Aukland. *Porkthorp*, Yorkshire, W. of Kilham. *Porlait*, or *Porloyd*, a river in Caernarvonsh. *Porland*, alias *Poringland, Great* and *Little*, S. of Norwich.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire, with a quay and small pier, and a few vessels usually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild-fowl. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, at the bottom of a commodious bay, 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 167 W. of London. At present there are only three markets in a year, viz. on Thursday before May 12th, Thursday before October 9th, and Thursday before November 12th; but formerly a market was held here every Thursday.

Porrentrui, a neat and populous town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle, and the principal place of his residence. The episcopal palace (which has been lately repaired and augmented) stands upon an eminence over looking the town. It is 22 miles SW. of Basle.

Porselon, or **Porselouc**, a rich and commercial town of Siam, surrounded with bastions, constructed by some French engineers. It is situated on a large river which runs into the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 17. 48. N. and lon. 100. 49. E.

Porston, Dorsetshire, between Cerne-Abbey and Dorchester.

Port, in Donegal, Ulster.

Portadown, a town in Armagh, Ulster, where the linen manufacture is carried on pretty extensively. It is pleasantly situated on the river Bann, into which the canal of Newry falls within a mile of this place, 65 miles from Dublin.

Port Aethwy, Anglesea, the most general ferry into the island, where there is annually a passage of cattle of from 12 to about 15,000 heads, exclusive of multitudes of sheep and hogs. The remaining stock of cattle in the island is computed at 30,000. In 1770, upwards of 90,000 bushels of corn were exported from this ferry.

***Portaferry**, a town of Down, in Ulster. Heretofore a pretty brisk trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 vessels belonged to its port. From the high lands about Portaferry there are very fine prospects over the whole lake of Strangford, the circumjacent country, the sea, and the Isle of Man. It is seated on the rapid ferry of Strangford, 80 miles from Dublin.

Portalegra, a town of Alentejo, 30 miles NNW. of Elvas, and 90 NNE. of Lisbon.

***Portarlington**, a town partly in King's and partly in Queen's county, Leinster, pleasantly seated on the river Barrow, 36 miles SW. of Dublin.

Port-au-Prince, a sea-port of St. Domingo, situated on the W. coast, in a country producing cotton, indigo, sugar, and coffee. It was taken by the English in 1794. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 72. 10. W.

Portberry, Kent, in the parish of Boughton-Aluph. *Portbury*, Somersetsh. SW. of Bristol. *Portchester*, Hants, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island. *Port-Chapel*, Cheshire, NE. of Macclesfield. *Port Curmo*, a little cove at the Land's-End.

Port Dandy, situated in one of the Copland Islands, in Down, Ulster.

Port-Elliot, Cornwall, SE. of Leskard. *Portenscale*, Cumberland, between the Lakes of Keswick and Bassingthwaite, on the S. side of the Derwent. *Porters*, Essex, near the Thames, NE. of Leigh. *Porters*, Essex, near Bradfield Magna. *Porters*, Essex, NE. of Barking. *Porteston*, Devonsh.

Devonsh. NW. of Modbury. *Portgate*, Northumberland, NE. of Hexham.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW PORT.

Port-Glenone, in Antrim, Ulster, 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which unites the counties of Antrim and Derry.

Porthilly, Cornwall, a fishing harbour on the E. side of Padstow-Haven. Betwixt this and Portkern, there is a great cave under a mountainous rock, through which, it is said, the sea ebbs and flows near half a mile in length. *Porthilly*, Cornwall, at the mouth of Trewardreth Bay. *Porthsini-kran*, Monmouthshire, between Caerleon-Bridge and Christchurch.

PORT HUNTER BAY, a bay in the Duke of York's Island.

PORTICI, a town and royal palace of Lavora, in Naples, 2 miles E. of the capital, in a charming situation on the seaside. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeia.

Portington, Yorkshire, NE. of Howden. *Portinshal*, Cumberl. in the parish of Kirkbridge. *Portissick-Haven*, Cornw. NE. of Padstow Haven. *Portkern*, or *Portquin*, Cornwall, a fishing-cove E. of Portissick.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, 3 miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly strong both by nature and art. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by King Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninsula is little more than one continued rock of white free-stone, about 9000 tons of which are exported annually. It was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. and is now used in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the finest structures. The inhabitants are about 1300.

PORTLAND, a sea-port of North America, capital of Cumberland county, in the province of Main. It is seated on a peninsula, on which formerly stood part of Falmouth, and has an excellent harbour.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; the centre one in lat. 2. 38. S. lon. 149. 8. E.

Portlecomb, Devonshire, joins to South Pole.

Portlevan, Cornwall, S. of Breage. *Portlidge*, or *Poderidge*, Devonshire, E. of Hartland-Point.

PORTLOCK. See PORLOCK.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a town in the department of Morbihan, with a good harbour, which is a station for part of the navy, and the East-India Company's ships belonging to France. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 3 miles S. of L'Orient.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress on the SW. coast of St. Domingo; and a sea-port on the W. coast of Guadaloupe.

PORT LOUIS. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

Portluny, Cornwall, E. of Gwindreth Bay.

PORT-MAHON, a sea-port town on the SE. coast of the island of Minorca, built originally by Mago, the Carthaginian. The town is not large, but commercial and rich, with narrow, unpaved streets; and the harbour, &c. is one of the best in the Mediterranean. Lat. 39. 52. N. lon. 4. 30. E.

Port-Ninian, one of the Copland Isles, in Down, Ulster.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO-BELLO, a sea-port town of Panama, with houses mostly built of wood, but, in some, the first story is of stone, and the remainder of wood. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by mulattoes. It consists of one principal street, with others crossing it; it has also two squares, a great church, and two convents. At the time of the great fair, however, it is one of the most populous places in the world, the merchants often paying a thousand crowns for lodging in a middling chamber, with a closet, during the fair, and four, five, or six thousand, for a lodging in larger houses. Columbus discovered the harbour in 1502, and, from its extent, depth, and security, named it Porto-Bello, or the Fair Harbour. Its mouth is well defended by Fort St. Philip, or Iron Castle; and nearer the town is another large castle, and a small fort. All these were partly demolished, and the town was taken by Admiral Vernon, with only six ships of war, in 1739. It is situated on the northern coast of the isthmus of Darien, 60 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9. 33. N. lon. 79. 45. W.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a sea-port of Terra Firma, on the Caracca's coast. Lon. 64. 30. W.

PORTO-FARINA, a sea-port of Tunis.

PORTO-FARRAIO, a very strong seaport town of the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the same name, which is defended by two forts. Lat. 42. 53. N. lon. 10. 38. E.

Porto-Galleto, a sea-port of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, 8 miles N. of Bilboa.

Porto-Gruaro, a town of Friuli.

Port-Jackson. See Jackson Port.

Portokewet, Monm. SE. of Chepstow.

Porto-Longone, a small, but strong sea-port town, on the SE. coast of the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress built upon a rock, almost inaccessible. The king of Naples puts a garrison here, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is 2 miles SE. of Porto-Ferraio.

Porton, Wilts, between Newton-Tony and Salisbury. *Porton, North* and *South*, Dorsets. near Poorstock.

Porto-Pedro, a sea port of Majorca.

Porto-Praya, a town on the E. side of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, situated on a sharp rock, in a bay of the same name. Here is a good harbour, seldom destitute of a considerable number of foreign shipping. The outward-bound Guinea and India ships, whether English, French, or Dutch, generally touch here for water and refreshments, but few of them call on their return to Europe. While the mariners and passengers are on shore, the whole coast resembles a fair, every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, figs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, which the natives exchange for shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waistcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort on the summit of a hill, that entirely commands the harbour, which, were it properly mounted with cannon, and sufficiently garrisoned, would be a place of great strength. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 37. W.

Porto Rico. See Juan-de-Puerto-Rico.

Porto-Santo, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, the least of the Madeiras, not much exceeding 5 leagues in compass. It produces wheat and corn in abundance; it also breeds oxen, wild hogs, and rabbits in incredible numbers. The most valuable articles of commerce, however, are the gum, called dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fish. It has one good harbour, and good mooring in a bay, where ships going or returning from India, stop to refit and refresh, which, indeed, is all the trade the inhabitants enjoy. Lat. 32. 58. N. lon. 16. 20. W.

Porto-Seguro, a government on the coast of Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Bahia. It is a fertile country, and the capital, of the same name, is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, with a safe and convenient harbour. Lat. 16. 45. S.

Porto-Vecchio, a sea-port in a bay on the E. coast of Corsica. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Porto-Venero, a sea-port of Genoa.

*Port-Patrick, a sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which ran into the sea, and was only fit for receiving flat-bottomed boats; but now there is one of the finest quays in Britain erected here, with a reflecting lighthouse, and above a dozen trading vessels, of from 40 to 60 tons burden, sail and return regularly. A number of vessels also come occasionally from other ports. It is much noted for its ferry to Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is about 20 miles distant. It is computed that 11,000 head of cattle, and 2000 horses are annually imported from Ireland to this place. Here are four elegant packet-boats for the conveyance of the mail and the accommodation of passengers; and the mail-coaches now go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Port-Patrick on the one side, and between Dublin and Donaghadee on the other. The imports and exports have greatly increased of late years. The population of the parish amounts to upwards of 1000. It is about 107 miles SW. of Edinburgh, and 487 NW. of London.

Port-Raman, situated in one of the Copper Islands, in Down, Ulster.

Portree, a town on the Island of Skye, one of the Scotch Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

Port Renard, in Limerick, Munster.

Port-Royal, a sea-port of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest and most flourishing sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade, but on June 9, 1692, it was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, which seemed to shake the very foundations of the island, and which buried nine-tenths of the town 8 fathoms under water; in 1702, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire; in 1722, it was reduced to a heap of rubbish, by one of the most dreadful hurricanes and inundations of the sea ever known; and, in 1744, it again suffered greatly by a hurricane. Warned by these extraordinary calamities, which seemed to mark out this place as a spot devoted to destruction, the custom-house and public offices were removed by an act of assembly, and no market suffered to be held here for the future. It contains, at present, about 200 houses laid out in 3 handsome streets, with several cross lanes, a fine church, a navy-yard, an hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. It is built on a small neck of land, which juts out several miles into the sea, and is defended by a strong fort, kept in good repair, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is

one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles SE. of Spanish-Town, and as much by water, but 20 by land, SW. of Kingston. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

PORT-ROYAL, an island on the coast of South Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent, forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. Lat. 32. 24. N. lon. 80. 10. W.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT-SANDWICH, a harbour in the Island of Mallicollo, in the South Sea.

Port St. Ann, in Down, Ulster.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE. of Cadiz.

Portsdown, Hants, 4 miles from Portsmouth.

PORTSEA, an island of Hants, about 14 miles in circuit, between Portsmouth Harbour and Langstone Harbour. It is a low tract, separated from the main land by a shallow creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW. extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth; adjoining to which is the town of Portsea, built on Portsmouth-Common, on condition, that if the enemy should land, the houses were to be thrown down without compensation to the owners.

Portsham, Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Abbotsbury. *Portsholm*, or *Portmead*, near Huntingdon, encompassed with the Ouse. *Portslade*, Sussex, E. of New Shoreham.

Port-Slaty, situated in one of the Copland Islands, in Down, Ulster.

*PORTSMOUTH, a town of Hampshire, situated on the Island of Portsea. It was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a bastion to the NE.; and two forts of hewn stone at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and augmented by Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth fortified it with new works. King Charles II. directed great alterations, established new wet and dry docks, storehouses, rope-yards, &c. and raised several forts after the modern manner; which works were augmented in the reign of James II. Succeeding princes have made great additions since to their strength, extent, and magnificence, so that it is now justly considered as the most regular fortress in Britain. Within these few years, government has bought more ground for additional works, and it may be made impregnable by land as well as sea, since a shallow water may be brought quite round it. The least number of men employed continually in the yard is 1000. The docks and yards resemble distinct towns, &c. under a government separate from the garrison. Here is also a fine arsenal for laying up the cannon. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, as there is water sufficient for the largest ships; and it is so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham; a second to Portchester; and a third to Portsea Bridge. Besides these branches, there are several rithes, or channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. Opposite the town is the spacious road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles SE. of Winchester, and 72 SW. of London. Lat. 50. 47. N. lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of North America, the largest in the state of New Hampshire, situated at the mouth of Piscataqua River. Its harbour, which is one of the finest on the continent, is well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy, and it has a lighthouse at the entrance. Also a town in Virginia, a town in North Carolina, and a sea-port town on the W. coast of the island of Dominica, near the northern extremity.

PORTSOY, a handsome sea-port of Banffshire, about 6 miles N. of Cullen. It has several fishing and trading vessels, with some manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 130 in its mean breath, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants here instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains; and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the Bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The Portuguese shipping little frequent the other

other countries of Europe or the Levant, their voyages lying rather to Brasil, and their different colonies on the coast of Africa, from which last they chiefly import negroes, gold, and ivory. They receive from their foreign settlements sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brasil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, they import gold and silver, with diamonds and other precious stones from America. The annual produce of gold in Brasil, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at near two millions sterling. The fleet which goes every year to Brasil, generally sails and returns in 7 or 8 months. They trade likewise to their East-India settlements of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, once so important and considerable, is now greatly declined. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but the inhabitants are now so fond of mules, that horses are scarce. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo was anciently noted for its golden sands; but now the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, with some quarries of marble. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, the Mondego, and the Lima. Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, namely, Estramadura, Beira, Entre Minhoe Douro, Tralos-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. The government is monarchical: but the royal authority is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. Portugal was anciently called Lusitania; but by a writing now extant, dated 1059, it appears that the name of Portugal was then used for the whole kingdom. It is probably derived from a town on the river Douro, anciently called Cale, opposite to which the inhabitants afterwards built another town, naming it Portucale, now the flourishing city of Oporto. In Portugal are about 900 convents, mostly very rich; it also contains one patriarch, three archbishops, and ten bishops, besides others in America, Africa, the East Indies, &c. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they mostly spend their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, in Galway, Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg.

Portwood-Hall, Cheshire, by Stockport. *Poscomb*, between Thame and Watlington.

POSEGA, a town and county of Sclavonia.

Posdle, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Posiers*, Kent, near Borden. *Poslingford*, Suffolk, N. of Clare.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a town and palatinate of Great Poland, annexed to the Prussian dominions in 1773. It contains several churches and convents, and has a considerable trade with Germany, being a staple town. The bishop's see is the most ancient in Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesna, and 145 WNW. of Warsaw.

Posterwood, or *Postern*, Derbyshire, near Belper. *Post-Down*, Hants. *Post-House*, Yorksh. N. of Wakefield. *Postling*, Kent, N. of Hithe. *Postlip*, Glouc. in Winchcombe parish. *Poston*, Heref. near Peter-Church. *Postwick*, SE. of Norwich, on the Yare.

POTENZA, a town of Basilicata, in Naples, built on the ruins of an ancient town, which was destroyed in the year 1250.

Potesgrave, Bedfordsh. near Woburn. *Potford, East* and *West*, Devonsh. near Hartland. *Potheridge*, Devonshire, near Great Torrington. *Potnol*, Surry, near St. Ann's Hill.

POTOMACK, a fine river of North America, navigable near 300 miles. It rises in the NW. part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, through almost its whole course, till it enters the Chesapeak, between Smith's Point and Point Look-out.

POTOSI, a town of South America, in the jurisdiction of La Plata, and government of Buenos Ayres, containing about 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 Spaniards, many of whom are possessed of immense fortunes. There is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a sugar loaf, the colour of whose soil is of a reddish brown. Silver has been as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it, in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It appears from the public accounts, that silver to the value of 9,282,382l. sterling, has been annually taken from these mines. Here is always a great demand for European goods. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 170 miles SSE. of La Paz.

Potterels, Herts, near N. Mims. *Pottern*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Potter-Newton*, Yorksh. N. of Leeds. *Potters-Bar*, Middlesex, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *Potters-Brinton*, Yorkshire, E. of Sherborn. *Potters-Crouch*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Potterspery*, Northamptonsh. NW. of Stoney-Stratford. *Potters-Row*, Essex, near

near Great Braxted. *Potters-Row*, Essex, near Harlow-Bush and Park. *Potterton*, Yorks. near Abberforth. *Pottoe*, Yorksh. North Riding, near Wharlton Castle. *Potton*, Lancashire, by the sea, NW. of Lancaster.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, well watered and pleasantly situated, though in a sandy, barren soil, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 48. N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Pottrose, a river in Cumberland, that runs into the Irthing above Over Denton.

POTZDAM, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, partly rebuilt by the late king of Prussia, for the owners, with new, regular, and grand buildings, instead of the old houses which formerly stood there. The palace, or pleasure seat, of the king of Prussia, is very curious and magnificent, and built upon a beautiful spot. Here is also an important foundry for arms, and some manufactures of silk, velvet, and other stuffs. Its garrison is generally composed of the king's guards, both horse and foot, with other battalions. Potzdam is seated upon an island, about 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 15 miles SW. of Berlin.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a town of North America, capital of Duchess County, in the state of New York. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson's River, N. of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village in the department of Nievres, noted for its mineral waters. It is 6 miles N. of Nievres.

Povington, Dorsetshire, W. of Corfe-Castle. *Povington*, Dorsetsh. W. of Tineham parish, in Purbeck Isle; Luckford Lake rises near it.

Pouladuff, East and *West*, in Cork, Munster, about a mile N. of Ross. Here are two remarkable great holes in the ground, about 80 yards deep, into which the sea flows by subterranean passages.

Poulshot, Wilts, by Devizes. *Poulston-Bridge*, Cornwall, on the Tamar, E. of Launceston.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, commodiously situated for trade, near the mouth of the river Wyre, just by the Skippon which runs into it, and communicating also by a canal with all the late inland navigations, 16 miles SW. of Lancaster, and 231 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Poulton, S. of Chester. *Poulton*, Chesh. W. of Liverpool-Haven. *Poulton*, Wilts, by Marlborough. *Poulton-Court*, Glouc. near Awre. *Poundhill*, Surry, S. of Blechingley. *Poundon*, Bucks, in Twyford parish. *Pounstock*, NE. of Bottreaux-Castle. *Pouppol*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

POURZAIN, a town in the depart. of Puy-de-Dome, 36 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris.

Powder-Batch, Shropshire. *Powderham-Castle*, Devonshire, between Exmouth and Topsham; a noble seat, which, from the Belvidere, a building erected near it, exhibits a prospect, which, though it may be surpassed in greatness of extent, yet, for a command of objects, a full and uninterrupted view of beautiful scenery in the diversified country around it, is undoubtedly the first in the western counties.

Powerscourt, in Wicklow, Leinster, a romantic spot among the mountains, about 10 miles from Dublin, near the Dargle and Waterfall. *Powerstown*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Powick, three miles S. of Worcester. *Powke-Hill*, Staff. near Bentley. *Powley*, Westmorland, S. of Penrith. *Pownall*, Cheshire, SE. of Altringham. *Pounce-hall*, Essex, E. of Saffron-Walden. *Pownsey*, Sussex, near Buckstead. *Pownsford*, Somersetsh. NW. of Pitmister. *Powsey*, Cheshire, E. of Frodsham. *Poxwell*, Dorsetsh. by Weymouth. *Poyle*, Surry, E. of Farnham. *Poyles*, Kent, near Borden. *Poynton*, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

PRABAT, a town of Asia, in Siam.

PRADES, a town in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, 22 miles WSW. of Perpignan.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont.

PRAGUE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Schlan, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference, being built upon seven mountains. Here are 92 churches and chapels, with about 40 cloisters. The inhabitants are estimated at 83,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge of 18 arches over it, built with freestone, 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are wholly built of stone, for the most part, three stories high, and the streets, in general, narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have 9 synagogues. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. The little town was built on the spot where there was a forest; and there is a poplar-tree yet standing, which they af-

firm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Strawhouse. The first of which contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The country around it is fertile and pleasant. Prague was taken by storm, by the French, under Marshals Belleisle and Broglio, in 1741, but they were soon cooped up by the Austrian forces, and after enduring great hardships from famine, and making a brave defence, they partly found means to escape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In 1744, the Prussians made themselves masters of this capital, but quitted it again the same year. They besieged it again in 1757, but without success. It is 75 miles SSE. of Dresden, 158 SSE. of Berlin, and 235 NNW. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 5. N. lon. 14. 50. E.

PRANDNITZ, a town of Bohemia.

PRATO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

PRATOLINO, a palace in Tuscany, with fine gardens, grottos, and water-works.

PRAYA, a sea-port town of the island of Tercera, containing a church, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is defended by walls and bastions.

PRECOB, or PEREKOP, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Taurida, or Crim Tartary; seated on the isthmus that joins that peninsula to the continent.

PRECOPIA, a town of Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania.

Predannor-Point, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard. *Prees*, Shrops. near Whitchurch. *Free Wood*, Hertfords. W. of St. Alban's. *Fregaer*, Cornwall, near Lawhitton.

PREGEL, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frische Haffe, below Konigsberg.

PREGNITZ, a town of Culmbach, in Franconia, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Rednitz, 10 miles NW. of Nuremburg.

Premadart, Cornw. N. of Westlow.

PREMESLAW, a town in Austrian Poland, 20 miles ESE. of Lemburg.

Prendick, Northumberl. near Alnham. *Frene*, Shrops. S. of Acton-Burnel-Castle.

PRENSLOW, an independent town of the Ucker Marche, in Brandenburg, capital of the county, seated on the lake and river Ucker. It is noted for its trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco, and also for its manufacture of cloth.

Prenton, Cheshire, near the Bebingtons, in Wirral.

PRESBURG, or POSEN, a free and royal city, capital of Lower Hungary; like Vienna, it has suburbs much larger, and more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary have held their assemblies, since 1723, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a grand Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen, their first king. The view from this castle is very extensive, commanding the vast and fertile plains of Hungary. The Lutherans form a church here. Presburg is pleasantly seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Danube, 32 miles ESE. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 14. N. lon. 17. 11. E.

Presbury, Gloucestershire, 2 miles N. of Cheltenham. It has a medicinal spring similar to that of Cheltenham.

*PRESCOT, a pretty large, but not populous, town of Lancashire, 8 miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Prescot, Gloucestershire, 2 miles from Winchcomb.

PRESENZANO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

Preshoe, Hants, N. of Bishop's Waltham. *Preshut*, Wiltshire, on the Kennet, near Selkley.

PRESIDII (STATO DIGLI), a small district of Tuscany, subject to Naples. Orbitello is the capital.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E. of Cracow.

Pressan, Northumberl. by Learmouth. *Prestbury*, Cheshire, by Macclesfield.

*PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley. It is the handsomest, and best built town in the county, with paved, regular streets: and here the assizes are held, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 30 miles WNW. of Worcester, 149 NW. of London. Market on Saturday. A noted fair on St. Andrew's day, O. S.

Prestend, Oxf. near Bensington. *Presthope*, Shrops. S. of Wenlock. *Prestoke*, Lanc. SE. of Bolton. *Preston*, near Buckingham. *Preston*, Cheshire, N. E. of Frodsham. *Preston*, Devons. S. of Chudleigh. *Preston*, Dorsets. E. of Winborn Minster. *Preston*, Dorsets. near the sea, between Weymouth and Poxwell. *Preston*, Durh. S. of Stockton. *Preston*, Durh. on the Tees, N. of Yarum. *Preston*, Glouces. 3 miles SW. of Ledbury. *Preston*, Glouces. 2 miles from Cirencester. *Preston*, Hants, NW. of Christchurch. *Preston*, Herefords. near Mockas. *Preston*, Herefords. SE. of Ambreley. *Preston*, Herts, NE. of King's Walden. *Preston*, Kent, in Shoreham parish. *Preston*, Kent, 1 mile S. of Feversham.

*PRESTON, a large and handsome town in Lancashire, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Ribble, which is navigable here for small vessels, and communicating also with all the late inland navigations. It has a large market-place; the streets are open, large, and well paved, and the houses are well built. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other officers

cers of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It is noted for the defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts here, by the royal forces, in 1715. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 214 NNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday for provisions, and a considerable one on Saturday for linen cloth and other commodities. Fairs, on March 27th, for three days, Sept. 7th, and the first Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year a guild, or jubilee, is held here, which begins in the latter end of August, and continues about a month. The last was held in 1782.

Preston, Middl. near Kingsbury Green. *Preston*, 2 miles from Northamp. *Preston*, Northumb. near Tinmouth and Alnwick. *Preston*, Rutland, a mile N. of Uppingham. *Preston*, Somers. SW. of Bath. *Preston*, Suff. NE. of Lavenham. *Preston*, Surry, near Banstead. *Preston*, Sussex, N. of Brighthelmstone. *Preston*, Sussex, NW. of Goodwood. *Preston-Bagot*, Warwicks. near Henly-in-Arden. *Preston-Barnaby*, Somersets. by Yeovil. *Preston-Boats*, E. of Shrewsbury. *Preston-Brockhurst*, Shropshire, near Albrighton. *Preston-Candover*, Hampsh. SW. of Basingstoke. *Preston-Capes*, Northampton, N. of Ashby-Canons. *Preston-Chapel*, Westmorl. SE. of Kendal. *Preston-Patrick*, Westmorl. in Holme parish. *Preston-Scar*, Yorks. near Middleham, remarkable for its extensive prospects. *Preston-East*, Sussex, NE. of Arundel-Haven. *Preston-Gaglin*, Yorks. SW. of Pontefract. *Preston-Gobolds*, Shrops. W. of Shrewsbury. *Preston, Great*, Yorks. SE. of Leeds. *Preston-Hall*, Kent, by Aylesford. *Preston-Howes*, Sussex, NW. of Pevensey Haven. *Preston, Little*, Yorkshire, SE. of Leeds. *Preston, Long*, Yorks. S. of Settle. *Preston-Montford*, Shrops. W. of Shrewsbury. *Preston-on-Stour*, Glouces. 9 miles from Campden. *Preston-Pans*, a village of Haddingtonshire, in Scotland, noted for its salt-works, and for the defeat of the royal army, under Sir John Cope, by the adherents of the family of Stuart, under Prince Charles, in 1745. *Preston-Parva*, Northamp. by Preston-Capes. *Prestwich*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Prestwick*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Prestwold*, Leic. near Loughborough. *Prestwood*, Staff. SW. of Ashborn. *Prestwood*, on the Smestal, a mile below King's Swinford. *Pretons*, Essex, near the Hanningfields. *Preve-Park*, Hants, near Basingstoke.

Prevesa, a sea-port of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, anciently called Nicopolis, built by Augustus, after the battle of Actium. It has been held by the Venetians since 1684, and is seated on a mountain, on the Gulf of Larta, in lat. 39. 14. N.

Preuilly, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, seated on the river Claise, near which there are mines of iron. It is 18 miles S. of Loches.

Priaman, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, a little S. of the equator.

Pricklehill, Middlesex, between E. Barnet and Chipping-Barnet. *Prickwillow*, Camb. NE. of Ely, on the same river. *Priddle*, or *Piddle*, a river in Dorsetshire, rising near Alton, and falling into Pool Haven, near the mouth of the Frome. *Priddy*, Somersets. between Wells and Charter-House. *Prideaux, Great*, Cornw. near Padstow. *Prideaux, Hert*, Cornw. SW. of Lestwithiel. *Priest-Holm*, a small island near the NE. coast of the Isle of Anglesea, 5 miles NE. from Beaumaris. *Priesthouses*, Norfolk, S. of Downham.

Priest's Leap, in Cork, Munster, a rugged and dangerous passage from the S. part of Bantry to the N. whence the road into the county of Kerry leads over Mangerton, the loftiest mountain in Ireland.

Prigles, Kent, in Pembury parish. *Prigney*, Glouces. between Gloucester and Painswick.

Primchale, a town of Yorkshire, near Knaresborough Forest. Market disused.

Primrose-Hill, Middlesex, an eminence between Kilburn and Hampstead, called also Greenbury-Hill.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the most western extremity of all America. Lat. 65. 46. N. lon. 168. 5. W.

Prince of Wales's Islands, a congeries of islands, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea. They were discovered by Captain Cook.

Prince's Island, an island on the W. coast of Africa, 90 miles in circumference, discovered in 1471. The air is wholesome, and the land fertile, in the various tropical productions. On the N. coast is a town, containing about 200 houses, and a good harbour. It is subject to Portugal. Lat. 1. 49. N. lon. 6. 40. E.

Prince's Island, a small island in the Straits of Sunda, near the NW. extremity of the Island of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the sultan of Bantam; and their customs are similar to those of the natives about Batavia. It is visited by European ships for wood, water, and turtle, which latter is got here in great abundance. The best anchoring place is in lat. 6. 41. S. lon. 105. 17. E.

Princethorp, Warwicks. 2 miles S. of Wolston, near Dunsmore Heath.

Princeton, a village in the state of New Jersey, noted for a large college, a handsome stone edifice, founded in 1738, and called Nassau Hall. It is 52 miles from New York, and 43 from Philadelphia.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, lying WNW. of Tench's Island. It is pretty high,

high, and seems to be about 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and there were a number of clear cultivated tracts, on which something was growing that had the appearance of Indian corn, or sugar-cane. Several large and well-constructed houses were seen among the trees. This island has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives were quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people of those of the Tench's Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by Captains Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lat. 1. 32. S. lon. 149. 30. E.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lat. 19. 0. S. lon. 141. 6. W.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, an inlet on the NW. coast of America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed alike. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a blueish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martins, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat, or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king-fisher, which had fine black colours; the white-headed eagle; the humming-bird; geese, small ducks, and black sea-pyes, with red bills, like those they had seen at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. Few vegetables of any kind were observed here; and the trees, that chiefly grew about the Sound, were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of considerable size. Lat. 60. to 61. N. lon. 147. 0. W.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Lavora and Principato Ultra; on the E. by Basilicata; and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; about 65 miles in length, and from 12 to 30 in breadth. The soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, saffron, and silk; and they have several mineral springs. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalsi, and Sorrento.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Lavora and Moliso; on the E. by Basilicata and Capitanata; on the S. by Principato Citra; and on the W. by Lavora; about 50 miles in extent from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S. The principal towns are Benevento, Avelino, and Conza.

Prinknash, 3 miles SE. of Gloucester. *Prior's-Court*, Worcesters. near Powick. *Prior's-Hall*, Essex, in Widdington parish. *Prior's-Leigh*, Shrops. SE. of Wellington. *Priory*, Herts, SE. of Hitchin. *Priory*, Kent, near Bilsington. *Prisall*, Lancas. NW. of Kirkham. *Prisco*, Lancas. W. of Garstang. *Prisley-Hill*, Rutlands. near Thorp.

PRISRENDI, a town of Servia.

PRISTINA, a large town of Servia.

Priston, Yorkshire, NW. of Midlam. *Prisweston*, Shropshire, near Chirbury. *Prittlewell*, Essex, S. of Rochford.

PRIVAS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, seated near the confluence of 3 small rivers, 16 miles N. of Viviers.

Probus, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

PROCIDA, an island in the Gulf of Naples, 6 miles in circumference. It abounds in pheasants and partridges, and yields plenty of fruits and wine. The inhabitants are about 4000. The capital, of the same name, is situated on the S. coast, on a high craggy rock, by the sea side.

PROM, a town of Ava, situated on the river Ava, in lat. 23. N.

Promhill, or *Bromhill*, Kent and Sussex, 3 miles SW. of Lyd. *Prospect-House*, Essex, near Woodford Row. *Prospect-Place*, Surry, between Wimbledon and Kingston, 8 miles from London.

Prospect-Hall, in Waterford, Munster, near the Ferry point of Youghall. *Prospect-Hall*, in Kerry, Munster, by the Lake of Killarney. *Prospect-Mount*, in Kildare, Leinster, near Rathangan, on the opposite side of the canal. *Prosperous*, in Kildare, Leinster, 16 miles from Dublin. It has a manufacture of cotton.

PROVENCE, a ci-devant province of France, on the Mediterranean, having Piedmont on the E.; and the Rhone, and the country of Venaissin, on the W. The air is very different; for near the Alps it is cold, on the sea-coast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures: but in the lower it is dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, especially along the sea coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and

and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. It now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, the most flourishing town in the state of Rhode Island, has a considerable manufactory of cloth, and a large foreign and domestic trade. It contains 700 houses, and upwards of 4,300 inhabitants. Here is a noble college, called Rhode Island College; also an elegant church for the Baptists; two for the Congregationalists; with others for other denominations. Providence is seated on both sides of the river of the same name, about 36 miles SW. of Boston.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N. America, which rises in Massachusetts, and falls into Bristol Bay, a little below the town of Providence, in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, the second in point of size, but the best and most improved of those that are planted by the English. They import provisions from Carolina, which they lay up in store-houses, for the use of such ships as put in here. The island produces peas, Indian wheat, salt, and Brasilette wood: and fish of various kinds are found in the greatest plenty on the coast. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lat. 25. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, which the English buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended against the Spanish guarda costas. It is about 150 miles E. of the Mosquito shore. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 80. 44. W.

PROVINS, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, famous for its mineral waters, and excellent conserves of roses. It was of note in the time of Charlemagne; but though large, it is not populous. It is 47 miles SE. of Paris.

PRUCK, a town of Stiria.

Pruddo Castle, Northumb. near the Tyne, 8 miles W. of Newcastle. *Prumsted*, Norfolk, NW. of Hickling.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic and Samogitia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Pomerelia; about 180 miles in length, and near 100 in breadth, where broadest. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Prussia also abounds with flocks, and herds, and fine horses. Its chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coal, hops, and buck wheat. Here is plenty of game, as white and common hares, elks, deer, roebucks, and wild boars; but the forests are, at the same time, infested with lynxes, wolves, foxes, bears, wild asses, and uri, a species of buffalo. The hides of these last, which are extremely thick and strong, are sold to foreigners at a great price. Here is neither salt, wine, nor minerals, but yellow amber, (for the sake of procuring which the Romans penetrated into and subdued this country,) is found in great quantities on the Samland shore. There are several large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula, Pregel, Memel, &c. About 4 months of the year are temperate, warm, and pleasant; but the autumns are often wet, and the air in winter is cold, piercing, and severe. The manufactures in glass, linen, cloth, metals, &c. are rapidly increasing. The inhabitants are a mixture of native Prussians, (who appear to be genuine Germans) Lithuanians, and Poles. The Teutonic order had sovereignty in Prussia about 300 years; after which Prussia was added to the dominion of the electoral house of Brandenburg, and in 1704 it was raised to a kingdom, by the Elector Frederick, who, with his own hands, put the crown on his head, and on that of his consort, at Konigsberg. Prussia is divided into three parts, Samland, Natangen, and Oberland. Konigsberg is the capital.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, in the Carpathian Mountains, or in the SW. part of the new kingdom of Galicia, crosses part of Lemburg, afterward runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube near Renay, in Bessarabia.

PRZEMISLAU. See PREMESLAW.

PRZEMYSL, a town of Lemburg, Poland, 37 miles W. of Lemburg.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a government and large town of Russia. The government, once a republic, was formerly included in that of Novogorod. The town is seated on the river Velika, at the extremity of the Lake Piepus, 80 miles S. of Narva, and 136 SSW. of Petersburgh.

Publow, Somersets. NE. of Pensford. *Puckeridge*, Herts, N. of Ware. *Puckington*, Somers. NE. of Ilminster. *Pucklechurch*, Glouces. 7 miles E. of Bristol. It was once the residence of some of the west Saxon kings, of whose great buildings some ruins are yet visible. Here king Edmund was stabbed with a dagger by an outlawed robber. *Puckston*, Somersetshire, W. of Wrinton.

PUDDAR, or PADDAR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the SE. part of Agimere, and dividing the provinces of Cutch, and Guzerat, falls into the Gulf of Cutch, 30 miles S. of Janagur.

Pudding-Norton, Norfolk, SE. of Fakenham. *Puddington*, Bedfords. 4 miles from Harold. *Puddington*, on the Dee, NW. of Chester. *Puddington*, Devons. near Crewys-Morchard. *Puddlebridge*, Devons. in Colliton parish. *Puddlehinton*, Dorsets. SE. of Cerne Abbey. *Puddleston*, Heref.

Heref. E. of Leominster. *Puddleton*, 5 miles NE. of Dorchester. *Puddle Trenthard*, Dorset. 2 miles NE. of Cerne Abbey. *Pudlicot*, Oxfords. near Chadlington. *Pudsey*, Essex, in Canewden parish. *Pudsey*, Yorks. W. of Leeds.

PUEBLA, a town of Estramadura; a town of Galicia; and a town of Granada; all in Spain.

PUEIA-DE-LOS-ANGELOS, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Tlascala, 60 miles ESE. of Mexico.

PUEBLO NUEVO, a town of Veragua, seated on a bay of the S. Sea, 200 miles S. by W. of Panama.

PUENTE-DEL-REYNA, a town of Navarre, 9 miles SSW. of Pampeluna.

PUENTE-DE-ARCOBISPO, a town of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 50 miles WSW. of Toledo.

PUERTO BELLO, PUERTO RICO, &c. See PORTO BELLO, PORTO RICO, &c. and for all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*; see PORTO; for although that word is not Spanish, but Italian, the English have adopted it both in writing and pronunciation.

PUFFIN ISLAND, on the coast of Kerry, in Munster, 4 miles S. of Brea-Head. is steep and craggy, and has a remarkable opening or gap in its highest part. It is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*, and is well stocked with rabbits.

PUGLIA, LA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the N. and NE. side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulborough, Sussex, NE. of Hardham. *Pulford*, S. of Chester, on the river Alen. *Pulham E.* and *W.* Dorsets. NE. of Buckland Abbas. *Pulham, St. Mary*, Norfolk, N. of Harleston. *Pull*, Somersets. near Sedgemore. *Pully*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Pullox-Hill*, Bedfords. near Silsoe.

PULO CANTON, an island of Cochin China, in lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 109. 35. E.

PULORE CONDORE. See CONDORE.

PULO DINNING, a small Dutch E. India island, near the peninsula of Malacca.

PULO TIMOAN, a pretty large island on the E. coast of Malacca. It is mountainous and woody, but produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut trees, in great plenty. Ships often touch here for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Commodore Byron landed here in 1765. Lat. 3. 12. N. lon. 104. 25. E.

PULO WAY, an island near Sumatra, peopled by men banished from Achen, from which it is distant about 9 leagues. Lat. 5. 50. N. lon. 95. 39. E.

Pulsath, Cornw. SW. of Jacobstow.

Pulters, Herts, near Hinxworth. *Pulton*, Gloucesters. N. of Cricklade.

PULTOWA, or POLTOWA, an indifferently built town of Russia, in the government of Ecaterinoslay, rendered famous by the decisive battle which was fought here, in 1709, between the Czar Peter I. and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey: 8000 men were left dead on the field, and the remaining 16,000 compelled to surrender at discretion. It is is 100 miles SW. of Belgorod. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 34. 25. E.

PULTUSH, a town of Masovia, in Poland.

Pulweston, Northumberl. near Wark-Castle.

PUNA, an island in the South Sea, about 60 miles in circumference, and containing about 300 inhabitants, chiefly Casts and Spaniards. Its only town, which is of the same name, and consists of about 50 houses, under a lieutenant and a priest, is situated on the NE. coast, at the head of a harbour, where there is very good anchorage for large ships. This island lies at the entrance of the Bay of Guiaquil, 90 miles N. of Paira. Lat. 3. 17. S. lon. 81. 6. W.

Punchardin, Devons. NW. of Barnstaple. *Punchin End*, Herts, between Hemsted and Berkhamsted. *Punknoll*, Dorsets. in Portisham parish. *Punknor*, Dorsets. by Abbotsbury. *Punsburn*, Herts, in Hatfield parish, near Cheshunt Common. *Punsonby*, or *Ponsonby*, Cumb. between Egremont and Ravenglass.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital town of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a harbour and citadel.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a healthy tract of Dorsetshire, with a deep clay soil, to the S. of Pool Bay; about 10 miles long, and 6 over. It is nearly insulated by the sea, the river Frome, and Luxford Lake, and has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand, for both paving and building. The principal quarries lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. These are nearly black; and some abound in shells, and are used for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island; the finest is near Corfe-Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries. Purbeck contains 2 hundreds, 1 town, and 9 parishes.

Purbright, Surry, in Woking parish. *Purfleet*, Essex, on the Thames, 19 miles from London; has some very extensive lime-works, also a considerable public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in several detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof. *Purford*, Surry, near Byfleet and Newark, by the river Wey. In this parish

parish is a lake, 2 miles about, called *Sheer Water Lake.* *Purland*, Somersets. near Hestercomb. *Purleigh*, Essex, N. of Cold Norton. *Purley*, Berks, NW. of Reading.

PURRYSBURG, a town of S. Carolina, built and peopled by a colony of Swiss from Neufchatel, under the conduct of a Monsieur Purry. It is seated on the river Savannah, 64 miles WSW. of Charleston.

Purser's-Cross, Middlesex, in Fulham parish. *Purslow*, Shrops. near Clunbury. *Purston, Great* and *Little*, Yorks. NW. of Pontefract. *Purton*, *Purton Hill*, and *Purton-Stoke*, Wiltshire, near Cricklade and Wootton-Basset. *Pusey*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Pusland*, or *Postlinch*, Devons. near the mouth of the Yalme.

PUTALA, or PUTOLI, a mountain of Great Thibet. See LASSA.

Putley, Gloucesters. in the parish of Morton-Valence. *Putley-Chapel*, Heref. near Marclay Hills. *Putloe*, Gloucesters. in Standish parish. *Putnam*, Herts, 2 miles NW. of Tring. *Putney*, a large village of Surry, seated on the Thames, 5 miles WSW. of London. *Puttenham*, Surry, 3 miles NW. of Godalmin. *Putteridge*, or *Podcrick*, Herts, 5 miles NNE. of Dunstable. *Putton*, Dorsets. on the coast, between Fleet and Radipole. *Putswood*, Kent, near Ospringe.

PUY, LE, a populous town in the depart. of Upper Loire, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 40 miles NNE. of Mende. It has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs.

PUY CERDA, a considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of Cerdagne. It is 45 miles NW. of Girona.

PUY-DE-DOME, a depart. of France, part of the late Auvergne, and comprising almost all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by 6 broad, one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, and arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this *basin*, or circular plain, are mountainous, now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks; but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 10 miles SW. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris.

PUY-LAURENS, a town in the dept. of Tarn, 8 miles SW. of Castres, and 23. E. of Toulouse.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples. The temple of Jupiter Serapis in this town is accounted a very interesting monument of antiquity; being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; "probably," says Dr. Moore, "by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium." The ruins of Cicero's villa near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator.

PWLLHELLY, a large town in the S. part of Caernarvonshire, seated on the seaside between two rivers, 6 miles E. of Newin, and 243 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Pyddington, Northamp. NW. of Olney. *Pykeden*, Northumberl. in Mitford manor. *Pyle*, a river of Monmouths. which runs into the Olwy, 2 miles NE. of Usk. *Pyle*, Cheshire, in Delamere Forest. *Pyle*, Cheshire, near Delamere Forest. *Pymore*, Dorsets. a little N. of Bridport. *Pynham*, Sussex, near Arundel.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. These surprising monuments of antiquity, which baffle the researches of the deepest antiquary, to fix with precision their origin, are built upon a rocky bottom, at the foot of the high mountains which run along the ancient course of the Nile, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no discoverable entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are ESE. of Gize, a village on the western shore of the Nile. There are 4 of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shows, by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size, without either lime or cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which, though running upward, downward,

and horizontally, tend all toward the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and, if struck with a key, sounds almost like a bell. The ascent to the top of the pyramid on the outside is by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is 4 feet high, and 3 broad; but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N. side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine 4 equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimensions and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 480,049 square feet, or 14 acres and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations. One of the pyramids, about 150 feet high, is built with bricks of uncommon dimensions, supposed, by some, to have been the work of the enslaved Israelites; who, according to Josephus, were obliged, under Pharaoh, to cut canals for the Nile, build walls, and erect pyramids.

Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenees, mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the ocean, being about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places in which they stand. There are only 5 passages over them from one country to the other; the 3 principal of which are from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Luz, and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. These mountains yield great quantities of timber, with abundance of pitch and tar.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, W. of the Mediterranean, and containing the late province of Rousillon. Although great part of it is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the chief town.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, bounded on the S. by Spain, and on the W. by the Atlantic; it is composed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gascony. Pau is the capital. See Navarre.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of Gers, and on the E. by the dept. of Upper Garonne; it is composed chiefly of the late province of Bigorre. It produces excellent horses and good partridges. Its valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, fine marble and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town and county of Westphalia. At a little distance from it are mineral waters, of a vinous, acid taste, well known throughout Europe, and much frequented. It is 12 miles SW. of Hameln, and 40 SW. of Hanover.

Pyrna, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles SE. of Dresden.

Pyseck, a town of Prachin, in Bohemia.

Pyworthy, Devons. near Houlsworthy.

QUA QUA

Quackenbruck, a town of Westphalia, in Osnaburg.

Quaday, or Cuadac, a sea-port of Asia, in Tonquin, seated on a river of the same name.

Quadin, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Esne and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quadrage, Devonshire, in the parish of Houlsworthy. *Quadring*, Lincolns. SE. of Dunnington. *Quarc*, Wilts, on the Madder, near Wilton. *Quainton*, Bucks, NW. of Aylesbury.

Quaku, or Quaqua, a district of Acambou, in Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The manufacture of cotton habits, called Quaqua gowns, forms a considerable branch of trade here.

Quaney, Camb. near Mildenhall-Fen.

Quang-Si, an inland province in the S. of China, situated to the NE. of Tonquin. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and particularly a gold mine. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. A prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects, are found here. The capital is Quicling, or Kouei-ling.

QUANG-TONG, QUAMTUM, or CANTON, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si and Fokien, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Tonquin and Quang-Si. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all sorts. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of a tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an exellent yellow pulp. They have also a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence is called iron-wood, and a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. A great number of small barks are loaded with these ducks, and carried to feed on the sea-shore, where, at low water, they find shrimps, oysters, and other shell-fish. These small fleets generally go in companies, and the ducks mix together on the shore; but, when night approaches, they are collected together by beating on a basin; they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough, that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital.

Quantock Hills, in Somersets. *Quantock's-Head*, E. and W. Somersets. near Watchet. *Quarendon*, Bucks, in Bearton parish, Aylesbury Vale. *Quarendon*, Leic. 2 miles N. of Mountsorrel. *Quarington*, 4 miles SE. of Durham. *Quarington*, Lincolns. near Sleaford. *Quarington*, or *Quatherington*, Kent, in Mersham parish. *Quarleston*, Dorsets. SW. of Blandford. *Quarley*, Hants, NW. of the Wallops. *Quarndon*, near Derby. *Quarnford*, Staffordshire, in Alstonfield parish. *Quarr*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, a little E. of Haycroft. *Quarr*, Isle of Wight, between Newport and St. Helen's. *Quarry Hill*, 4 miles from Durham.

QUARTEN, a town of Swisserland, near Wallenstadt Lake, five miles E. of Glarus.

Quat, Shropshire, on the Severn, E. of Chelmarsh. *Quatford*, Shropshire, on the Severn, a mile below Bridgnorth.

QUEBEC, a large and handsome city of America, the capital of Lower Canada, founded by the French in 1608. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The river, which, from the sea hither, is about 4 or 5 leagues broad, narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile. The harbour is safe, spacious, and commodious, and about 5 fathoms deep. It is flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. The castle stands on the brow of a rugged hill, 40 fathoms above the town. The fortifications are irregular, yet the place, from its situation, is capable of making a stout defence. The lower town is chiefly inhabited by merchants, whose trade is considerable. The noblest structure in the whole city is the palace where the governor resides. In 1711, a body of land forces, under Brigadier-general Hill, were sent with a design to conquer Canada; but the expedition failed through the rashness of the admiral, in sailing too near the Seven Isles, several ships being lost, with a number of sailors. In 1755, it surrendered to the English, after a victory obtained by the brave Gen. Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, in lat. 46. 55. N. and lon. 70. 31. W.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, on the W. coast of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town, however, which is of the the same name, is subject to the Dutch. Here are mines of tin and lead, of which metal they export large quantities to Persia, Arabia, and India. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles WNW. of the city of Malacca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Quedgley, 3 miles S. of Gloucester.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Halberstadt, Upper Saxony, with a famous abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. The inhabitants live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 7 miles SSE. of Halberstadt.

* QUEENBOROUGH, an ancient, but poor town in Kent, in the Isle of Shepey, situated at the mouth of the river Medway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 43 E. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday, if not disused.

Queen-Camel, Somersetshire.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. It is 6 miles long, and 1 wide. Lat. 19. 18. S. lon. 138. 4. W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the N. extremity of the southern island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in lat. 41. 0. S. and lon. 184. 19. E. The climate here is much more mild than at Dusky Bay; and though there is not such plenty of wild-fowl and fish, that defect is amply compensated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the Sound consist of an argillaceous stone, of a greenish grey, or blueish, or yellowish brown colour. A green talcous, or nephritic, which the jewellers call jadde, is likewise very common here, together with horn-stone, shingle, several sorts of flinty stones and pebbles, some loose pieces of basaltes, strata of a compact mica, or glimmer, with particles

of

of quartz. Hence Captain Forster thinks there is great reason to suppose, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps several other metallic bodies. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the sea side are, in general, of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county in Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 25 miles square, bounded on the N. by W. by King's county, and part of Tipperary, on the E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, and on the S. by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved. It contains 50 parishes, about 15,048 houses, and 82,000 inhabitants. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen-Court, Kent, near Ospringe. *Queen-Hill*, Worcest. by the Severn, S. of Upton. *Queen-Lodge*, or *Manor*, Wilts, in Clarendon-park. *Queen-Moor*, Somersetshire, near Weston. *Queen Park*, Warwks. W. of Kenilworth.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of Linlithgowshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is 9 miles W. of Edinburgh.

Queen-Island, one of the Blasquet Islands, on the coast of Kerry, Munster.

Queinton, Glouc. 5 miles N. of Campden. *Queinton, Upper* and *Lower*, Glouc. in Queinton parish. *Quekes*, Kent, in Thanet Isle, near Bichington. *Quenbery*, Herts, NW. of Bishop's Stortford. *Quenby*, Leicester, near Bilsdon. *Quendon*, Essex, near Newport. *Quenihorow*, Leices. SE. of Mountsorrel. *Quenington*, Glouces. 2 miles from Fairford. *Quenny*, a river in Shropshire. *Quenock-Chapel*, Monmouthshire, N. of Caerleon.

QUENTIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Aisne, with a considerable manufactory of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, the Spaniards gained a signal victory over the French, and afterwards took it by storm. It is seated on an eminence, near the Somme, 21 miles S. of Cambray, and 83 N. by E. of Paris.

QUERCI, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, and fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name.

QUERKEINESS, or KERKEINESS, anciently CERCINA, two islands on the coast of Tripoli, containing several villages.

Quern, Gloucester, by Cirencester.

QUESNOY, a small, but strongly fortified town, in the depart. of the North. It was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Ormond and Prince Eugene, in 1712, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the little river Ronelle, 9 miles SSE. of Valenciennes.

Quethiock, Cornwall, E, of Leskard. *Querington*, Gloucester, near the Coln and Fairford.

QUIBO, or QUEYPO, a town of Costa Rica, in Mexico, near the S. Sea.

QUIBERON, a small peninsula, in the depart. of Morbihan, to the N. of Belleisle; also a small island, called the Point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel; the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. It is remarkable for an ill-conceived and unfortunate expedition against France, of English troops and emigrants, in 1795. A terrible slaughter was made of these last devoted men, who seem, on this occasion, to have formed the forlorn hope; they were pushed foremost in attack, and left behind in retreat.

Quickbury, Essex, W. of the Rodings. *Quickswood*, Herts, by Baldock. *Quiddenham*, Norfolk, by E. Harling. *Qui-Hall*, 5 miles from Cambridge.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town in the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Seine, 8 miles SW. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen.

QUILMANCI, a town and river of Zanguebar, on the coast of Melinda, subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 3. S.

QUILOA, a kingdom on the coast of Zanguebar, near the mouth of the Coavo, extending about 60 leagues from N. to S. They all speak the Arabic language. It is fertile, abounding in all the necessaries of life, but tributary to the Portuguese. Lat. of the principal town, situated near the mouth of the Cavao, 8. 50. S. lon. 39. 9. E.

QUILON. See COULAN.

QUIMPER, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, seated on the Oder, 30 miles SSE. of Brest. Large barks may come up to this town at high water.

QUIMPERLE, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, seated on the river Isotte, 8 miles NW. of L'Orient.

Quin, in Clare, Munster.

QUINCEY, a town in the depart. of the Seine and Marne, 6 miles SW. of Meaux.

QUINCEY, a village in the dept. of Aube, situated on the little river Ardusson, near Nogent, upon the Seine, and at no great distance from the city of Troyes. In this parish is the foundation or convent of *The Paraclete*, a place interesting to the readers of English poetry, as it will ever recal the delightful epistles of Pope and Cauthorn. Mr. Pope's description, however, is only ideal and poetical, there being neither rocks nor pines to be seen here; nor is it a kind of ground (being in a vale) which ever seemed to encourage such objects. The superstructure of the paraclete is, probably, not the same as the twelfth century produced; but the vaulted part, as the arches are all pointed, are imagined, with reason,

reason, to be such. A low building, adjoining, has, however, marks of real antiquity, and seems to have been the public hall where Abelard gave his lectures; for, in the walls on each side, are small horizontal apertures, that have strong appearances of benches. In the abbatial vault, which, being small, is much crowded, the bones of the unfortunate lovers, Abelard and Eloisa, are deposited; by these, Eloisa appears to have been much taller than Abelard. In the convent are, or lately were, only twenty-two sisters.

QUINGEY, a town in the dept. of Doubs, 12 miles SW. of Besançon.

QUINTIN, a town in the depart. of the North Coast, 8 miles SW. of St. Brieux, and 200 W. of Paris.

Quintin-Bay, in Down, Ulster, near Donaghadee Harbour. *Quintin-Castle*, in Down, Ulster, 2 miles S. of Pontaferry.

Quinton, Northamp. near Sacy-Forest.

QUIRIEU, a town in the dept. of Isere, 12 miles E. of Lyons.

QUIRIMBA, or QUERIBA, a cluster of islands on the coast of Zanguebar, fertile in fruits and pastures. Lat. 11. 40. S.

QUISTELLO, a town of Mantua.

QUITEVA, or KITEA, a town of Darah, a country of Africa, partly dependent on Morocco.

QUITO, a town of S. America, capital of an audience, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of the Andes, on higher ground than the rest of habitable Peru, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea. It is a bishop's see, and contains seven convents and a university. All sorts of merchandise and commodities are exceedingly dear, on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. The inhabitants amount to between 50 and 60,000. Lat. 0. 13. S. lon. 77. 50. W.

QUITO, an audience in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, S. America, lying between two chains of the Andes, and bounded on the N. by Popayan, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean; its extent is not known. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards, or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and, indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, insomuch that the general aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country; but it stands so high, and so near the mountains, perpetually covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They have no vicunas, or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives lamas. They have the various sorts of materials proper for dyeing, and several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beside those that naturally grow here. They have also imported beeves and sheep. In the N. part they get a great deal of gold. The commerce here is principally carried on by Europeans. This province consists of nine jurisdictions: Ibarra, Otabala, Quito, Latacunga, Riobamba, Chimbo, or Guaranda, Guayaquil, Cuerca, and Loja. After the conquest, by the Spaniards, Quito was annexed to Peru; but a new government having been since erected at Santa Fé de Bagoda, it was dismembered from Peru, and annexed to New Granada.

QUIXOS, a district of Quito, in S. America.

QUIZAMA, a maritime country of Africa, in Angola, stretching along the river Coanza. It is mountainous, and little cultivated; but the Portuguese get here abundance of honey, wax, and salt.

QUIZINA, or TEUSIN, a chain of mountains in Fez, above 90 miles in extent.

Quabley Green, Hampsh. 4 miles from Bishop's Waltham.

QUOJA, an inland country of Africa, lying about 100 miles N. of the coast of Guinea. It is said to extend from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and to contain, besides Quoja Proper, the kingdoms of Bolm, Gilu, Quilligia, and Carredabu.

RAAB, or GYOR, a town of Hungary, seated near the confluence of the rivers Danube, Raab, and Rabnitz, 55 miles SE. of Vienna.

RAARSEY, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, E. of Skye. It is 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil here is fitter for pasture than agriculture. There is plenty of wood on it, and a good quarry of stone.

RABASTENS, a town in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles NNE. of Tarbe.

RABAT, a town of Morocco, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, opposite Sallee, near the mouth of the river. The Europeans have had, at intervals, several factories here; and the Rabat is now the most proper place for trade of any on this

coast. The inhabitants are much employed in making gauzes and silk stuffs.

Rabbit-Island, in Kerry, Munster, W. of Innisfallen. It is chiefly remarkable for its quarries of good lime-stone.

Rabley-Heath, Herts, near South Mims. *Raby*, Cheshire, between the Dee and the Mersey. *Raby-Castle*, Durham, by Staindrop: an irregular magnificent pile, of great size, built by John de Neville, about the year 1738, and now the residence of the Earl of Darlington. It is an entire embattled fortress, with several great square towers, and is surrounded by a foss, and a fine parade, garnished with battlements. *Raby-Cotes*, Cumberland, N. of the Holm.

Racahill, in Limerick, Munster.

RACHORE, a city and district of Hindostan, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated in the country of Golconda, on the S. bank of the Kistna, 70 miles SW. of Hydrabad.

Rackenford, Devonshire, NW. of Tiverton. *Rackham*, Sussex. *Rackheath*, near Norwich.

RACLIA, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio. It is only inhabited by two or three monks, who take care of a few sheep and goats.

RACONIGI, a town of Savigliano, in Piedmont, 8 miles NE. of Saluzzo.

Racoole, in Dublin, Leinster, 7 miles from the metropolis.

Racton, Sussex, NW. of Chichester. *Radborn*, Wilts, between Wotton-Basset and Highworth. *Radbrook*, Glouces. in Queinton par s . *Radburn-Hall*, near Derby. *Radcot Bridge*, Oxford, in Langford parish.

Raddinstown, in Meath, Leinster.

Raddon, or *Rodden*, Somersets. E. of Frome. *Raddon*, Devonshire, in Shobrook parish. *Radfield-Chapel*, Kent, in Bapchild parish. *Radford*, near Nottingham. *Radford*, Nottingham. in Worksop parish. *Radford*, Warwickshire, near Coventry. *Radford-Simely*, Warwickshire, near Offchurch.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany.

Radigundes, Kent, near Dover. *Radipole*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Melcomb-Regis. *Radleston*, Dorsets. near Blandford. *Radley-Hall*, Berks, by Abingdon. *Radley-Hall*, Essex, W. of Terling.

RADMANSDORF, a town of Carniola.

Radmill, Sussex, S. of Lewes. *Radmore*, Staffordshire, in Cannock-Forest. *Randage*, Bucks, E. of Stoken-Church. *Radnestock*, Somersetshire, between Gedney-Moor and Mendip. *Radnor*, Chesh. on the Dane, opposite to Congleton.

* RADNOR; NEW, a very ancient town of S. Wales, in Radnorshire, formerly the county town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It has one extraordinary privilege, that of keeping a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular sum. It is seated near the spring head of the river Somergil, or Hendwell, (which rises in the Hendwell pool, and empties itself into the Lug, a little below Presteign) 24 miles NW. of Hereford, and 156 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday. The principal fair on St. Luke's day, O. S.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 25 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire; on the W. the SW. and S. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns, 52 parishes, about 3160 houses, and 18,960 inhabitants. The E. and S. parts of this country are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The NW. angle is an absolute desert, and almost impassable. Radnor is the county town, but the assizes are held at Presteign.

RADOM, a town of Sandomirz, in Poland.

Radon-Park, Yorkshire, near Bowland-Forest.

RADSTADT, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria.

Radstock, Somersetshire, NE. of Midsummer-Norton. *Radstone*, Northamp. N. of Brackley. *Radway*, Warwickshire, on the skirt of Edgehill. *Radwell*, Bedfordshire, near Bletfoe. *Radwinter*, Essex, near Colchester. *Ragby*, Yorks. SE. of Wakefield. *Ragdale*, Leicesters. NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

RAGGIVOLO, a town of Mantua.

RAGHLIN, an island on the W. coast of Donegal, in Ulster. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Ragilbury, Somersets. W. of Stanton-Drew.

Ragland-Castle, Monmouthsh. on the Oilney river, N. of Usk; a very large and noble ruin, more perfect than ruins of this kind commonly are. Two or three sides of its large octagonal tower are still remaining. *Ragley*, Warwicks. near Alcester. *Ragnell*, Nottinghams. in Dunham manor.

RAGNITZ, a town of Prussian Lithuania, situated on the river Memmel, 56 miles ENE. of Konigsberg.

RAGUSA, a town in Val-di-Noto.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan, with a harbour. It is about two miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and has an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. This place is distinguished by the fineness of its manufactures, and the citizens are all traders. It is a republic, and has a doge, like that of Venice, who continues only a month in office. During his administration, he lives in the palace, wears a long silk

silk robe with white sleeves, and receives five ducats a month. It is 60 miles NW. of Scutari. Lat. 42. 58. N. lon. 18. 10. E.

Ragusan, The, a small territory in Dalmatia, in Europe, containing 4 towns, and a few small islands in the Adriatic. The language in common use is the Sclavonian, but most of the citizens speak the Italian. Before the present war, it was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Ragusa is the capital.

Raheny, in Dublin county, near the sea, 4 miles N. of the metropolis. *Radholp*, in Down, Ulster.

Rajapour, a town of Hindostan, situated on the coast of Concan, 6 miles N. of Gheriah.

Rajemal, a town of Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, 190 miles N. by W. of Calcutta.

Rain, a town of Upper Bavaria, taken by the English and Imperialists, in 1704.

Rainfelden, a town in the Archduchy of Austria.

Rainesborough, Northamp. near Charlton. *Rainford*, Lancashire, between West Darby and Wigan. *Rainham*, a village of Essex, about a mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith, in Kent. The marshes in this neighbourhood are uncommonly fine, and covered with prodigious numbers of cattle. It is 15 miles E. of London. *Rainham*, Kent, 4 miles E. of Rochester. *Rainham-Hall*, Norfolk, between Lytcham and Fakenham. *Rainham, Sts. Margaret, Martin*, and *Mary*, Norfolk, W. of Rainham-Hall. *Rainhill*, Lancas. near Prescot. *Rainton*, Yorks. S. of Thirsk.

Rainy, or Long Lake, a lake of N. America, NW. of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 miles wide.

Raisgill-Hall, Westmorland, between Langdale and Sunbiggin, on the rivulet Raisebeck, near where it falls into the Lune.

Rakesburg, a town of Stiria.

Rakonitz, a town and circle of Bohemia, 24 miles W. of Prague.

Rakow, a town of Sandomerz, in Poland, where the Socinians had formerly a college and printing-house.

Raleigh, Devons. near Barnstaple.

Rallihane, in King's County, Leinster.

Ramada, or New Salamanca, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, 90 miles E. of St. Martha.

Ramanancor. See Ramisseram.

Rambert-de-Joux, St. a town in the dept. of Ain, 18 miles SSE. of Bourg en Bresse.

Ramberviliers, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 19 miles NNE. of Mirecourt.

Rambouillet, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, 27 miles SW. of Paris.

Rame, Cornw. near Mount-Edgcumb. Here is a promontory called Ram-head, which serves as a sea-mark; it lies a little SW. of Plymouth. *Rame*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

Ram-Island, in Lough Neagh, Leinster.

Rameru, a town in the department of Aube, 18 miles NNE. of Troyes.

Rameshead, Hants, S. of Portsmouth.

Ramicael, in Dublin, Leinster.

Ramillies, a village in the late Austrian Brabant, memorable for a battle fought here, May 23, N. S. 1706, between the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and the Marshal d'Auverquerque, and the French, under Marshal Villeroy, and the Elector of Bavaria. The latter lost all their baggage and artillery, about 120 standards, 600 officers, and 6000 private soldiers, besides about 8000 killed and wounded. The loss of the former did not exceed 3000 men. It is 13 miles N. of Namur.

Ramisseram, an island in the Indian Sea, between Ceylon and the coast of Madura, about 30 miles in circumference. The soil is sandy. It contains a few villages and a pagoda. Lat. 9. 18. N. lon. 79. 22. E.

Ramla, anciently *Arimathea*, a poor village of Palestine, with a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. It is 18 miles NW. of Jerusalem.

Rammekens, a fortress of Zealand, on the Isle of Walcheren, 3 miles E. of Flushing.

Rammelberg, a town of Mansfeld, in Upper Saxony. There is a large and lofty mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine of lead, copper, zink, vitriol, yellow ochre, &c. near Goslar.

Rampisham, Dorsetshire, a mile and a half from Wroxhall. *Rampton*, Camb. near Cottenham. *Rampton*, Nottingh. NE. of Tuxford. *Ramsbury*, Wilts, on the Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough. *Ramsdean*, Hampshire, W. of Petersfield. *Ramsden*, Oxfords. between Charlbury and Witney. *Ramsdon, Bellhouse, Cray*, and *Heath*, Essex, near Billericay.

* Ramsbury, a small town in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. In the time of the Saxons it was the see of a bishop, first united to Shirborn, and afterwards translated to Old Sarum. It is seated on the Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough, 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

Ramsey, a town of Huntingdonshire, formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, and hence called Ramsey the Rich. Part of the gate-house yet remains, with a neglected statue of Ailuin, the founder, the epitaph of whose tomb is reckoned one of the oldest pieces of English sculpture extant. Ailuin is therein styled kinsman of the famous king Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. It is seated on the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pasture, and near the meers of Ramsey and Whitlesey, which abound with fowl, and excellent pikes and eels, 12 miles NNE. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ramsey, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, about two miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. About the beginning of April, such numerous flocks of migratory birds, of several sorts, resort hither, as would appear incredible to those who have not seen them. Among them are the *cligug*, called in Cornwall, a kiddaw, and in Yorkshire, a *scout*, razor-bill, puffin, and harry-bird. These two last breed in the rabbit holes, but the two former on the bare rocks, without any sort of nest. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is four miles SSW. of St. David's.

Ramsey, a town on the NE. coast of the Isle of Man, with a spacious haven, in which the largest ships may ride at anchor, with safety from all winds but the NE. and then they need not be embayed. Lat. 54. 18. N.

Ramsey, Essex, near Harwich. *Ramsey*, Essex, an island near St. Osyth's.

Ramsgate, a sea-port of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very substantial stone piers have been lately built for the security of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 sail of ships. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is much resorted to as a bathing place. It is 6 miles S. of Margate.

Ramsgill, Yorksh. W. Riding, in Netherdale. *Ramsholt*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Ramside*, 2 miles from Durham. *Ramside*, Lancashire, between Barohead and Foulney-Isle. *Ramsmill*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, N. of Langstrethdale-Chace. *Ramsor*, Staffordsh. near Wotton-under-Wever.

Ramullin, in Donegal, Ulster.

Ranai, or Oranai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, about 3 leagues W. of Mowee. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. The inhabitants were about 20,000.

Ranby, Nottinghams. in the parishes of Blithe and Babworth.

Rancheria, a town of St. Martha, in S. America.

Rand, Lincolnshire, near Wragby.

Randalstown, a town in Antrim, Ulster, 88 miles N. of Dublin.

Ranby, Lincolnshire, NW. of Horncastle.

Randers, a town of N. Jutland, trading in leather gloves, earthen ware, and strong beer. It is seated near the mouth of the river Gulden, on the Baltic, 20 miles E. of Viborg. Near it is a plentiful salmon fishery.

Randon-Batail, Northumb. in Herteshevéd manor. *Randwick*, Gloucesters. 3 miles NW. of Stroud. *Ranehill, St.* Somersetshire, W. of Crewkern.

Ranelagh, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Ranelagh*, a mile S. of Dublin.

Rangeworthy, Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Wickware, and 3 from Thornbury. *Rakensborow-Hill*, Rutland, NW. of Catmoss Vale. *Rammer*, Surry, a range of hills near Box-hill, from which there are very extensive views.

Rannoch Loch, a lake in the N. of Perthshire, about 8 miles in length, to the E. of George's Town, and S. of Loch Ericht.

Ranow, Ches. W. of the Shire stones, by Macclesfield-Forest. *Ranskill*, Nottinghams. in Blithe parish.

Ranstadt, a town of Stolberg, Upper Rhine.

Ranstadt, or Alt Ranstadt, a town of Leipsic, Upper Saxony, 6 miles W. of Leipsic.

Ranstadt, or Mark Ranstadt, a town of Mersburg, Upper Saxony, 6 miles WSW. of Leipsic.

Ranston, Dorsetshire, near Shrowton.

Rantampour, a town and circar of Agimere, 86 miles E. of the city of Agimere.

Ranting Wheel, a rock in Strongford-Bay, in Down, Ulster, occasioning an eddy-tide, or whirlpool, very dangerous for boats at the entrance of the bay. It lies near Quintin-Point, and is mostly under water.

Ranton, Staffordshire, SE. of Eccleshal.

Rantzau, a county of Holstein.

Ranworth, Norfolk, on the Bure, opposite Ludham, SE. of Wrexham Bridge.

Raolconda, a town of Golconda, near which are some diamond mines. It is 60 miles NW. of Rachores.

Raon l'Etape, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 8 miles N. of St. Dieg.

Rapallo, a town and bay of Genoa.

* Raphoe, a town in Donegal, Ulster, 107 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Rapperschwell, a small republic and town of Swisserland. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich and Bern, and

and is governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members. Its territory is about a league in circumference, and comprehends three parishes, on the N. side of the Lake of Zurich. The town is seated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake, and over which is a bridge near 1850 paces long, built by the Counts of Habspurg, in 1358. It contains 200 burghers, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are mostly of the church of Rome. It is 12 miles SE. of Zurich.

RAPOLFTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, called in French Ribau-Pierre. It is 8 miles N. of Colmar.

RAPOLLA, a town of Basilicata.

RAPPAHANNOC, a river of N. America, which rises in the NE. mountains of Virginia, and running ESE. falls into the Bay of Chesapeak, about 26 miles S. of the mouth of the Potomack. It is deep near the sea, and up to Fredericsburg; 110 miles from its mouth, it affords 6 feet depth of water.

RARITAN, a river of N. America, in New Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, mingles with the Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASCIA, a territory in the N. part of Servia, which takes its name from the river Rasca. It is subject to Austria.

Rasdale-Abbey, Yorkshire, N. Riding, S. of Danby-Park.

RASEBORG, a sea-port of Nyland, in Finland, 30 miles SE. of Abo.

* RASEN, a town of Lincolnshire, commonly called Market Rasen, to distinguish it from East, West, and Middle Raisin, in its neighbourhood. It is seated on a branch of the river Ankam, which has lately been made navigable for sloops of 50 tons to Glandford Bridge, and for boats to Bishop's Bridge, 14 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Rasgill, Westmorland, near Shap.

Rasharkean, in Antrim, Ulster.

Rashley, Devonshire, SW. of Chimleigh. *Rashton*, Shropshire, near Wrekin-Hill. *Raskill*, Yorks. NE. of Boroughbridge.

RASOCALMO, a cape of Sicily on the N. coast, near a town of the same name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and N. of Messina.

RASTADT, a town of Baden, in Suabia. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here between the Imperialists and French, in 1714.

Rasthorp, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near York-Woulds. *Rastrick*, Yorkshire, N. of Huthersfield.

RASY. See RAARSEY.

Ratyb, 3 miles from Leicester, supposed to be the *Ratæ* of Antoninus. A Roman camp was lately discovered here, in 1773. It is very perfect as well as the vallum or rampart, and forms a parallelogram of about 280 yards long by 155 broad. *Ratcliff*, Lancashire, near Bury. *Ratcliff*, Nott. near Worksop. *Ratcliff*, Nott. upon the Soar, near its conflux with the Trent. *Ratcliff-upon-Trent*, SE. of Nottingham. *Ratcliff-upon-Wreath*, Leicestershire, E. of Mountsorrel.

Rathangan, a thriving village in Kildare, Leinster, seated on the N. bank of the Grand Canal. *Rathbeag*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Rathbrand*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Rathbride*, in Kildare, Leinster.

Rathby, Lincolns. SW. of Louth.

Rathclare, and *Rathclairn*, both in Cork, Munster. *Rathconnel*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Rathcool*, see *Racoole*.

RATHCORMUCK, a town of Cork, in Munster, 111 miles SSW. of Dublin.

Rath Crayhan, in Roscommon, Connaught, near Elphin. *Rath Down*, otherwise called *the Grounds*, are shelves or banks of sand, situated along the coast in the Irish Channel, which appear dry even at high water, yet between them and the shore, the water is 7 fathoms deep. *Rathdowny*, in Queen's County, Leinster.

* RATHDRUM, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, noted for its monthly market for flannels. It is 25 miles S. of Dublin.

Rather, or *Neither*, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Dent, below Sedbergh.

RATHENAU, a town in the Middle-Marche, Brandenburg.

Rathfarnham, a pleasant village in Dublin, Leinster, 2 miles S. of the metropolis. *Rathfran*, in Mayo, Connaught.

* RATHFRILAND, a town of Down, in Ulster. It is seated on a rising ground, having four large straight roads leading up to it, and entering in the town, 57 miles N. of Dublin.

* RATHKEAL, a town of Limerick, in Munster. It is seated on the river Deel, 108 miles SW. of Dublin.

* *Rathmelton*, a village of Donegal, in Ulster, seated on Lough Swilly, 132 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Rathmill, Yorkshire, in Giggleswick parish.

Rathmines, a village of Dublin, in Leinster, one mile S. of the metropolis. *Rathmolion*, and *Rathmore*, both in Meath, Leinster. *Rathmoylan*, a parish in Waterford, Munster, on the coast of which there are several caves and subterraneous passages. *Rath-Owen*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Rathronan*, in Waterford, Munster. *Rathsallagh*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Rathsherkin*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Rathrilly*, in Carlow, Leinster.

RATIBOR, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated

seated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague.

RATISBON, or REGENSPERG, an imperial city of Bavaria, anciently the seat of the dukes, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and in it there are very handsome structures, particularly six monasteries. The town-house is magnificent, in the hall of which the general diet of the empire has constantly met, ever since 1662, with only two interruptions; in 1713, when it was transferred for some time to Augsburg, on account of the plague; and in 1742, for a few years to Frankfort. It is an important staple for salt, and large quantities of corn, wood, provisions, &c. are shipped for Vienna. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a stone bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants, in general, are Protestants, as all the magistrates must be. It is 56 miles NNE. of Munich. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 11. 47. E.

Ratley, near Buckingham. *Ratley*, Warwickshire, near Edgehill. *Ratling-Court*, Kent, near Nonington. *Ratlinghope*, Shrops. near Alstretton.

Ratoath, in Meath, Leinster.

RATOLFZEL, a town of Austrian Suabia, seated near the W. end of the Lake of Constance.

Ratsey, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Watten. *Ratten*, Sussex, in Willingdon parish.

RATTENBERG, a town in the Tirol.

Rattendon, Essex, near Billericay. *Ratten-Row*, Northumberland, NW. of Corfenside, near Smallburn. *Ratten-Row*, Cumberland, in Caldbeck parish. *Rattlesden*, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Stow-Market.

RATSEBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, seated on an island, in the midst of a lake, about 30 miles in circumference; the banks of which are abrupt, and pleasantly feathered with wood. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe Lawenburg. The principality of Ratzeburg extends about 10 miles each way, between Mecklenburg and Saxe Lawenburg, and is subject to Mecklenburg Strelitz. Ratzeburg is 20 miles S. of Lubec.

RATZIA. See RASCIA.

RAVA, or RAWA, a town and palatinate of Poland. The castle is appropriated for the reception of state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and the town is seated in a morass, proceeding from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles SSW. of Warsaw.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege.

Rauderside-Hill, Cumberl. on the Peterel, N. of Penrith.

RAVELLO, a sea-port of Principato Citra.

Ravendale, Lincolnsh. between Thongcaster and Saltfleet Haven.

RAVENGLASS, a well-built town in Cumberland, with a good harbour for shipping. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, (which, with the sea, encompass three parts of it). The principal trade is fishing. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated city of Romagna, in the pope's territory, with two academies, several churches and colleges, and 24 convents. It was formerly a city of great splendour, and very considerable, but it is now comparatively mean, having suffered greatly since the times of the Romans and Goths (when it stood on the Adriatic, and had a celebrated harbour), by the sea, withdrawing from it, at least, 3 miles; the houses are mostly old and ruinous, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. It still, however, contains about 14,000 inhabitants, and is most remarkable, now, for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, as did, afterwards, the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen here; it is remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This city is seated on the river Montone, 37 miles SE. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome.

Rabenpike-Hill, Lancash. NW. of Bolton.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, S. of the districts of Minden and Osnaburg, N. of Paderborn, and E. of Munster. The soil is sandy in some parts, but, in others, produces corn, flax, and hemp. It takes its name from an ancient castle and town, 15 miles SSE. of Osnaburg, and had formerly counts of its own. It is, at present, subject to the king of Prussia, and is dependent on the regency of Minden.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is well-built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Romanists, the magistracy being shared between them. It is seated on the river Cheuss, 15 miles NW. of Lindaw.

Ravensburn, a river in Kent, which runs into the Thames, between Deptford and Greenwich. *Ravenscroft*, Chesh. NE. of Kinderton.

Ravensdale,

Ravensdale, in Louth, Leinster.

Ravensden, NE. of Bedford. *Ravensfield*, Yorksh. NE. of Rotherham. *Ravensthorp*, Northamptonsh. near Daventry. *Ravensworth-Castle*, Durham, S. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Ravensworth-Castle*, Yorksh. NW. of Richmond. *Raventon*, Lancash. between Wigan and Blackburn. *Ravenwick*, see *Renwick*. *Ravenston*, or *Raunston*, Buckinghamsh. near Oulney. *Raughton*, Cumberl. in Dalston parish, near Rose Castle.

Ravill-Water, a river in Antrim, Ulster.

Ravilly, in Carlow, Leinster.

Ravingham, Norfolk, W. of Hadsco. *Ravingstondale*, Westmorland, W. of Pendragon-Castle, near Orton. *Raumur*, Sussex, N. of Chichester. *Raunds*, Northamptonsh. S. of Thrapston. *Raunston*, Derbysh. SE. of Ashby-de-la Zouch.

Ravenstein, a town of Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, which includes 14 towns and villages. It is situated on the S. side of the Meuse, 5 miles WNW. of Grave. Also a town of Erzgeburg, and a town of Further Pomerania, both in Upper Saxony.

Rauvee, (supposed to be the *Hydrastes* of Alexander,) a river of Hindostan Proper, which rises on the borders of Thibet, and falls into the Indus, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and the Chunaub, in the country of Lahone, about 28 miles NE. of Moultan.

Raw, Durham, on the coast, near Hartlepool. *Rawcliff*, Yorksh. W. Riding, S. of Galtres Forest. *Rawcliff, Upper* and *Lower*, Lancash. on the river Wyre, near Garstang. *Rawden*, Yorksh. on the Aire, NW. of Leeds. *Rawmarsh*, Yorksh. NE. of Rotherham, near the river Dun. *Rawreth*, Essex, near Wickford, SE. of Billericay. *Rawston*, Derbysh. SW. of Ashborn. *Rawston*, Dorsetsh. near Pimpern. *Rawthwate*, Cumberl. S. of Ierby.

Ray, in Donegal, Ulster.

Raydon, Hampsh. in the New Forest.

Rayesley, Shropshire, near Bridgenorth Forest.

Rayleigh, or Raleigh, a town in Essex, consisting chiefly of one broad handsome street. It is situated upon the creek called Hadley-Bay, which parts it from Canvey Island, 13 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 34 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rayne Parva, Essex, near Braintree. *Ray Sana*, Essex, near Dengy Marsh. *Rayton*, Nottinghamsh. N. of Worksop. *Rea*, a river in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, running into the Tame, near Yarnton-Hall, 3 miles NE. of Birmingham. *Rea*, Cornw. near Truro. *Rea*, Gloucestersh. a hamlet of Hempstead. *Real*, Lancashire, near Whaley.

*Reading, an ancient, large, well-built, and considerable town in Berkshire, containing 3 parish churches, and about 3000 inhabitants. It has been lately new-paved and lighted, and greatly improved by a county infirmary, and other new buildings. It had formerly a most magnificent abbey of flint-stone, founded by Henry I. the gate-house of which is still pretty entire; but a new county jail has been lately erected on the spot where it stood. The last abbot was hanged, drawn, and quartered, with two of his monks, for refusing to surrender it. Its chief trade, of late years, is in malt, and in the conveyance of meal, timber, &c. to London, and they bring back coals, salt, tobacco, iron, grocery ware, oils, &c. by means of the Thames. Some of their barges carry 1000 or 1200 quarters of malt at a time. Here are also some manufactures of sacking, sail-cloth, blankets, ribbons, and pins. The Lent Assizes and Epiphany Sessions are held here. Reading is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 39 miles S. by W. of London. A very large market on Saturday for corn, and a market for cattle on Monday morning. Fairs February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

Readsdale, Northumberl. a tract on the S. and E. sides of the river Read, which falls 70 feet from the mountain Read Squire, into this valley, and runs into the N. Tyne at Readsworth. It is but thinly inhabited, having been formerly subject to frequent robberies from the bogtrotters.

Realmont, a town in the dept. of Tarn, 10 miles N. of Castres.

Realejo, a pretty large town of Nicaragua, in Mexico, situated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a deep capacious river of the same name, with a safe commodious harbour, and fine dock-yards, 18 miles NW. of Leon.

Realville, a town in the dept. of the Lot, 19 miles S. of Cahors.

Reamur, a town in the department of La Vendée.

Rearesby, Leicestersh. near the Wreake, W. of Melton-Mowbray. *Reasby*, Lincolnsh. SW. of Bolingbroke. *Reasby-Hall*, NE. of Lincoln.

Rebais, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne.

Rebel, a town of Mecklenburg.

Rebnick, a town of Walachia, seated on the river Aluta.

Reccan. See Aracan.

Reccanati, a town of Ancona, where a great fair is held in September, every year, which continues fifteen days. The tomb of Pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral. It is seated on a mountain, 3 miles W. of Loretto.

Reche, Cambridgesh. 10 miles from Cambridge. Near this place begins the famous *Rech Dyke*, or *Devil's Dyke*, which runs through

through Newmarket Heath. *Redliff*, Cornw. between Plymouth and Low.

RECHENBURG, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

RECICOURT, a town in the dept. of the Meuse.

RECKHEIM, or RAKUM, a town and county of Westphalia, 7 miles N. of Maestricht. The territory, which is situated on the W. side of the Meuse, is surrounded by the bishopric of Liege.

RECKLINHAUSEN, a town and county of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 26 miles SSW. of Munster.

RECREATION ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Roggewin, in the year 1712. The soil is elevated and fertile. Lat. 16. S. lon. 150. 30. W.

RECULVER, a village of Kent, the Regulbium of the Romans, and the seat of Ethelbert and his successors, kings of Kent. It is chiefly noted for its church, which has two pyramidal spires, that serve for a seamark, and are called by mariners, *the Two Sisters*. In 1530, the village and church were a quarter of a mile from the sea, although the sea has now encroached so much on the town, that there are but few houses left. It is situated at the mouth of the river Genlad, where it joins the sea, or Thames mouth, 12 miles W. of Margate, and 65 E. by S. of London.

Redbairns, Northumberl. near Newcastle. *Redbank*, Chesh. the E. bank of the Dee. *Redbridge*, Hants, in Milbrook parish, on Southampton Bay, at the mouth of the Tost and Tese. The chief trade is ship-building. *Redburn*, Hertfordshire, 6 miles NW. of St. Alban's. *Redburn*, Lincolnsh. by Kirton, in Lindsey.

Red-Cross, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Red-Deer-Park, Lincolnsh. near the Bithams and Withams. *Reddich*, Cheshire, 2 miles from Stockport. *Reddich*, Worcestersh. near Bromsgrove, with a considerable manufactory of needles, wherein upwards of 2000 persons are employed. *Reddington*, Somersetsh. W. of Wivelscomb. *Redford*, Devonsh. E. of Plymouth-Haven.

REDFORD, EAST. See RETFORD.

Redgate, Rutland, near Uppingham.

Redgate, in Clare, Munster.

Redgrave, Suffolk, NE. of Buddesdale. *Redgwell*, Essex, SW. of Clare. *Redgwells*, Herts, W. of the Pelhams. *Red-Hall*, Yorkshire, NE. of Leeds. *Red-Hall*, Yorkshire, near Yarum. *Redham*, Norfolk, on the Yare, 3 miles from Yarmouth.

REDHEAD, a promontory of Angusshire, S. of Montrose. On it are the ruins of an ancient castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

Red-Hill, in Cavan, Ulster.

Red-Hill, Kent, near Romney-Marsh. *Red-Horse Vale*, Warwicksh. a fruitful pleasant tract, S. of the Avon, and E. of Edgehill. It is so called from the figure of a horse, cut on the side of a hill, near Tysoe, out of red coloured earth, the trenches that form it are cleansed and kept open by a neighbouring freeholder, who enjoys lands by that service. *Red-house*, Yorksh. W. Riding, near Hampall Priory. *Red-house*, NW. of York, on the Ouse. *Redhugh*, Durham, on the Tyne, near Newcastle. *Reding*, Kent, near Appledore. *Redings*, Chesh. N. of Altrincham. *Redish*, Lancash. N. of Stopford. *Redker*, Yorksh. in Cleveland, E. of the Teesmouth. *Redland*, Gloucestersh. near Bristol, in the parish of Westbury-upon-Trin. *Redlands*, or *Knacker's Hole*, Dorsetsh. N. of Melcomb-Regis. *Redlane*, Dorsetsh. half a mile SW. of Todbere. *Redlinch*, Somersetsh. 2 miles from Bruton. *Redlingfield*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Redlington*, Norfolk, between North-Walsham and the sea.

Red-Lion, in Kildare, Leinster.

Redmain, Cumberl. 2 miles NE. of Cockermouth, on the opposite side of the Derwent. *Redman*, Hants, NW. of Weyhill. *Redmarshall*, Durham, W. of Stockton. *Redmile*, Leicestersh. N. of Belvoir-Castle. *Redmore Plain*, Leicestersh. 3 miles from Market-Bosworth, the scene of the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, where Richard III. was killed. *Rednall*, Shropsh. E. of Oswestry. *Rednell*, Norfolk, E. of Harlaston. *Redness*, Yorkshire, W. Riding in Marshland, on the S. side of the river Ouse.

REDON, a small town in the dept. of Isle and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris.

REDONDELA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a noted fishery for anchovies. It is situated on the W. coast, 15 miles N. of Tuy.

REDONDO(o), a town of Alentejo.

REDONDOS, a town of Beira.

RED-RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a late province of Poland, E. of Little Poland: it was formerly governed by its own dukes, but on the decease of the last duke, in 1340, king Casimir laid claim to it by right of consanguinity, and rendered it, from thenceforward, a province of Poland. It included the palatinates of Chelm, Belcz, and Lemburg, and was named Red Russia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. See GALICIA.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornw. situated among extensive tin-works, 12 miles N. by E. of Helstone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Market disused.

RED-SEA, a sea celebrated in ancient history, which extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Africa from Arabia. It

is separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the Straits of Babelmandel, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

Redsham, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, between Halesworth and Beccles. *Redstone-Passage*, Worcestersh. over the Severn, near Hartlebury-Castle. *Redstreet*, Staff. near Talk-on-the-Hill. *Redway*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Redwick*, Glouc. on the Severn, a hamlet to Henbury. *Redworth*, Durham, between Bishop-Auckland and Darlington. *Reed*, Suffolk, S. of Bury.

Rees, a considerable town of Cleves.

Reeth, Yorksh. near Barnard-Castle.

Regen, a town in the circle of Bavaria, situated on a river of the same name, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube near Ratisbon. It is 40 miles E. of the last mentioned city.

Regensperg, a handsome town of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, which is part of Mount Jura, 10 miles NW. of Zurich.

Regill, Westmorl. NE. of Shap.

Reggio, a large and populous sea-port town of Calabria Ultra, with some manufactures of stockings, gloves, waistcoats of silk or thread, &c. It contains two colleges, and 7 convents, and is situated in a country which produces dates, oranges, citrons, with some sugar-canes, on the Strait of Messina, 12 miles SSE. of Messina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena. It was destroyed by Alarick, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. In the cathedral are many capital paintings and sculptures; and the town contains 16 convents. The inhabitants, who are about 18,000, carry on a great trade in silk. It is 15 miles WNW. of Modena.

Regina, a town of Calabria Citra.

Regmalard, a town in the dept. of the Orne.

Regny, a town in the dept. of the Rhone, and Loire, 7 miles and a half E. of Roanne.

Reichenau, an island in the circle of Suabia, in the Zeller Lake, (a branch of the Lake of Constance,) about 3 miles long and 1 broad. It contains about 1600 inhabitants, all Romanists; 3 parishes, 1 village, and a celebrated abbey of Benedictines, and abounds with vines and other fruit trees. It is 4 miles W. of the city of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

Reichenau, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated upon the confiux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place is a curious wooden bridge of a single arch, covered like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed upon nearly the same plan. The span of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is 7 miles SW. of Coire.

Reichenau, a town in the archduchy of Austria, a town in the Voigtland, Upper Saxony, and a town of Curadim, in Bohemia.

Reichenbach, a river of Swisserland, which rises at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and falls into the river Aar, near Meyringen.

Reichenbach, a town of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, with manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian; also a town of Veldentz, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Reichenbach, a town of Voigtland, in Upper Saxony, the inhabitants of which are mostly clothiers and dealers in cloth, who dye a most beautiful scarlet.

Reichenberg, a town of Boleslaw, in Bohemia, with a considerable manufacture of cloth: also a town of Stiria, and a town and castle of Catzenelnbogen, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Reichenfells, a town and castle of Reussen, in Upper Saxony, and a town of Carinthia.

Reichenhall, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Sala, 9 miles SW. of Saltzburg. It has a very rich salt spring, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly conveyed by means of leaden pipes, to the distance of 12 miles, towards Traunstein, and there boiled and exported.

Reichenstein, a town in the archduchy of Austria; a town of Westphalia, belonging to a branch of the house of Salm; and a town of Prachalitz, in Bohemia.

Reichshofen, a town in the department of the Lower Rhine, 9 miles N. of Haguenau.

Reiffenberg, a town of Hesse-Cassel.

Reifferscheid, a town and county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

Reignac, a town in the department of the Gironde, 9 miles NE. of Blaze.

Reillanne, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps.

Rein, a town of Stiria, 9 miles NW. of Gratz, and another town of Stiria, situated on the Save, 20 miles SE. of Cilley.

Reineck, a town or burgraviate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, between Juliers and Cologna, 14 miles NNW. of Coblentz.

Reinsberg, or Rhinsberg, a town in Middle March of Brandenburg.

Reitzberg, a town and county of Westphalia, subject to Prussia.

Reisk, in Waterford, Munster.

Relly, near Durham. *Relubas*, Cornwall, S. of St. Earth. *Remington*, Northumberland,

berland, in the barony of Vesey, near Craster.

Remiremont, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, seated on the river Moselle, 11 miles SSE. of Epinal.

Remirston, Norfolk, N. of Hingham. *Remneham*, Berkshire, near Henly-upon-Thames. *Remney*, or *Rumney*, a river of Wales, which rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and passing along the E. border of Glamorganshire, which it separates from Monmouthshire, falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff. *Rempston*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, E. of Corfe. *Remston*, or *Rempeston*, S. of Nottingham.

Remy, St. a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles NE. of Arles. A triumphal arch here, and a mausoleum in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age. The first is not entire; but the latter is in the best state of preservation. Also a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome; and a town in the dept. of the Marne, 6 miles S. of St. Vitry.

Rendcomb, Gloucestersh. 6 miles N. of Cirencester. *Rendham*, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Rendlesham*, Suffolk, on the river Deven, opposite Ufford. *Rendon-Over*, Buckinghamsh. near Aylesbury.

Rendsburg, a strongly fortified town of Holstein, containing about 3600 inhabitants. It is situated on a canal which communicates with the Baltic, 15 miles W. of Kiel.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and the capital of a shire of the same name, with some inconsiderable manufactures of thread. The magistracy of it is composed of a provost, 2 bailiffs, and 16 counsellors. It contains about 260 families, and is seated on the S. side of the river Clyde, 6 miles W. of Glasgow.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde, on the E. by Lanerkshire, and on the S. and SW. by Ayrshire. The N. parts towards the Clyde are fertile, with some gentle uplands; those to the S. and W. are more barren, mountainous, and moorish. This country was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts, before they ascended the throne, and still gives title of baron to the Prince of Wales.

Renhold, 3 miles E. of Bedford.

Rennes, an ancient, large, and populous city in the dept. of Isle and Vilaine, and ci-devant capital of Bretagne, containing 8 parish churches besides the cathedral, and several convents. The inhabitants are estimated at 35,000. Its streets, in which are many good houses, areas, &c. are as straight as a line; but they are, in general, narrow and dark. The grand square, in which are the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel-de-Ville, is very elegant. It is seated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes.

Rens, or Rees, a town of Cologne, situated on the Rhine, 5 miles S. of Coblentz. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be seen the *Konigstuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a very curious piece of antiquity, consisting of a round vault, built of free stone, and resting upon 9 stone pillars, one of which stands in the middle. This vault, which is 80 feet in circumference, is furnished above with seven seats. The ascent to it is by stairs of stone, consisting of 28 steps, and it has two stout doors. Here the electors formerly held their consultations, concerning the election of a king and emperor, previous to the election day at Frankfort, and the election itself was sometimes performed at this place. Henry VII. was elected here, in the year 1308, and, in 1388, the Electoral league was established here. Maximilian I. was the last emperor that was brought hither.

Renti, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Aa, 9 miles SSW. of St. Omer.

Renton, NE. of Durham. *Rentescombe*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, a mile W. of Worth. *Renwick*, Cumberl. on the river Raven, near Croglin and Ousby.

Reolle, a town in the dept. of Gironde, seated on the river Garonne, 25 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

Reorthe, La, a town in the dept. of La Vendee.

Repeham, a town of Norfolk, trading largely in malt. It is seated on the river Eyne, over which it has a ford, 10 miles NW. of Norwich, and 109 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Repham, NE. of Lincoln. *Reppis*, Norfolk, near Ludham. *Reppis, North* and *South*, Norfolk, SE. of Cromer. *Reprin*, Cornw. NE. of Lestwithiel. *Repton*, Derbysh. NE. of Burton, near the confluence of the Dove and Trent. It had a priory, and was anciently a large town, where several of the Mercian kings were buried.

Requena, a town of New Castile.

Rescose, Cornw. SE. of Tregony.

Reshd, a populous and commercial city of Persia, capital of Ghilan, containing about 2000 houses, but dispersed without regularity. It is situated on a river on or near the SW. coast of the Caspian Sea, in lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 50. E.

Resingham, Northumberl. near the confluence of the Read and the Tyne. It has many inscriptions, and other remains of antiquity, copied by Sir Robert Cotton and Warburton, and to be seen in Camden's history, from some of which it appears that its Pagan inhabitants worshipped a god called Mogon. *Reskymer*, Cornw. SE. of Helston.

Resolution Island, one of the Society

ciety Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 24. S. lon. 141. 15. W.

Reston, North and *South*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Lowth.

*RETFORD, or REDFORD, EAST, a pretty, large, well-built town of Nottinghamshire, on the great North-road, and on the E. side of the river Idle, over which there is a bridge to West-Retford. The principal trade is in hops and malt. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. *Redford, West*, communicates with E. Redford, by a stone bridge over the Idle.

RETHEL, a town in the department of the Ardennes, formerly capital of a small district, called the Rethelois. It is 20 miles NE. of Rheims, and 108 NNE. of Paris.

RETIMO, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour, scarcely deep enough at present for small craft, though ships of war were once laid up here. All along the shore there is a rich and beautiful view of gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, produced here, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 40 miles W. of Candia.

RETUSARI, a small island in the Gulph of Finland, on which the town of Cronstadt stands.

RETZ, a town in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

REVEL, a town in the department of Upper Garonne, 21 miles NW. of Carcassone.

REVEL, an opulent and well fortified city of Russia, capital of the government of Revelskoi, formerly one of the Hans Towns. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and a part of the Russian fleet is usually stationed in it. The houses are well built, mostly of brick, and the citizens have very pleasant gardens without the walls. There is a college here with four professors. It is a place of considerable trade, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, much frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, partly on a mountain, 144 miles N. of Riga, and 164 WSW. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 20. N. lon. 23. 57. E.

REVELLO, a town of Saluzzo, in Piedmont, situated near the Po, on the top of a very high mountain, fortified both by art and nature.

Revely, Northumberl. SW. of Hebborn. *Revely, Great* and *Little*, Huntingdonshire, near Upwood. *Revel's-Hall*, Herts, near Ware-Park. *Revelstoke*, Devonsh. near Plympton. *Rever*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NW. of Dover.

REVERO, a town of Mantua.

Reunwick, Cumberl. near Kirk Oswald. *Reusam*, Northumberl. in the manor of Seaton Delaval.

REUSS, a river of Swisserland, which rises from a lake of Mount St. Gothard, and crossing the canton of Uri, flows through the lake of the Cantons to Lucerne, and afterwards falls into the Rhine, 2 miles N. of Kellingham, in the county of Baden.

REUSSEN, a princely county in the Voigtland, Upper Saxony, divided among several branches of the house of Reussen.

REUTLINGEN, a free imperial town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia. It is adorned with one parochial church, an hospital, a grammar school, and an orphan house. Both the magistrates and burgesses are Lutherans. It is seated on a small river which runs into the Neckar, 32 miles NNW. of Ulm.

Rew, Dorsetsh. near Buckland Abbas. *Rewe*, Devonsh. SW. of Bradninch. *Rewley*, in the suburbs of Oxford. *Rey*, a river in Wilts, which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade. *Rey*, Northumb. near Catchaside.

REY, a town of Irac Agemi, in Persia, under the Macedonian kings called *Europus*, and afterwards *Arsacia*, about 129 miles E. of Amadan. It contained, at one time, under the caliphs of Babylon, 100,000 houses, and a great number of mosques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings; but it is now mostly in ruins.

REYGNY, a town in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, 7 miles E. of Roanne.

REYNA, a town of Andalusia.

REYNEL, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 13 miles and a half NE. of Chaumont.

REZAN, or RIAZAN, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the government of Vladimirsko; it was formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. Rezan is the capital.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town of Radnorshire, seated in a hilly country, on the river Wye, 13 miles NW. of Radnor, and 177 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Rhaytylarsard, Caernarvonshire.

RHE, a very populous island on the W. coast of France, comprised in the dept. of La Vendée, from the coast of which, and that of Lower Charente, it is separated by the Straits of Breton, about 7 miles wide. It is about 16 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Its products are very bitter wine, and abundance of salt. The inhabitants make excellent brandy, and the liquor called *anisette*. Their principal food is fish, and shell-fish are plentiful on the coast.

coast. The principal town is St. Martin de Rhe.

RHEIMS, a large, ancient, and celebrated city, in the dept. of the Marne, containing about 30,000 inhabitans. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, who was the first duke and peer of France, and always crowned the king. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very curious Gothic structure. In the church of St. Remy, (under the altar of which the corpse of St. Remisius is preserved in a magnificent shrine,) was lately kept, *La Sainte Ampoule*, a vial filled with a red, congealed liquor, always used in the coronation of the kings of France, who, since Clovis, have been successively crowned at Rheims. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, a triumphal arch, and 3 gates of the city, which, to this day, bear the names of Pagan deities, viz. the Sun, Mars, and Ceres, are among the remarkable monuments of the Romans, still preserved here. Rheims is a long, narrow city, with low houses, but the grand square is very magnificent. Here are considerable manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen and silk stuffs: and their wine and gingerbread are excellent. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills, on the river Vesle, 75 miles ENE. of Paris.

RHEIN, a town of Prussia, 60 miles SE. of Koningsberg.

RHEINTHAL, a valley in Swisserland, between the canton of Appenzel and the territory of St. Gall on the one side, and the Rhine on the other; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth. It is fertile, and produces excellent wine. The inhabitants, who are about 13,000, are partly Protestants and partly Romanists, and are governed by a bailiff who is appointed, alternately, by the cantons of Zurich, Lucern, Schweitz, Glarus, Uri, Underwalden, Zug, and Berne.

RHEINWALD, a valley in the country of the Grisons, about 20 miles in length. It is so called from the Hynder Rhine, which rises on Mount Vogelsberg, and runs through the valley.

RHENEN, a town of Utrecht, situated on the river Leck, 20 miles NNE. of Bois le Duc.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which rises in three streams, in the Grison Alps, which unite into one. The principal branch descends from the mountain of St. Gothard, and passes through the lakes of Constance and Zell. After it has crossed part of Germany and the Netherlands, watering Basil, Huninguen, Strasburg, Worms, Mentz, Coblentz, Bonne, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Rees, Emmerick, &c. it divides itself into two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and loses itself in the sands W. of Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, or Leck, and falls into the Merwe, 5 miles NW. of Dordrecht.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the empire of Germany, bounded by the circles of Westphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, Suabia, and by the duchy of Luxemburg, and France. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and some smaller states. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, LOWER, a depart. of France, having the Rhine to the E. and forming the northern part of the ci-devant Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a dept. of France, S. of the dept. of the Lower Rhine. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the empire of Germany, divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Rhinfeldt; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Isenburg, Seine, Wied, Wingestein, Aatzfield, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlar. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishoprics of Basle, Strasburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Sponheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Linange, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. The summoning princes are the bishop of Worms and the elector palatine.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE. See PALATINATE.

RHINEBERG, a town of Cologne, situated on the Rhine, 44 miles NNW. of Cologne. It was taken by the allies in 1703, and afterwards dismantled.

RHINEBRUCK, a town of Treves, situated on the Rhine.

RHINECK, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Rheinthal, seated on the Rhine, near its junction with the Lake of Constance.

RHINFELDT, or RHEINFELDEN, a small, but strong town of Austrian Suabia, the best of the four forest towns. It is seated on the S. side of the Rhine, over which it has a handsome bridge, 9 miles SSE. of Basle.

RHINFALS, a town, fortress, and county of Catzenelnbogen, in the circle of Upper Rhine, near St. Goar, and 15 miles S. of Coblentz. It is built on a craggy rock, and commands the whole breadth of the Rhine. Vessels that pass here are obliged to pay a considerable toll.

RHINLAND, a district of S. Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHINTHAL,

RHINTHAL. See RHEINTHAL.

RHIN ZABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Spire, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has generally been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is divided into 5 counties, which contain 29 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N. America, but is principally a country for pasture, and not for grain, the farmers here, raising great numbers of the finest and largest neat cattle in America. They also export large quantities of excellent butter and cheese. In the rivers and bays are plenty of cod, halibut, mackerel, and other fish, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns. About 600 vessels enter and clear annually, at the different ports of this state.

RHODE ISLAND, an island of N. America, in the state of the same name. It is about 13 miles long from N. to S. and 4 miles wide, and is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middleton. The soil is of a superior quality. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates. It is exceedingly pleasant and healthful, and celebrated for its fine women, so that travellers have called it, with propriety, the Eden of America.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil is extremely fertile in excellent corn, from the numerous springs which water it, although it is, in itself, dry and sandy, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, and is an archbishop's see; it has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the old world, for a ship, with all its sails, might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake, 56 years after it was first erected; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in the year 665, near 900 years after its fall, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in the year 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Greeks and other Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs. The number of inhabitants, in the whole island, is estimated at about 36,500. Lat. 36. 24. N. lon. 28. 25. E.

Rhodes, Lancashire, NW. of Manchester. *Rhodley*, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

RHONE, a large river of France, which rises in the Alps, at the eastern extremity of the Valais, flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating the departments of Mont Blanc and Isere from that of Ain, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, below which it empties itself into the Mediterranean by several mouths.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the river Rhone, and on the W. by the departments of the Puy de Dome and the Allier. It is composed of the ci-devant Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. Lyons is the capital.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a dept. of France, E. of the dept. of Gard, from which it is separated by the river Rhone, and on the N. by the Venaissin. It is formed of the western part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhos Fair, Cardiganshire.

RHYNDS, or RINNS, of GALLOWAY, the western division of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, almost entirely cut off from the remainder of the county by Loch Ryan and Glenluce-Bay.

RHYNEY. See REMNEY.

RIALEXA, or REALEJO, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, seated on a bay of the South Sea, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, 18 miles NW. of Leon. Here is a good harbour; but the air is very unwholesome, on account of the morasses.

Riall, Northumb. SW. of Kirkheaton. *Riall*, Yorkshire, SE. of Headon.

RIAZAN. See REZAN.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 23 miles NE. of Tuy.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fine harbour, defended by two castles. It is situated near the mouth of the river Eo, 15 miles NE. of Mondonedo.

RIBAGNAC, a town in the dept. of the Dordonne.

RIBAUVILLER, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles and a half N. of Colmar.

Ribbesford, Worcestershire, a mile S. of Bewdley.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancas. and falls into the Irish sea, a few miles below Preston.

Ribby,

Ribby Cumwray, Lancashire, in Kirham parish, Amounderness. *Ribchester*, Lanc. on the Ribble, NE. of Preston; it was once a very considerable town of the Danes and Saxons, as well as a station of the Romans.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, or ST. JAGO, a town in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, with a good harbour: it is situated between 2 high mountains, on the only river in the island, which runs only about a league in its whole course. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor; and contains a cathedral, two convents, and between 4 and 500 houses. The latter, except the governor's, are only of one story, and are covered with branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut trees. Lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 23. 24. W.

RIBEMONT, a town in the department of Aisne, seated upon an eminence, near the river Oise, seven miles SE. of St. Quentin.

Ribleton, Lancashire, near Preston.

RIBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg.

Riborough, Great and *Little*, Norfolk, on the river Winsder, SE. of Fakenham. *Ribston-Hall*, Yorks. E. of Knaresborough. *Ribton*, Cumberl. 4 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 4 E. of Workington, on the opposite bank of the Derwent. *Riby*, Lincolnshire, near the Limberghs. *Richal*, Yorks. near Selby. *Richborough*, Kent, near Sandwich.

Richardstown, in Kildare, Leinster.

RICHLAND, a county of S. Carolina.

RICHELIEU, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. The streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square, with an elegant palace and extensive park. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 9 miles E. of Loudon, and 152 SW. of Paris.

Rich-Hill, in Armagh, Ulster.

Richell, Essex, NW. of Hatfield Regis.

RICHENVIER, a town, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 6 miles NNW. of Colmar.

Richmond, a populous village in Surry, anciently called *Sheen*, but Henry VII. gave it the name of Richmond, from that district in Yorkshire, whereof he had been earl. Here was a palace, the favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth, and in which she closed her illustrious career; it is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in the summer season are open to the public; and in these is a noble observatory, built by the late Sir W. Chambers, in 1769. In this, among other fine instruments, are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees and 8 feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of 8 feet, and a 10 feet reflector, by Herschel. The present palace, which is finely situated, is a very plain edifice, built by the Duke of Ormond, who had obtained a grant of some lands about Richmond, from King William III.; but, on that duke's attainder, it devolved to the crown. An elegant stone bridge, of 5 semicircular arches, was erected over the Thames here, in 1777. Near this village also is an extensive royal park. It is 9 miles WSW. of London.

Richmond-Hill, its summit is a most delightful spot, commanding a truly beautiful, luxurious, and diversified prospect, (deservedly celebrated by the sweet poet, "who sung the seasons and their change," by Dr. Smollett, and by other writers of genius, "sensibly alive to the beauties of nature,") of the

"Enchanting vale of Thames,"

with the royal palaces, magnificent seats, glittering towns, charming pleasure-grounds hills, groves, swelling-lawns, meadows, pasture-grounds, corn-fields, &c. &c. on its banks. The landscape, from this favourite situation, exhibits a picture of the most elegant simplicity, nature decorated with the greatnest neatness, the most exquisite embellishments of rural scenery; in short, an elysium, charming the eye with undescribable variety. It takes in a view, more or less distant of the city of London, of Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, Petersham, Esher, Ham, Harrow, Highgate, Hampstead, with other parts of Middlesex and Surry.

* RICHMOND, a large town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, containing many handsome houses, built of free-stone, with a flourishing manufactory of yarn stockings, and of woollen knit caps, for seamen. It is pleasantly seated on the river Swale, over which it has a stone bridge, 40 miles NW. of York, and 230 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RICHMOND, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Virginia. It has an elegant state-house, and stands on the N. side of James River, at the foot of some falls, which are seven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which, a canal has been lately undertaken. It is 60 miles N. by W. of Williamsburg.

RICHMOND, a town of Rhode Island, and of Staten Island, New York; also a town of the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies; and a county in the respective States of S. Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, included in the duchy of Lancaster. It was formerly a county of itself, and contains many towns and villages. Alan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, was rewarded with this earldom, including all the NW. part of Yorkshire, towards

towards Lancashire. He built a large castle here, the tower whereof yet stands. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the neatness and industry of the inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings, and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital town.

Richmondton, Linc. near Boston. *Richa*, Monm. on the Ebwith, W. of Caerleon. *Rickardscot*, Staff. W. of the Penk, by Coppinhall. *Rickerby*, Cumbl. near Carlisle. *Rickinghall*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Suffolk, near Bottesdale. *Ricklemarsh*, Kent, by Blackheath. *Rickling*, Essex, N. of Quendon.

Rickmansworth, a town of Hertfordshire, situated in a low, black, moorish soil, on a river from Chesham, that runs into the Coln here, together with the Gade (altogether forming a rich pool of water, to which its name, Rickmearsworth, in old records seems to allude) 9 miles SSW. of St. Alban's, and 18 NW. of London. A considerable market for wheat (which is brought hither from the several mills on its streams) on Saturday.

Rickness, Hertfordshire, N. of Ware Park. *Rickton*, Shropshire, on the Rea, near N. Clebury. *Ricot*, Oxfords. 3 miles SW. of Tame. *Ridale*, or *Risdale*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale, below Richmond. *Riddings*, Cheshire, near Altringham. *Riddleston*, *E.* and *W.* NE. and N. of Keighley. *Ride*, Isle of Wight, opposite Portsmouth and Gosport. *Ride*, Kent, near Harty, in Sheppey Isle. *Ridemisse*, Glouc. in Nibley parish. *Ridsen*, Warw. N. of Kenilworth Chase. *Ridge*, Chesh. near Macclesfield. *Ridge*, Herts, near S. Mims. *Ridge*, Staffordshire, near Bloreheath. *Ridge-Hall*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Ridge-Hill*, Herts, near Barnet Common. *Ridge-Lane*, Warw. in the parishes of Oldbury and Merevale. *Ridgemond*, Bedfordshire, E. of Woburn. *Riding*, Durham, between Kibblesworth and Urpeth. *Ridlamhope*, Durham, near Blanchland in Durham. *Ridley*, a river in Northumberland. *Ridley*, Cheshire, near Bunbury and Ridley-Pool. *Ridley*, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Wrotham. *Ridley-Hall*, Northumb. by Beltingham. *Ridley-Hall*, Northumb. W. of Allanton. *Ridlington*, Rutland, NW. of Uppingham. *Ridmarley*, Worces. S. of Malvern-Hills. *Ridmer*, or *Redmire*, Yorkshire, NW. of Midlam. *Ridware-Hampstall*, Staffordshire, on the Blythe, between Rugeley and Yoxal. *Ridgeware-Hall* and *Pipe*, and *Ridware-Mavestin*, Staff. near the Trent. *Riechester*, Northumberland, an old station, the capital of the Oladini, and the Bremanium of the Romans. *Rie-Hall*, Essex, near Clavering.

Rietberg, a town and county, about 18 miles in length, and six in breadth, of Westphalia, situated on the Ems, 12 miles WNW. of Padeborn.

Rieti, a town of Spoletto, seated near the Lake Rieti, 37 miles NE. of Rome.

Rieux, the name of a town in the respective departments of Upper Garonne, Morbihan, Isle and Vilaine, Aude, and Lower Alps.

Riez, a town in the department of the Lower Alps. It is a small, populous place, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is 35 miles NE. of Aix.

Riga, a large, populous, and opulent city of Russia, capital of the government of Riga, or Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is justly considered as the most commercial town in the whole empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town; but those of the English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, tallow, &c.; its principal imports are salt, cloth, silks, wine, grocery-wares, and salted herrings. The masts grow mostly in the districts which border on the Dnieper, and are sent up that river to a landing-place, from which they are transported to the Duna; but they can only pass the last-mentioned river in the spring, or about three weeks after the snow begins to melt, on account of the numerous shoals. They are then formed into floats of from 50 to 200 pieces, usually from 70 to 80 feet in length, and descend the stream to Riga. The hemp, which is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, employs two years in its passage to Riga. It is conveyed in barks of from 2 to 300 tons burden. Within the fortifications are about 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, exclusive of a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, or Duna, 40 feet in breadth, and 2600 in length. In the winter, when the ice sets in, this bridge is taken to pieces and removed, and in the spring it is replaced. Riga was finally obliged to submit to Peter the Great, in 1710. It is five miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 160 NE. of Konigsberg. Lat. 56. 53. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

Riga, Government of, now called Rizskoi. See Livonia.

Rigby, Yorkshire, SW. of Pontefract. *Righton*, Yorkshire, NW. of Burlington.

Rignac, a town in the depart. of the Aveiron, 12 miles WNW. of Rhodez.

Rigney, a town in the respecive departments of the Doubs, the Aube, and the Indre and Loire.

Rigsby, Lincolns. near Alford. *Rigton*, Yorkshire, NE. of Otley. *Rigton*, Yorkshire, SW. of Wetherby. *Rihall*, Rutland, on the river Gwash, near Casterton. *Rill*, Devons. near Exmouth.

Rilly,

Rilly, a town in the department of the Marne, six miles S. of Rheims.

Rilsk, a town of Russia in the government of Kursk, situated on the Sem, 52 miles WSW. of Kursk.

Rillington, Yorkshire, E. of New Malton. *Rilston*, Yorkshire, in Burnsal parish. *Rinington*, Lancashire, NW. of Coln.

Rimini, anciently Ariminium, a city of Italy, in Romagna, chiefly remarkable for many remains of antiquity, among which are a triumphal arch, erected to Augustus, part of an amphitheatre, and some stones with inscriptions. It is seated on the river Marecchia, (the harbour of which is now so choked up with sand, as scarcely to admit of small barks) at some distance from the coast of the Adriatic, the sea having receded from it, in lat. 44. 7. N.

Rimmegen, or Remish, a town of Luxemberg, situated on the Moselle, 24 miles NNE. of Thionville.

Rimont, a town in the department of the Arriege.

Rimpton, Somersetshire, SE. of the Camels. *Rimscomb*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle. *Rimswell*, Yorkshire, in Holderness, near Ross.

Rinabelly, in Cork, Munster, about three miles S. of Carrigaline.

Rimborough, Yorks. SE. of Hornsey.

Rincoping, or Ringkioebing, a considerable sea-port town of Ripen, in North Jutland, situated on the W. coast, in lat. 56. 7. N.

Rindoms, a town of Catalonia, eleven miles NW. of Tarragona.

Ringgonagh, in Waterford, Munster. *Rinfad*, a promontory, which forms the E. of Killough-Bay, in Down, Ulster.

Ringay, a river in Cheshire.

Ringdufferin, in Down, Ulster.

Ringfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Ringhaddy, in Down, Ulster, N. of Killeleagh, on the side of Strangford Lake, is noted for its oysters.

Ringland, Norfolk, near Taverham. *Ringleston*, Kent, near Doddington. *Ringleton*, Kent, in Woodnesborough parish. *Ringmer*, Sussex, NE. of Lewes. *Ringmere-Pit*, Norfolk, near Thetford and Kilverston, a remarkable pool of six or seven acres in extent, in form of an amphitheatre. *Rings*, Kent, near Woldham.

Ringroan, in Cork, Munster.

Ringshall, Bucks, in Ivingo parish. *Ringshall*, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

Ringsted, a small town and bailiwick of Zealand, in Denmark, in the great church of which several kings, queens, &c. lie buried, as Waldemar I. Waldemar II. Erick the Saint, Duke Knute the Saint, and other persons of distinction. It is 29 miles SW. of Copenhagen.

Ringsted, Northamp. on the Nen, N. of Higham Ferrers. *Ringsted*, Dorsetshire, on the coast, NE. of Weymouth. It is divided into East, West, and Middle, and is two miles S. of Osmington. *Ringsted, Great* and *Little*, *Sts. Andrews* and *Peter*, Norfolk, N. of Snetsham, and near Houghton. *Ringwold*, Kent, near the sea, five miles NE. of Dover.

Ringwood, a town of New Jersey.

* Ringwood, a pretty large, thriving town of Hampshire, full of good houses. It trades chiefly in leather, worsted knit stockings, druggets, and narrow cloths, and is situated on or near the Avon, thirty miles SW. of Winchester, and 91 SW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Rinmore, Devonshire, near Bigbery and Hope-Key. *Rinsell*, Essex, near Danbury.

* Rinteln, a town of Schawenburg, in Westphalia, with a university, situated on the Weser, 9 miles SSE. of Minden.

Rio Grande, a river of Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, between Carthagena and St. Martha, in lon. 74. 40. W.

Rio Grande, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 11. 0. N.

Rio Grande, a river of Brasil, which runs into the sea, in lat. 5. 45. S.

Rio Grande, a river of Jamaica, on the N. coast, which runs into the sea, in lat. 18. 13. N. lon. 76. 14. W. also a town of Fernambuco, in Brasil.

Rio Janeiro, a river of South America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the city of Rio-de-Janeiro.

Rio-de-Janeiro, a captainship of Brasil, so called from the river Janeiro, which runs through the middle of it. The rivers in this jurisdiction are but few, and only two of them large, on the banks of which the natives have many villages. At the mouth of the Janeiro, is situated the city of Rio-de-Janeiro, or St. Sebastian, its capital.

Rio-de-Janeiro. See St. Sebastian.

Riom, a town in the depart. of Puy-de-Dome, 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris.

Rio Negro, a considerable river of S. America, which runs from near the river Oronooko, or one of its branches, in New Grenada, to the river Amazon, which it enters at or near Port Rio Negro, situated in the government of Peru, in lat. about 3. 15. S. and lon. 62. 14. W.

Rio Seco, a town of Beira, on the borders of Spain, and a town of Leon.

Riobamba, a jurisdiction of Quito, in S. America. Its productions and manufactures excel all the rest of the provinces of Peru. The whole country, indeed, is full of gold and silver mines. Its capital, of the

the same name, is about 90 miles S. of Quito.

RIOLI, a town of Capitanata.

RIOM, a town in the department of Puy-de-Dome, 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris; and a town in the department of the Cantal.

RIONS, a town in the dept. of Gironde, 15 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a town of Ancona.

RIPAILLE, a town in the dept. of Mount Blanc, situated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva.

Ripe, Sussex, SE. of Laughton.

RIPEN, a town (formerly very flourishing) and diocese of N. Jutland, situated on the W. coast, containing two colleges, a public library, and some trade in grain, horned cattle, horses, &c. The harbour, (which will only admit of small vessels) lies at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, in lat. 55. 19. N.

Ripingale, Linc. near Bourn. *Riple*, Worcesters. N. of Tewkesbury.

* RIPLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for its plentiful production of liquorice. It is seated on the river Nyd, over which it has a bridge, 4 miles NW. of Knaresborough, and 211 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.

Ripley, Derbyshire, in Pentridge parish. *Ripley*, Hants, in Sopley parish. *Ripley*, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich. *Ripley*, Surry, in Send parish. *Ripley-Court*, Kent, in Westwell parish. *Riplington*, Hants, NW. of Maple-Durham. *Riplington*, Northumberl. SW. of Morpeth. *Riponden*, Yorkshire, SW. of Halifax. *Ripple*, Essex, E. of Barking. *Ripplingham*, Yorkshire, NW. of Hull.

* RIPPON, a well-built, populous town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market-place, reckoned by some the finest square of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obelisk. It had once a flourishing woollen manufactory, and is still a staple for wool, which is brought up here every week by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c.but it is most noted for its manufacture of hardware, particularly spurs. Its magnificent church, adorned with 3 lofty spires, is both parochial and collegiate (having a dean and chapter, and sending a proctor to the convocation of the province of York) and is the only one that is so in England, except that of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. Before the conquest, and some time after it, this place was governed by elders and a chief magistrate, called a wakeman or watchman. A considerable number of Saxon coins were found here in the year 1695, particularly the brass coins called sticcas, 8 whereof made a penny. A navigable canal comes up to the town. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ure, or Aire, over which it has two stone bridges, 28 miles NW. of York, and 218 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Thursday after June 24, Thursday after March 21, on May 12, the first Thursday in June, on Holy Thursday, and on the first Thursday after August 22, and November 22.

Ripton Abbot's, and *Ripton King's*, N. and NE. of Huntingdon. *Risborough*, Yorks. SW. of Pickering.

RIQUIER, a town in the dept. of Somme, 5 miles NE. of Abbeville.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS, a town of Buckinghams. 7 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Risborough, Prince's, Bucks, near Hamden-Magna. *Risbury*, Heref. SE. of Leominster. *Risby*, Linc. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Risby*, Suffolk, NW. of Bury. *Risby*, Yorks. NW. of Hull. *Risel*, Monmouths. NW. of Newport. *Risbungles*, Suffolk, N. of Debenham. *Rising*, or *Risingham*, Northumb. SE. of Hexham. *Risingwarth*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Rissington, Great, Little*, and *Wick*, S. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Riskington*, Linc. N. of Sleaford. *Riskins*, or *Piercy Lodge*, Bucks, near Colnbrook. *Risley*, Bedfords. near Swineshead. *Risley*, Derbys. on the E. wash, near Sandiacre, E. of Derby. *Risley*, Lancash. N. of Warrington. *Rislip*, Middl. between Uxbridge and Pinner. *Rissingdale*, see *Ravingstondale*. *Riston*, Somersets. near Taunton.

RITBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name.

Rithersthorp, NW. of Northampton. *Riton*, Warwicksh. near Weston. *Riton*, Yorks. near Old Malton. *Riton-upon Dunsmore*, Warwicks. has a bridge over the Avon, NE. of Stoneley-Abbey.

RIVA, a town and river of Tyrol.

RIVADEO. See RIBADEO.

RIVALTA, a town of Milan; and a town of Piedmont.

Rivaulx, Yorks. by Helmesley. *Rivenhall*, Essex, by Witham. *River*, and its *Park*, Sussex, NW. of Petworth. *Riverhead*, Kent, by Sevenoaks. *Riverhill*, Kent, SE. of Sevenoaks. *Rivers*, Kent, NW. of Dover. *Rivershall*, Essex, between Boxted and Dedham.

Riverstown, in Galway, Connaught. *Riverstown*, in Cork, Munster, near Glanmire.

RIVESALTES, a town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 6 miles NNW. of Perpignan.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont; and a town in the Veronese.

Rixton, Lancas. near Ribchester.

ROA, a town in Old Castile, seated on the Duero.

Road, Somersets. *Roadgate*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Helensford. *Roadnook*, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Rouke*, Oxfords. a hamlet, partly in Bensington parish.

ROANNE, a town in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the river Loire.

Loire. It is a convenient staple for merchandise sent from Lyons, down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris, Orleans, &c. Roanne is 45 miles NW. of Lyons, and 210 SSE. of Paris.

ROANOAK, an island near the coast of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound. Lat. 35. 50. N.

ROANOAK, a long, rapid river of N. America, (formed in the southern part of Virginia) by 2 principal branches; namely, Staunton River, which rises in Virginia; and Dan River, which rises in N. Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters by several mouths into the W. end of Albemarle Sound.

Robarns, Surry, near E. and W. Horsley.

ROBBEN ISLAND, called sometimes in English charts, Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, about 6 miles in circumference, at the entrance into False-Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 18. 22. E.

Robb's-Cross, Northumb. in Readsdale. *Robert's-Castle*, Yorks. near Knaresborough. *Robert's-Hall*, Lanc. E. of Hornby-Castle.

Robert's-Town, in Kildare, Leinster. It is the stage between Sallins and Rathangan, on the grand Canal, 21 miles from Dublin.

ROBIN HOODS' BAY, a large populous village, situated on a bay of the same name, on the coast of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby. It is about one mile broad, and consists chiefly of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; they have also well-boats, wherein are kept large quantities of crabs, lobsters, &c.

Robin-Hood's Butts, Yorks. two hills SW. of Robin Hood's-Bay. *Robin-Hood's-Well*, Yorks. between Pontefract and Doncaster.

ROBINSON, a county of N. Carolina.

Robley-Heath, Herts. N. of Welwyn. *Robolsay*, Dorsets. in Marshwood-Vale and Whitchurch parish. *Roborough*, Devons. E. of Torrington. *Robrindale*, Lancas. SE. of Hornby-Castle. *Roby*, Lanc. SE. of West Darby. *Rocadyne*, Shrops. near Wellington.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a town in the Bresciano.

ROCCA, a town of Lavora, in Naples; a town of Istria; and a small island in the West-Indies, about 9 leagues W. of Orchilla. Also a town of Venetian Istria, and a town of Tuscany, Friuli, Genoa, and Urbino Monaco, and two of Parma; a town of Calabria Ultra, near which is a celebrated coral fishery; a town of Abruzzo Citra, 2 towns of Lavora, 2 of Principato Citra, one of Basilicata, one of Molise, and one of Calabria Citra.

ROCCA-MONSENA, a town of Lavora.

ROCCA-VECCHIA, a town of Lavora.

Roch, Cornwall, NW. of Lestwithiel. *Roch*, Worces. S. of the Forest of Wire.

Roch-Abbey, Yorks. W. Riding, SE. of Rotherham, was situated among woods and rocks; in one of which is a cave, said to have had a subterraneous passage formerly to a monastery in Tickhill Castle, about two miles distant. One side of the building, with some pillars and arches yet remain. Here is a neighbouring quarry, the stone whereof (called Roch Abbey stone) is so white and so beautiful, that masons prize it above all others.

Rochconnel, in W. Meath, Leinster, E. of Mullingar. *Rochdale*, in Louth, Leinster.

Roch Court, Hants, by Fareham.

*ROCHDALE, a large, populous town in Lancashire, situated in a vale on the river Roche, surrounded by hills which abound in coals; it has flourishing manufactures of hats, bays, serges, and other woollen and cotton goods. Its manufactures, which have been much improved of late years, extend 8 or 10 ten miles N. of the town, which is 55 miles WSW. of York, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ROCHDOWN, a town of Kentucky.

Roche, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell, at Pilkington Park, 3 miles SE. of Bolton.

ROCHE, a town of Savoy, with some trade in the tanning of leather and the making of shoes.

ROCHE, LA, an ancient town of Luxemburg, the capital of a county which comprehends 51 towns and villages. It is situated upon the Ourte, (with a castle on a rock, which commands the city,) 28 miles S. of Liege. Also a town in the respective departments of the Correze, Seine and Oise, Nievre, Upper Loire, Puy-de-Dome, Higher Alps, Doubs, N. Coasts, Upper Vienne, and 2 in the dept. of Dordogne.

ROCHE BERNARD, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles SSE. of Vannes.

ROCHE-CHOUART, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 18 miles S. by W. of Limoges, and 183 S. by W. of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a considerable sea-port in the dept. of Lower Charente, with a deep commodious harbour, well sheltered from all hurricanes. Here are also vast barracks, an armoury, excellent docks, magazines, &c. for building, careening, and refitting ships of war, with a marine academy. The streets are uniformly broad, and in straight lines, and the houses low, but regular. It is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants, but the air is unwholesome, and the water of bad quality. It was founded by Louis XIV.

XIV. in 1664, and is situated on the river Charente, about 6 leagues from its mouth, 21 miles S. by E. of Rochelle, and 127 SW. of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Luxemburg, capital of a considerable county, and of Neufchatel, in Switzerland; also a town in the respective departments of the Puy-de-Dome, Drome, Mayne and Loire, Morbihan, Seine, and Oise, and Jura.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, LA, a town in the dept. of Charente, 12 miles NE. of Angouleme.

ROCHELLE, a celebrated sea-port town in the dept. of Lower Charente, before the revolution, the capital of Aunis. Its harbour is safe, but not very deep, and the entrance to it is narrow. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It has 5 gates; the houses are mostly supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets, in general, are as straight as a line. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to the French colonies in Africa and America, especially in the articles of wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. In 1628, Louis XIII. took this town from the Huguenots, after a siege of 13 months. To prevent the English throwing in succours by sea, Cardinal Richelieu constructed a prodigious mole across the mouth of the haven, 4482 feet in extent. Rochelle is seated on the ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 SW. of Paris.

ROCHE POSAY, a town in the dept. of the Vienne, seated on the river Creuse; it is chiefly remarkable for its mineral waters.

*ROCHESTER, an ancient, but little city of Kent, believed to have been a Roman station, from the bricks in the wall, and the Roman coins and other antiquities that have been found here. It was formerly much larger than at present, having now only one parish church, besides the cathedral; but it once had another, and of later times has been gradually increasing by the addition of some new houses and streets on the high side of the town. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is paved. The houses are generally inhabited by tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufactory being carried on here. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an alms-house for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, and with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable, that an inscription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proctors are excepted." The narrow stone bridge over the Medway, consisting of 21 arches, was built in the reign of Edward III. partly at the expence of Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, out of the spoils they had taken in France. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway, which is now in a flourishing state. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W. by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is 27 miles NW. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 SE. by E. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday, and a market for cattle the last Tuesday in every month.

ROCHESTER, a town of New York.

Rochester, Northumb. NW. of Otterburn, and near the source of the river READ. It has some Roman antiquities, as altars, inscriptions, &c. *Rocheston-Castle*, Monm. W. of Newport.

Rochestown, in Dublin, Leinster.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town in the dept. of Vendee, seated on the river Yon, 20 miles NW. by W. of Luçon, and 202 SW. of Paris.

Rochfen, Wilts, N. of Amesbury.

ROCHFORD, a town of Essex, which gives name to its hundred. It is situated near a stream, which opens into the Crowch, 16 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Rochford, Worces. NE. of Tenbury.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Leipsic, in Upper Saxony, with manufactures of cloth, stuffs, and linen, and copper mines in its vicinity. It is situated on the Mulda, 24 miles SE. of Leipsic.

Rock, Northumb. SW. of Dunstaburgh-Castle. *Rockbear*, Devons. in Fremington parish.

Rock, Black, Cheshire, on the coast SW. of Liverpool. *Rock, Black*, Corn. in Falmouth Haven.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

Rockborn, Hants, by Fordingbridge. *Rockborn-Cheney*, Wilts, SE. of Cricklade. *Rocke*, Worces. *Rockells*, Essex, SW. of Walden.

Rock, Corry, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Rockfield*, in Roscommon, Connaught. *Rockhill*, in Cork, Munster.

Rockhampton, Glouces. 2 miles N. of Thornbury.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, giving name to a forest, formerly one of the largest and richest of the kingdom; it extended near 14 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth (as appears from a survey made in 1641) but is now dismembered into various parcels, by the interposition of fields and towns. Rockingham is seated on the river Welland, which falls into the Nen, 12 miles S. of Oakham, and 84 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Vermont, and a county of Virginia.

Rockinghausen, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, near Falkenstein.

Rockins-Stairs, Kent, W. of the North Foreland.

Rockland, SE. of Norwich. *Rockland, All Saints*, or *Minor*, *St. Andrew's*, or *Majors*, *St. Peter's*, and *Tofts*, Norfolk, near Attleborough. *Rockley*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Rockeley*, Yorks. S. of Barnesley. *Rockly-Hill*, Dorsets. near Portisham.

Rocquigny, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes.

Rock-Savage, Cheshire, on the Weever, near Halton. *Rocliff*, Yorkshire, on the Ure, near Boroughbridge. *Rocliff*, Cumb. N. of the Eden, near Carlisle. *Rocot, Bridge*, Oxfordshire, over the Isis, N. of Farringdon.

Rocoux. See Raucoux.

Rocroy, a town in the department of the Ardennes, celebrated for the victory which the Prince of Condé, then Duke of Enghien, and only 22 years of age, gained here over the Spaniards in 1643. Nine thousand Spaniards and Walloons are said to have fallen in the battle, most of whom refused to take quarter. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 6 miles from the Maese, and 12 NW. of Mezieres.

Rodansee, a lake in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the S. of Templin.

Rodborough, Glouc. near Stroud. *Rodborn*, Warw. between Southam and Daventry. *Rodborn*, Wilts, S. of Malmesbury. *Roddam*, or *Rodham*, Northumb. N. of Ingram. *Rodden*, Dorsets. a mile and a half from Portisham. *Roddeston*, Northumberl. a forest in South Tindal. *Roddington*, Shrops. NE. of Chirbury. *Roddington*, Shrops. on the river Reddon, NW. of Wellington. *Rode*, Northamp. near Sacy Forest. *Rode*, Somersets. near Frome. *Rode-Hall*, Cheshire, by Sandbach. *Rode, North*, Cheshire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Rodeley*, Leices. 2 miles S. of Mount-Sorrel.

Rodemacheren, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, 11 miles S. of Luxemburg.

Rodenbury-Hills, Somersets. SE. of Frome. *Rodeshall*, Yorks. S. of Bradford.

Rodez, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, with manufactures of grey cloth and serges, but chiefly noted for its four great annual fairs, where great numbers of mules are sold for Spain. It is situated on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid river Aveiron, 30 miles NNE. of Alby.

Roding, the name of eight parishes in the western part of Essex, distinguished by the additional appellation of *Abbots*, *Berners*, *Beauchamp*, *Eythorp*, (once called *Roding Grumbold's*) *High*, *Leaden*, *Margarets*, and *White*. This part of the country is called the Rodings, and takes its name from the river Roding, which rises near Canfield, and falls into the Thames below Barking. They are celebrated for excellent arable land. High Roding is the principal, and the highest up the river of all the Rodings, and the nearest to Dunmow. *Rodmarton*, Gloucesters. E. of Minching-Hampton. A great many Roman coins, urns, and pavements, have been found here. *Rodmersham*, Kent, SE. of Sittingbourn. *Rodon*, NE. of Shrewsbury.

Rodosto, a trading town of Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishops' see. It is seated on the N. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 62 miles S. by W. of Constantinople.

Rodsley, Derbys. E. of Casleton. *Rodwey*, Somersets. near Ilminster.

Roe, a river in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foylé, 2 miles NW. of Limavaddy.

Roeburn, a river in Lancashire. *Roehampton*, a hamlet of Putney, finely situated between the Heath (at its western extremity) and East Sheen. It has several elegant villas.

Roer, or Ruer, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, as also Ruremond, in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maese. Also a river of Westphalia, which rises near Winterberg, and falls into the Rhine, between Roeroot and Duysberg.

Roeroot, a town of Cleves, situated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. of Dusseldorf.

Roesborough, in Cork, Munster. *Roes-Green*, in Tipperary, Munster.

Roeux, a town in the Straits of Calais, 20 miles E. of Arras.

Roeulx, a town of Hainault, 8 miles NE. of Mons.

Roe-Water, in Derry, Ulster.

Rogate, Sussex, NW. of Midhurst. *Rogiate*, Monmouths. near Caldicot.

Rohaczow, a town of Minsk, in Lithuania, situated on the Dnieper.

Rohan, a town in the department of Morbihan, 9 miles NNE. of Vannes.

Rohilcund, or Rohilla, a circar or territory of Hindostan, on the E. side of the Ganges, and NW. of the soubah of Oude. In 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but the British troops, as allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their assistance, the enemy were driven back. For this service, the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob 40 lacks of rupees; but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the British troops, conquered, and added to the soubah of Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

Rokely, Wilts, NW. of Marlborough.

Rokenhausen, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 28 miles SW. of Worms.

Rokesbridge, Somers. over the cut from the

the Ane to the Brent. *Rokesby*, Yorks. between Barnard-Castle and Greatabridge. *Rokesby-Hall*, Yorkshire, SW. of Hatfield Woodhouse. *Rokkesdon*, near Bedford. *Rokolt*, Essex, near Stratford and Layton.

ROLDUC, called in the language of the country HERTOGENRODE, a town of Limburg, capital of a country, which includes several villages. It is 10 miles SW. of Juliers.

Rollesby, Norfolk, SW. of Winterton Ness. *Rollingston*, Dorsetshire, NE. of Corfe. *Rollrich-Stones*, Oxfords. an ancient monument, consisting of a cirle of stones, standing upright in the parish of Chipping-Norton, near Long Compton. It is the remains of a British temple, according to Mr. Toland, but Mr. Camden and Dr. Plot are of different opinions; in short, antiquarians are not agreed as to its particular designation. *Rolls*, Essex, near Chigwell. *Rolston*, Staffords. near Tutbury, and the confluence of the Dove and Trent. *Rolvenden*, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Tenterden.

ROM, or ROEM, an island on the W. coast of S. Jutland, between those of Manoe and Sylt. It is about 8 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, and contains a few villages. Lat. 55. 9. N.

ROM, a town in the dept. of the Vienne.

ROMA, one of the Molucca islands, about 30 miles in circumference, and 60 miles NE. from the island of Timor.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by Urbino and Tuscany, and on the W. by Bologna. It is about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and pastures; it has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which last makes its principal revenue. In the fifth century, it fell under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, whose king, Theodoric, in the year 493, made Ravenna his place of residence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Belisarius and Narses, generals of the emperors of the east, Ravenna became the residence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themselves masters of it, and dispossessed the last exarchs. At length, in the year 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Istulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the see of Rome. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAGNA, a town of Italy, in the Novarese, situated on the Sesia.

ROMAGNE, a town in the respective depts. of the Mayne and Loire, and of the Meuse.

ROMAIN MOTIER, a town and bailiwick, of Bern, in Swisserland.

Romanby, Yorkshire, by Northallerton. *Roman's-Leigh*, Devonshire, S. of South-Moulton.

ROMANIA, anciently THRACE, called by the Turks Rumili and Icella, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W. by Macedonia; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is fruitful in all kinds of grain, and remarkably good rice, as also in pastures; and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. Hæmus, which divides this country from Bulgaria, and Rhodope, are the principal mountains, extending, in long ridges, from the frontiers of Macedonia to the Black Sea. It is divided into three great governments, or sangiacates.

ROMANO, a town of Italy, in the Bergamasco.

ROMANS, a town in the dept. of Drome, compared by Rossin and other travellers, who have visited Palestine, to Jerusalem, for its situation and surrounding scenery. It is situated on the Isere, 22 miles SW. of Grenoble.

Rombrook, or *Romerick*, Herts, near Ickleton. *Rombrough*, Suffolk, NW. of Halesworth. *Romden*, Kent, near Smarden.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 748 years before the Christian æra. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present; and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities of Europe. It is divided into 14 quarters, or wards, called Riones, which contain 81 parishes, about 200,000 inhabitants, including strangers, 2827 priests, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 students, and 1470 paupers. The number of inhabitants has gradually increased during the whole of this present century. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The Strada Felice, and the Strada-di-Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotees sometimes place before the Madonnas, or statues of St. Mary; these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of distinction. Rome, at present, exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects. The former consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and, above all, the interesting remains of antiquity. The latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is exactly 730 feet;

feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain. "In spite," says Moore, "of the depredations which it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, it still remains a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter's, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass, which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 1800 years upon its head, has still a probability of outliving its proud, capacious rival." From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain, which falls through this aperture, immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a Christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to Mary, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. According to a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant structure, raised on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. The ancient Forum is now a *cow-market*; and on the top of the beautiful column of Trajan, 120 feet high, is the statue of St. Peter, instead of that Trajan, &c. The Romans say, that the church of St. John Lateran is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this temple every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of his see. The church of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, celebrated for its magnificent columns of granite, &c. was built by Constantine. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church, said to contain upwards of 4400 apartments. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, of which there are said to be about 4000. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the chef-d'œuvres of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo is said to serve more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through part of it, in lat. 41. 54. N. lon. 12. 55. E.

ROMHILD, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia.

*ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and an hospital, with a good harbour: but since the sea retired from it, in the reign of Edward I. it is much reduced. The two great meetings for all the Cinque Ports are held here on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's day. It is seated on a hill, in the middle of the marsh of the same name, 2 miles and a half NNE. of Lydd, and 71 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

ROMNEY MARSH, a tract of land, 10 miles long and 8 broad, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye Haven. It contains, in this compass, between 40 and 50,000 acres of firm, fruitful land, supposed to be the richest pasture in England. Cattle are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market, but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract. It has two towns and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurors, and the commonalty of Romney-Marsh.

Romney, Old, a mile and a half W. of New Romney.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, in Swisserland, seated on a mountain, 10 miles SW. of Friburg.

ROMORANTIN, a town in the depart. of Loire and Cher, containing about 7000 inhabitants. Here are some manufactures of fine serges and cloths. It is seated on the brook Morantin, (which loses itself in the Sandre), 11 miles S. of Orleans.

Rompney, Monmouths. NE. of Cardiff.

Rompney, a river of Glamorganshire.

ROMSEY. See RUMSEY.

Romsley, Shrops. NE. of Clebury.

RONALDSHA, SOUTH and NORTH, the one the most southerly, and the other the most northerly of the Orkney Islands.

RONCIGLIONE, a town and county in the Patrimonio.

RONDA, a town of Granada, situated on a craggy rock, near the Rio Verde, 35 miles W. of Malaga.

Rondbay, Yorks. NE. of Leeds.

RONNEBURG, a town of Altenburg, in Upper Saxony.

Rook's-Hill, Sussex, N. of Chichester. *Rooksley*, Kent, near Foot's Cray. *Rook's-Nest*, Surry, near Godstone. *Rookwood-Hall*, Essex, near the Rodings. *Rope*, Ches. near Hamptwich. *Ropesley*, Lincolns. W. of Fokingham. *Ropeley*, Hamps. NE. of Alresford. *Ropston*, Yorks. near Hornsey-Beck.

ROQUEBUNE, a town in the dept. of the

the Var, 4 miles W. of Frejus; and a town of Monaco.

ROQUECOURBE, a town in the dept. of the Tarn.

ROQUEFEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Aude.

ROQUEFORT, a town in the dept. of the Aude.

ROQUEFORT-DE-MARSAN, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Douze, 12 miles NE. of Mont-de-Marsan.

ROQUELAURE, a town in the dept. of Gers.

ROQUEMAURE, a town in the depart. of Gard, seated on the W. side of the Rhone, 6 miles N. of Avignon.

Roridge, Devonsh. W. of Yarnscomb.

ROSANA, a river in the Tyrolese, which runs into the Inn, near Landeck.

ROSAS, a town in Catalonia, with a good harbour, defended by a fort. It is seated near the Mediterranean, on the bay of the same name, 22 miles NE. of Gironne.

ROSBACH, a town of Sayne, in Westphalia; also a village in Thuringia, where, on the 5th of November, 1757, about 25,000 Prussians, led by the king in person, gained a complete victory over 50,000 French and Austrians, commanded by the prince of Saxe Hilburghausen and the prince of Soubize. About 3000 of the allies were killed and 6000 taken prisoners.

Rosberkin, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

ROSCHILD, an inconsiderable town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a small university. It was once the residence of the king of Denmark, and in the great church are several tombs of the kings. In 1658, a famous treaty of peace was concluded here. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, among plantations of tobacco, 16 miles W. of Copenhagen.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, about 47 miles in length, and from 9 to 29 in breadth; it is bounded on the E. by the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by part of Galway and Mayo. It is a fruitful country, and, by the help of good husbandry, yields excellent corn. It contains 50 parishes, about 17,140 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants. Here are some extensive bogs, and but few hills. The principal town is Athlone, but the assize-town is Roscommon.

*ROSCOMMON, the shire-town of the county of Roscommon, in Connaught, 69 miles WNW. of Dublin.

*ROSCREA, a thriving town of Tipperary, in Munster, 59 miles from Dublin.

Roscrow. See *Rushcrow*. *Rose-Aker*, Lancash. N. of Kirkham. *Rose-Ash*, Devonsh. SE. of S. Moulton.

ROSEAU, a town on the W. coast of the island of Dominica.

Roseburn, Northumberl. S. of Whitchester, and W. of Rutchester. *Rose-Castle*, Cumberl. near Dalston, on the Calder, a magnificent seat of the bishops of Carlisle.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders county.

Roseden, Northumberl. near Ilderton and Rotham. *Rosegill*, Westmorl. in the parish of Shap. *Rose-Hall*, Herts, SW. of King's Langley. *Roseland*, Cornw. a fruitful vale between a creek of Falmouth Haven and Tregony.

Rosenellis, in Queen's County, Leinster.

ROSENFELD, a town of Wurtemburg.

ROSES. See ROSAS.

ROSETTA, a town in Egypt, called, by the natives, RASCHID, founded in the 8th century. It is near two miles in length, has no streets perfectly straight, nor any remarkable squares, but the houses, built with terraces, and standing asunder, have an air of neatness and elegance. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and carried by boats to Cairo; as all the productions of Egypt are brought to the port of Alexandria. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here. The country to the N. has pleasant gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of enchanting groves of palm-trees, with flowers scattered among them; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. The rice sown round it, is, by very rigorous laws, appropriated to the use and consumption of Constantinople only. It is seated on the western branch of the river Nile, 25 miles NE. of Alexandria, and 90 NNW. of Cairo. Lat. 31. 22. N. lon. 3. 45. E.

ROSHACH, a town of Swisserland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, situated near the Lake of Constance, 7 miles ENE. of St. Gall.

ROSHAAN, a country of the Farther India, between Meckley and Aracan, about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held.

ROSIERE, LA, a small island near the SW. coast of Jersey.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus constructed here are much admired. It is seated on the river Meurthe, 9 miles SE. of Nancy.

Rosincton, Yorksh. between Doncaster and Bawtry. *Roskestall*, Cornw. near the Land's End.

Roslec, in Sligo, Connaught.

Rosleston, Derbysh. in the parish of Walton-upon-Trent. *Rosley*, or *Roseley*, Gloucestersh. in Withington parish. *Rosley-Hill*, Cumberl. noted for its annual fair on Whit-Monday.

Rosmanaher, in Clare, Munster.

Rosmaund, NE. of Hereford. *Rosmoran*, Cornw. NE. of Penzance.

Rosoy, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 15 miles S. of Meaux.

Ross, Essex, in Debden and Walden parishes.

*Ross, a fine, populous, and trading town of Herefordshire, noted in Camden's time for a manufacture of iron ware, but now chiefly famous for its cyder. Here the celebrated Mr. John Kyril, (Pope's Man of Ross,) had his residence, and died in 1724, aged 90, with the blessings of all, rich and poor. He constructed a fine broad causeway, at the W. end of the town; he also raised the spire of the church upwards of 100 feet, and sunk a reservoir for the use of the inhabitants of the town. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, 12 miles SE. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Its market, which is on Thursday as well as its fairs, on July 20th, Thursday after October 10th, and December 11th, are well stored with cattle, and other provisions. There is also a great additional market on the first Thursday after the 10th of March.

Ross, or Ross Carberry, a small town of Cork, in Munster, seated on a bay of the ocean, 20 miles SW. of Kinsale, and 152 from Dublin.

*Ross, or New Ross, a trading town of Wexford, in Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quays, and forms a fine harbour. Its principal exports are butter and beef. It has a ferry across the river to Ross Ibracan, a small hamlet of Kilkenny, and is about 8 miles N. by E. of Waterford, and 67 S. by W. of Dublin.

Rossal, Yorks. on the Derwent, NW. of Wilton. *Rossal, Up* and *Down*, NW. of Shrewsbury, on the Severn.

Rossano, a town of Calabria Citra, with an archbishop's see. It is 3 miles from the Gulf of Venice, and 27 N. by E. of Cosenza.

Rossano, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Rosse, Northumberl. S. of Holy Island. *Rosse*, Yorksh. in Holderness, near the sea. *Rosse-Hall*, Lancash. by the sea, W. of Garstang. *Rossendale*, Lancash. on the Irwell, E. of Blackburn. *Rossey*, Suss. between Horsham and Ifield.

Ross-Island, in Killarney Lake, Munster, contains about 100 acres.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherlandshire; on the W. by the sea; on the S. by Invernessshire; and on the E. by the Friths of Murray and Dornock, and the county of Cromarty. From N. to S. it extends near 60 miles, and upwards of 70 from E. to W. The NW. part of this county is desolate and dreary, presenting nothing to the eye but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, and aspiring into every form. The E. side feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has woods of fir of great extent, and is fruitful in corn and herbs. It has also abundance of land and sea fowl, and is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, in the extensive locks and bays found on the coasts. In the woods is the beautiful bird called Capercailzie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the mountains is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for its safety to its grey colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white, like the snow, in which it often buries itself. The inhabitants of the W. and S. parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E. coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwall, and Fortrose. The Island of Lewis is included in this county.

Rostellan, in Cork, Munster.

Rostock, a trading town of Mechlenburg, formerly one of the Hanseatic towns, with a good harbour. It is the best town in this country, containing 3 parish churches, with a university and several handsome public buildings. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. Both the civil and criminal jurisdiction are vested in its own magistracy, yet they annually pay 55 rixdollars as an urbor, or original tribute to the dukes, as also the sum of 600 florins, in consideration of the grant of an excise. It is seated on a lake near the river Varne, which carries large boats, about 3 miles, from the Baltic, 12 N. of Gustrow, and 34 SW. of Stralsund.

Rostov, a town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaff.

*Rostrevor, a village of Down, in Ulster, seated on Carlingford Bay, and well defended from the severity of the weather and open sea. At the lower end of it is a small quay for ships, which ride at anchor a few yards from the shore. Here is also a salt-work, and a pottery for white earthen-ware.

Rota, a town of Andalusia, seated at the N. entrance of the bay of Cadiz.

ROTENBERG, a town of Lucerne, in Swisserland; also a town and lordship of Bavaria; a town of Austrian Suabia; a town of Verden, in Westphalia; two towns of Spire and Hesse, in the circle of Upper Rhine; a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony; a town of Crossen, in Upper Saxony; and a town in the archduchy of Austria.

ROTH, a town of Anspach, in Franconia, with manufactures of stockings, Spanish lace, and stuffs; and a river of Suabia, which runs into the Danube, SW. of Leipheim.

Rothal Chapel, Shropsh. NW. of Church-Stretton. *Rothampstead*, Hertfordsh. W. of Wheathamstead.

ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberl. seated on the river Coquet, 9 miles SW. of Alnwick, and 302 N. by W. of London. Market discontinued.

Rothby, Lincolnsh. NW. of Spilsby.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Lusatia, situated on the Neisse; a town and territory of Franconia, near the Tauber; and a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony.

ROTHENFELS, a town of Wurtzburg, in Franconia, situated on the Maine; and a castle and county in Suabia.

Rother, a river which rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent, for a short space, and then enters the English Channel at Rye. *Rother*, a river of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which runs into the Don at Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM, a neat town in the W. Riding of Yorksh. with a large iron manufacture, for which it was famous, even in Leland's time. It is seated on the river Don, at its conflux with the Rother, 6 miles NE. of Sheffield, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Fairs on Whit-Monday and Dec. 1st.

Rotheras, near Hereford. *Rotherbridge*, Sussex, N. of Battel. *Rotherby*, Leic. W. of Melton-Mowbray. *Rotherfield*, Sussex, at the source of the Rother, NW. of Burwash-Downs. *Rotherfield, Greys* and *Peppard*, Oxfordsh. near Henly-upon-Thames. *Rotherston*, Cheshire, NW. of Knottesford. *Rotherwick*, Hants, W. of Hartley-Row.

ROTHSAY, a town of Scotland, capital of the Isle of Bute, situated on the NE. coast of the island, with an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal residence, which gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales, as it long did before the union, to the heirs apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W. of Edinburgh.

ROTHWELL, or ROWELL, a town of Northamptonshire, chiefly noted for its fine market-house. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, plentifully supplied with springs of pure water, 15 miles NNE. of Northampton, and 79 NW. of London. Market on Monday, and a noted horse-fair on Trinity Monday.

Rothwell, Lincolnsh. SW. of Thongcaster. *Rothwell*, Yorksh. between Wakefield and Leeds. *Rotington*, Cumberl. N. of St. Bees, near the Bluff promontory, or great cliff, called St. Bees Head. It abounds with several sorts of sea-fowl; plenty of excellent samphire grows here.

ROTTERDAM, a city and celebrated sea-port of Holland, next to Amsterdam the most considerable place in the United Provinces, for size, the beauty of its buildings, trade, and opulence. There are so many fine deep canals here, that the largest ships may conveniently unload at the very doors of the warehouses. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, out of which are elected 4 burgomasters, a grand bailly, and 7 echevins. It is more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide, in two or three hours, will carry a vessel out into the open sea. The principal public buildings are, the town-house, the bank, the East and West India Houses, the arsenal, and the College of Admiralty. On the east side of the city is a large bason and dock, for building and launching vessels employed in the service of the Admiralty, and the East-India Company. Here is an English Presbyterian church, which being of the established religion, the minister is paid by the States; and which is not the case with the Presbyterians in England and Scotland, they make use of an organ. Here is also an English episcopal church, whose minister is paid partly by a salary from the English government, and partly by a subscription of the congregation. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a considerable number of modern brick houses, which are very lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb-Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. The statue of Erasmus, in bronze, stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is still shown the house in which he was born, with an inscription in front, to his honour. Rotterdam is seated on the river Rotter, at its confluence with the Maese, 13 miles S. of the Hague, and 30 SSW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

ROTTERDAM, or ANAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lat. 20. 15. S. lon. 174. 35. W.

Rotterstridge, Sussex, near Petworth. *Rottingdean*, Sussex, pleasantly situated on the coast, 4 miles from Brighton, and much

much resorted to of late, from its increasing accommodations for sea-bathing.

ROTWEIL, an imperial city in Suabia, situated on the Neckar, 44 miles SSW. of Stutgard. The inhabitants are mostly Roman Catholics.

Roubirie, Northumberl. in Warkworth manor: had formerly a market. *Rouceby*, *North* and *South*, Lincolnsh. W. of Sleaford. *Roveley*, or *Rotheley*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth.

ROUEN, a city, the capital of the dept. of Lower Seine, before the revolution, the capital of Normandy, and the see of an archbishop. It contains upwards of 7000 houses, and 36 parish churches. The streets, however, are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses are mostly of wood. Notwithstanding this disagreeable appearance, it is one of the most opulent, commercial, and important places in France. It is 2 leagues and a half in circuit; and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late Parliament of Rouen met; the Old Castle; and the principal church, near which is a public library. In the market place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English, for a witch. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactures of cloth, and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situated on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open so as to admit the passage of ships. This bridge is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is seated on the river Seine, 50 miles SW. of Ameins, and 70 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 27. N. lon. 1. 10. E.

ROVERE, a town in the Trevisan.

ROVEREDO, a town in the Tyrolese, with a considerable trade in fine silk.

ROUERGUE, a ci-devant province of France, 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but producing much wood, feeding a number of cattle; and having mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the dept. of Aveiron.

Rougham, Lancash. near Cartmel.

**Rougham*, Norfolk, NE. of Castle-Acre.

Rougham, Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Bury. *Roughbarrow*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Rough-Hedge*, Essex, S. of Colchester. *Roughten*, Lincolnsh. S. of Horncastle. *Roughton*, Norfolk, S. of Cromer.

Roughty Bridge and *River*, in Kerry, Munster; the latter runs into the Kenmare.

ROVIGNO, a town of Istria, with good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, 32 miles S. of Capo d'Istria.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, the capital of Polesine-de-Rovigo, seated on the river Adigetto, 37 miles SW. of Venice; also a town in the Vicentin, situated on the Adige.

Roulston, Nottinghamsh. by the Trent, SW. of Newark. *Rounam-Passage*, Somersetsh. over the Avon, to the Bristol Hot-Wells. *Roundatton*, Shropsh. NW. of Bridgenorth. *Roundway*, or *Roundaway*, Wilts, E. of Devizes. Adjoining this village, are Roundway Downs, remarkable for a battle fought between the Parliamentarians and Charles I. They are also noted for the variety and extensiveness of their views. *Rouseby*, Yorksh. N. Riding, W. of Mulgrave Castle. *Rouselench*, Worcestersh. between Pershore and Alcester.

ROUSSELAER, a town in the late Flanders County, 10 miles NE. of Ypres.

ROUSSILLON, a ci-devant province of France, having Languedoc on the N. Catalonia on the S. and the Mediterranean on the E. It is about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, and now forms the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees.

Router, Derbysh. in the High-Peak.

ROWAN, a town of N. Carolina.

Rowbarrow, Somersetsh. N. of Axbridge. *Rowcester*, Staffordsh. NE. of Uttoxeter, near the conflux of the Dove and Churnel. *Rowcliff*, Cumberl. at the mouth of the Eden. *Rowcliff*, Westmorl. near Kendal. *Rowd*, or *Rowdon*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Rowdant*, Sussex, W. of East Grinstead. *Rowdel*, Sussex, near Washington. *Rowdham*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Row, East*, Yorksh. near Whitby. *Rowel*, or *Roell*, Gloucestersh. a hamlet to Hawling.

ROWEN, a town of Chrudium, in Bohemia.

ROWENSKO, a town in Boleslaw, in Bohemia.

Rowsley, Derbysh. in the High-Peak, E. of Bakewell. *Rowinton*, Warwicksh. SW. of Wroxall Park. *Rowland*, Derbysh. in the High-Peak, SE. of Tideswell. *Rowland-Castle*, Hants. *Rowley*, Durham, W. of Lanchester. *Rowley*, Staffordsh. N. of Hales-Owen. *Rowley*, Yorksh. SW. of Beverley. *Rowley-Green*, Herts, between Elstree and Barnet. *Rowley-Park*, Staffordshire, S. of Paget's Bromley. *Rowley-Regis*, Staffordshire, near Dudley-Castle. *Rowlston*, near Hereford. *Rowlston*, NW. of Hallaton. *Rowlston*, Yorksh. in Holderness. *Rowlright*, *Great* and *Little*, Oxfordsh. N. and NW. of Chipping-Norton. *Rownal*, Staffordsh. S. of Cheadle. *Rownd-Alne*, Warwicksh. NE. of Alcester. *Rowner*, Hants, between Titchfield and Gosport. *Rowney*, Somersetsh. near Taunton. *Rowsham*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury.

bury. *Rowsham*, Dorsetsh. E. of Beminster. *Rowsham*, Oxfordsh. on the Cherwell, by Steeple-Aston. *Rowston*, SE. of Lincoln. *Rowston*, Yorksh. in Holderness. *Rowth*, Yorksh. in the N. bailiwick of Holderness. *Routhorp*, Derbysh. NW. of Mansfield. *Rowton*, near Chester. *Rowton*, Shropsh. S. of Shefnal. *Rowton*, Shropsh. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Rowton-Castle*, SW. of Shrewsbury, near the Severn. *Rowtore*, Cornw. SW. of Camelford. *Row Urcot*, Gloucestersh. near Alverston.

Roxal, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Roxall*, NW. of Warwick.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale, and containing the districts of Teviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale, and Eskdale. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire, on the E. and S. by the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 30 miles, and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel: the principal mountains are those called the Cockraw, whence a range of high hills run westward, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassable. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn and oats. The hills, however, feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. On its borders were the famous *Battle*, *Battable*, or *Debateable Lands*, claimed by the borderers of both nations. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melross, and Roxburgh, which last town, with its castle, is situated near the Teviot, 19 miles SW. of Berwick, and 32 SE. of Edinburgh.

Roxby, Lincolnshire, E. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Roxby*, Lincolnshire, near Pickering.

ROXCESTER. See WROXETER.

ROXENT, or ROCA, CAPE, called, by the English seamen, the ROCK OF LISBON, a mountainous promontory in Portugal, at the entrance of the river Tajo, 22 miles W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

Roxey, Middlesex, near Harrow. *Roxford*, near Hertford. *Roxham*, Lincolnsh. near Sleaford. *Roxton*, E. of Bedford. *Roxwell*, Essex, near Writtle.

Royal-Oak, in Carlow, Leinster.

Royalton, Cornw. near Columb Parva.

ROYAN, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, formerly very large, but now almost in ruins. It is seated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 18 miles SW. of Saintes.

Roycross, Cumberl. in Stainmore.

Roydon, Essex, SW. of Harlow, on the river Stort. *Roydon*, Essex, near Harwich. *Roydon*, Essex, between Radwinter and Stisted. *Roydon*, Norfolk, near Diss. *Roydon*, Norfolk, in the Marsh Land. *Roydon*, Suffolk, near Southwold. *Roydon*, Suffolk, SE. of Hadley. *Roydon-Hall*, Kent, S. of Mailing.

ROYES, a town in the dept. of Somme, where some mineral waters were discovered a few years ago. It is 24 miles SE. of Amiens, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

Royes-Hall, Essex, N. of Halsted.

*ROYSTON, a pretty considerable town of Hertfordshire, part of which, however, is situated in Cambridgeshire. It has very good inns, and is become more populous of late, on fixing the post road through it, which, before, ran through Barkway to Biggleswade. In a cavern under the market-place is an ancient subterranean chapel, discovered a few years ago, and supposed to be of Saxon construction. It had been dug out of the chalky rock, and the entrance was at the top. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called the *Hooded*, or *Grey Crow*; a bird of passage, with some white on the breast and wings, that appears in this neighbourhood, and on the whole eastern coast. It is 22 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. A considerable market for barley, malt, &c. on Wednesday.

Royston, Yorksh. NE. of Barnsley. *Royton*, Kent, near Lenham. *Royton*, Lancash. on the Irk, SE. of Rochdale. *Ruabon*, Denbighsh. in N. Wales. *Ruan*, Cornw. SW. of Great Columb. *Ruan*, *Great* and *Little*, Cornw. near the Lizard-Point. *Ruan Lanithorn*, Cornw. 3 miles from Tregony. *Ruardine*, Gloucestersh. in the Forest of Dean.

RUATAN, or RATTAN, an island in the Bay of Honduras, producing logwood; it is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and has a harbour capable of containing a large fleet of ships. It is surrounded, however, with rocks and shoals. Lat. 16. 20. N. lon. 90. W.

RUBIERA, a town of Modena.

Rucking, Kent, 5 miles NW. of New-Rumney. *Ruckland*, Lincolnsh. NE. of Horncastle. *Rudby*, Yorksh. SW. of Stokesley. *Ruddington*, S. of Nottingham, half a mile W. of Flawford. *Ruddle*, Gloucestersh. in Newnham parish.

RUDEN, a small island, with a castle, on the coast of Pomerania, near the Island of Die. It was formerly much larger, as, in the year 1264, it had two church villages, called Ruden and Carven.

RUDESTET, a town of Erfurt, Upper Saxony.

RUDISHEIM, a town of Mentz.

Rudfen, Warwicksh. W. of Coventry. *Rudford*, 4 miles NW. of Gloucester. *Rudgway*, Cornw. SE. of St. Ives. *Rudgwick*, Sussex, W. of Horsham. *Rudhall*, Herefordsh. near Ross. *Rudham*, East and

and *West*, Norfolk, near Houghton-Hall. *Rudheath*, Chesh. near Northwich. *Rudiard*, Staffordsh. NW. of Leek.

RUDKIOBING, a sea-port on the W. coast of the Island of Langeland, in Denmark.

Rudlam, Flintsh. in N. Wales. *Rudland*, or *Ridland*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet, below Horklugh.

RUDOLFWERD, a town of Carniola.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Schwartzburgh Rudolstadt, in Upper Saxony.

RUDOW, or RUDAW, a town of Samland, in Prussia. In the neighbourhood many ancient monuments of Pagan idolatry are still to be seen. It is also remarkable for a victory gained here by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1370, over Kingstud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a stone pillar was erected, in a field near Transan, which is still remaining. It is 12 miles NNW. of Konigsberg. Also a town of Natangen in Prussia.

Rudston, Yorkshire, NE. of Kilham. *Rue*, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn near Berrue, about 3 miles S. of Welshpool. *Ruedock*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee, near a small village, called also Ruedock, about a mile E. of Bala. *Rue-Hill*, Kent, near Wilmington. *Ruerdean*, Gloucestershire, 2 miles SW. of Mitchel Dean.

RUFFACH, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 7 miles S. of Colmar.

RUFFEC, a town in the depart. of Charente, 24 miles N. of Angouleme.

Ruffins-Hall, Kent, near Aldington. *Rufford*, Nottinghamshire, NE. of Mansfield, on the river Maun. *Rufford*, Yorkshire, between Wetherby and York; where formerly was an abbey, but late the seat of Sir George Saville. *Rufford-Chapel*, Lancashire, between Marton-Mere and the river Dowles.

RUFISCO, (by corruption from RIO FRESCO, a name given by the Portuguese,) a town of Kayor, in Africa, situated on the sea coast. It carries on a considerable trade with the Europeans, in slaves, skins, gum, ivory, cotton, indigo, ostrich feathers, &c.

Rugantyn, Shropshire, SW. of Bishop's Castle.

* RUGBY, a large town of Warwickshire, chiefly noted for its free-school, and for the great number of butchers in it. It is situated on the S. side of the Avon, near a navigable canal, by which it communicates with all the various ramifications of the Grand Canal, 10 miles ESE. of Coventry, and 85 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RUGELEY, a handsome, well built, town of Staffordshire, being a considerable thoroughfare on the road from London to Lancashire and Cheshire. It is situated on a navigable canal, near the river Trent, by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations, 6 miles NW. of Litchfield, and 126 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

RUGEN, an island on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It contains 27 parishes, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen, the ancient name of which was GORA, situated in the centre of the island, where the tribunals of Swedish Pomerania are held, in lat. 54. 23. N. and lon. 13. 40. E.

RUGENWALD, a town of Further Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden. It is seated on the river Wipper, 8 miles from the Baltic, and 35 NNE. of Colberg.

Ruggeley, Northumbl. near Alnwick. *Ruggeway*, or *Riggeway*, Gloucestershire, in Mangotsfield.

Ruggsborough, in Cork, Munster.

Ruishton, Somersetsh. *Ruiton*, Hants. *Rulehall*, and *Rulehall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffords. near Gnostall. *Rumbaldkirk*, Yorks. on the Tees, NW. of Barnard-Castle, near a moor or common of the same name.

RUMELIA, the name given by the Turks to Romania, and sometimes to all their European dominions.

* RUMFORD, a great thoroughfare town in Essex, in the road to Bury and Colchester. It is a hamlet to the parish of Hornchurch, and is 17 miles WSW. of Chelmsford, and 12 ENE. of London. Markets on Monday for hogs, on Tuesday for sheep and lambs, and on Wednesday for corn and provisions.

Rumforth, Dorsets. SE. of Cranborn.

RUMILLY, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 7 miles WSW. of Annecy.

RUMPNEY, or RHYNEY. See REMNEY.

* RUMSEY, a pretty large old town in Hampshire, with a manufactory of shalloons and sacking, some trade in beer, and several paper and corn mills in its vicinity. The Saxon king Edward and his son Alfred were buried in the old church here. It is situated on the river Tees, or Test, in the road from Salisbury to Southampton; 8 miles NNW. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rumwell, Essex, NW. of Rayleigh. *Rumwood*, Nottinghamshire, in Sherwood-Forest. *Runcton, E.* and *W.* Yorkshire, S. of Yarum. *Runfold*, Surry, NE. of Farnham. *Rungton, North*, Norfolk, N. of Sechey. *Rungton, South*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Runhall*, Norfolk, NE. of Hingham. *Runham*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth.

RUNKEL, a town of Wied Runkel, in Westphalia, situated on the Lahn.

Runington, Northumberland, SW. of Dunstaburgh-Castle. *Runkhorn*, Cheshire, near the mouth of the Mersey.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham.

Egham, in Surry, where king John, affrighted by the great army of the barons, who met him here, was compelled to sign Magna Charta and *Charta de Foresta*. It is now divided into several inclosures. See *Wraysbury*.

Runswick, Yorkshire, a fishing town, 5 miles NW. of Whitby. *Runthwate*, Westmorland, NW. of Howgill. *Runton*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Runton*, Somers. W. of Wellington. *Runton*, *E.* and *W.* near Durham. *Runton*, *N.* Norfolk, near Lynn. *Runwell*, Somersets. between Taunton and Wellington. *Runwich*, Gloucesters. NW. of Stroud. *Runwich*, alias *Dipnell*, NW. of Farnham.

RUPEL, a river of Brabant, formed by the union of the Senne, the Demor, and the Dyle. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the county of Waes, seated on the river Scheld, opposite the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles SSW. of Antwerp.

RUPERT, a town of Vermont.

RUPERT, FORT, an English settlement on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 78. 55. W.

RUPPIN, or RAPIN, a town, capital of a duchy in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, well furnished; the late king of Prussia, before his father's death, residing there. New Rupin has gradually become a place of considerable trade; it has a manufactory of cloth, and is also noted for brewers. It is seated on a lake, 30 miles NNW. of Berlin.

RUREMONDE, or ROERMONDE, a town of Upper Guelderland, seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, 12 miles S. of Venloe. It was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1702, and given up by the Dutch to the emperor, in 1716.

Rusale, Norfolk, NW. of Harleston. *Ruscomb*, *Ruscomb Norbury*, and *Ruscomb Southbury*, Berksh. near Billingbear, and SE. of Sunning. *Ruseland*, Lancashire, near the river Fosse, and Furness-Fells.

RUSH, a pretty large fishing town, in Dublin, Leinster, 15 miles from the metropolis. The ling cured here, and which is exported to foreign parts, has long been celebrated for its superior flavour.

Rushall, Staffordshire, N. of Walsal. *Rushal*, Wilts, 4 miles from Netherhaven. *Rusham*, Norfolk, N. of Castle-Acre. *Rushbrook*, Suffolk, SE. of Bury. *Rushbury*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Rushcarock*, Cornwall, E. of Padstow-Haven. *Rushcrow*, or *Roscrow*, Cornw. NW. of Penryn. *Rushden*, Hertfordsh. NW. of Buntingford. *Rushden*, Northamptons. a mile from High-Ferrers.

Rusheen, in Kerry, Munster.

Rushford, or *Rushworth*, Norfolk, SW. of East-Harling. *Rushforth*, or *Rushworth*, Yorks. NW. of Bradford.

RUSHIN, a town in the Isle of Man, called also Castletown, and anciently Sodor.

Rushmere, Suffolk, NE. of Ipswich. *Rushmere*, Suffolk, SE. of Beccles. *Rushock*, Worces. SE. of Kidderminster. *Rushpark*, Yorks. W. Riding, NE. of Sherborn. *Rushpit-Wood*, Rutland, E. of the Vale of Catmoss. *Rushton*, Ches. near Torperly. *Rushton*, Cheshire, NE. of Congleton. *Rushton*, Dorsetsh. near Holmbridge, a hamlet to Worgret, near Wareham. *Rushton*, Dorsetshire, E. of Blandford. *Rushton*, Lancash. NE. of Blackburn. *Rushton*, Northamptons. by Pipwell. *Rushton*, *James* and *Spencer*, Staffordsh. NW. of Marbrook. *Rushworth*, Yorks. SW. of Whitby. *Ruskins*, Buckinghams. by Colebrook.

Rusky Bridge, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Rusper, Sussex, near Darking and Horsham. *Russel*, *Rustnal*, or *Rustisal*, Wiltshire, near Uphaven. *Russel Farm*, Hertfordshire, near Watford.

Russelwood, in Kildare, Leinster.

Rusthall, Kent, near Tunbridge Wells.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by Sweden, Poland, and Lapland. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland, may be likened to an oblong square, whose longest sides are about 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna, or Dwiner, and Oby. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn; the N. part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Beside domestic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. They had very few vines before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In

Russia are large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make the various sorts of stuffs, skins, furs, Russia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandises of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire has been divided by the late empress into 42 governments: namely, Petersburgh, Olonetz, Wiburgh, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei, Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Usa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, Irkutzk, and the country of the Cossacks. The inhabitants, in general, are robust, great eaters, and fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly accounted the rudest, and most ignorant people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts; but now they are more polite, and study the interest of different nations. They had no ships of war, or merchandise, before the reign of Peter I. but in the present reign, powerful Russian squadrons have appeared not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. Every priest is called a *papa*, or pope, of whom there were 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and, in 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburgh, supplied with eminent professors. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation with the people of Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court. Those who retain their beards, retain likewise the ancient dress; the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter, and in summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they most affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowsers instead of breeches and stockings; their limbs are besides wrapped in many folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and above all they wear boots. Their shirts are fashioned as womens', and their necks, exposed to the cold, have become very hard and impenetrable, from this practice. Government continue to exert every nerve to compel their subjects to adopt the German dress. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, or must expect any favour from court, upon other condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Russian women are, however, far more rich in their attire; nor is gold lace wanting, any more than the art of painting, to complete the Russian belle. The young generation are modernizing these antique vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The richer class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all must have a covering of fur six months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are whirled in their chaises and sledges through the dreary Scythian winter. The sovereigns of Russia are absolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is still the title of the apparent. They afterward assumed the title of *czar*, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tzar*, or *zaar*, and this, probably, by corruption, from Cæsar, or emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who assumed the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470.

Russia, Red, or Little. See Red Russia.

Russia White. See White Russia.

Rustington, Sussex, near Brighthelmstone. *Ruston*, Norfolk, W. of West Dereham. *Ruston*, Yorkshire, by Pickering-Forest. *Ruston, East*, Norfolk, between Walpole and the sea. *Ruston, Parva*, Yorkshire, near Kilham. *Rutchester*, Northumberland, NW. of Chollerton, the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs

runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes the distance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort was once very considerable, and the ruins are still remarkable.

* RUTHERGLEN, a town of Lanerkshire, 2 miles SE. of Glasgow.

* RUTHIN, a well inhabited town of Denbighshire, noted for a large hospital, a free-school, the ruins of a large castle, and the best market in the vale. It is seated on the river Cluyd, 15 miles SW. of Holywell, and 206 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Bari, Naples.

RUTLAM, a town of Malwa, in Hindostan.

Rutland, in Queen's County, Leinster.
Rutland, in Donegal, Ulster.

RUTLAND, the smallest county of England, about 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, staining the fleeces of the sheep. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; on the N. by Lincolnshire, and part of Leicestershire, and on the E. and SE. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 2 market-towns, 53 parishes, about 3260 houses, and 20,000 inhabitants. The air is very good, and the soil, in general, fertile, yet very various; producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, or Wash, besides which, it is extremely well watered by a number of small rivers and brooks, which fall into them, and which afford plenty of excellent fish. Oakham is the county town.

RUTLAND, a town of Massachusetts, a town and county of Vermont, and a small island, with a village, near the W. coast of Donegal, in Ulster. Lat. 54. 58. N.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city, capital of a territory of Hindostan, in Orissa, the residence of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. Lat. 22. 16. N. lon. 82. 36. E.

RUVO, a town of Bari, in Naples.

RUZA, a town of Moscow, in Russia, 48 miles WNW. of Moscow.

Ryader, a river in Montgomeryshire, which rises, however, in Denbighshire, but runs into the Tanot, near Llanyader, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. *Ryal*, or *Ryehall*, Rutland, NW. of Stamford. *Rydal*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, a fruitful vale, with above 20 churches, and between Hovingham, Hemsley, and Kirby-Moreside. It is so called from the river Rye, Rhy, Ridale, or Risdale, which passes through it, and which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, at the NW. angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded, in the season, with shoals of herrings, that have for the present deserted it.

RYDALE, a river of Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, near Aberystwith.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake of Westmorland, a little to the W. of Ambleside. It is about one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-Water to the W. and by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water to the S.

RYE, a town of New-York.

RYE, a reduced town of N. Jutland.

* RYE, a handsome, well-built, and populous town in Sussex, an appendage to the Cinque Port of Hastings. Its port, however, had been long so choked up with sand, that it could only admit small vessels. This inconvenience was remedied by an act of parliament, in 1761, and the harbour restored, by letting the sea and tides through a canal up to Winchelsea Wall, so that vessels of 300 tons burden may now ride here with safety and ease. It exports corn, malt, hops, timber, and wool, as also kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. from the iron-works at Bakely, 4 miles to the NW. and at Breed; and its fishermen send considerable supplies of soles, turbot, plaice, &c. to the London markets. It is situated on the edge of a cliff (where a modern battery has been planted to annoy privateers) at the mouth of the Rother, with a delightful prospect of the sea, 34 miles SE. by S. of Tunbridge, and 63 SE. by S. of London. Markets on Wed. and Sat.

Rye, or *Ree*, Herts, near Hoddesdon.

* RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a market-house, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It had also formerly a castle, called Holm-Castle, built in the time of the Saxons, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers-earth and medicinal plants. It is charmingly situated in the vale of Holmsdale, 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 51 S. of London. Market on Tuesday, and a monthly one on Wednesday.

Ryeland, Glouces. in Dimmock parish. *Ryelth*, Shropshire, W. of Bishop's-Castle. *Ryersh*, Kent, by the Medway, a mile N. of West Malling.

Ryewater, a river of Kildare, in Leinster, which runs into the Liffy at Leixlip.

Ryefield, Middlesex, E. of Uxbridge. *Ryefield-Lodge*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Ryghton*, Yorkshire, in Holderness, SE. of Hunanby. *Ryghton*, Yorks. N. of New Malton. *Ryle*, Dorsetshire, a hamlet to Whitchurch. *Ryle*, Yorks. in Holderness, SE.

SE. of Headon. *Ryle, Great* and *Little*, Northumb. near Alnham. *Ryme Intrinsica*, Dorsetshire, half a mile W. of Yateminster. *Ryse*, Essex, part of the manor of Hatfield Regis. *Ryse*, Yorkshire, SW. of Hornsey.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, between the Hague and Delft, where the Prince of Orange lately had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between the allies, consisting of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Holland, on the one side, and France, on the other.

Ryther, Yorks. E. Riding, near Cawood. *Ryton*, Durham, near Newcastle. *Ryton*, Nottinghamshire, in the manor of Mansfield. *Ryton*, Shropshire, SW. of Tong-Castle. *Ryton, Great* and *Little*, Shropshire, W. of Acton-Burnel-Castle. *Ryton of the Eleven To*, Shropshire, so called from 11 parish churches in its view, stands between Shrewsbury and Oswestry.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name.

RZEVA, a territory of Russia, seated on the Volga, near its source.

RZEVA THE DESERT, a town of Russia, in the territory of Rzeva.

SAABA, a town and district of Negroland, W. of Tombuctoo, situated on the river Senegal.

SAADA, a populous town of Yemen, in Arabia, capital of a district called SABAM, and the residence of a sheik. It has a manufacture of Turkey leather, and is 400 miles SSE. of Mecca.

SAAL, a river in the bishopricks of Fulda and Wurzburg, which runs into the Maine near Gemunden; a river which rises in the principality of Bayreuth, and runs into the Elbe; and a river which rises in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and runs into the Salzach.

SAAMI, a town of Negroland, situated about 12 miles from the mouth of the river Saami, where it discharges itself into the Gambia.

SAATZ, or ZATEC, a town and circle of Bohemia, (which last is also called Lucsko, and is very fertile) especially in hops, the best in all Bohemia, situated on the Eger.

SABA, a pleasant and fertile island of the West Indies, about 12 miles in circumference, but being destitute of a port, its commerce is inconsiderable. It is inhabited by a few Dutch families from the Island of St. Eustatia. The access to it is by a road cut out of the rock, which one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully stored with magazines of stones, with which arms alone the inhabitants repulsed the French bucaneers, in 1688. This island was taken by the English, in 1781. The inhabitants raise some indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is shoes. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 39. N. lon. 62. 12. W.

Sabbington, Bucks. W. of Tame.

SABEA, a town of Yemen, in Arabia.

SABI, a large, populous, and commercial town, capital of a district of the same name, in the kingdom of Whidah, in Africa, situated on or near the river Euphrates, about eight miles from the sea. The English, French, and Portuguese, have factories here, and it is a sort of an emporium, where every thing of European, Asiatic, and African production, or manufacture, may be had at a reasonable price.

SABIA, a country of Africa, near the Indian sea of Sofala.

SABINA, a province in the Pope's Territory, bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Abruzzo Ultra, on the S. by the Campagni di Roma, and on the W. by the Patrimonio. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 22 in breadth, is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a town and peninsula of Ragusa, in Dalmatia.

SABIONETTA, a town and small principality on the confines of Mantua and Cremona.

SABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte, seated on the river Sarte, 25 miles NE. of Angers, and 135 SW. of Paris. In its neighbourhood are some quarries of black marble.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, in Acadia. Lat. 43. 24. N. lon. 65. 34. W.

SABLE, D'OLONNE, a town in the dept. of Vendée, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is 21 miles nearly W. of Luçon.

SABLESTAN, a province of Persia, on the frontiers of Hindostan; bounded on the N. and W. by Chorasan, on the E. by Chandahar, and on the S. by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Bost is the capital.

Sabrets, Essex, near Great Baddow. *Sabridgeworth*, or *Sawbridgeworth*, Hertfordshire, S. of Bishop's Stortford.

SABU, or SABO, a district on the Gold Coast, extending about 5 miles on the coast, and 10 miles inland. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Nassau. The principal town is of the same name. Lat. 5. 6. N.

SACAI, a considerable sea-port in the island

island of Niphon, in Japan, containing several handsome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It is 70 miles SW. of Meaco.

Saccam, or *Sawcomb*, Hertfordshire, NW. of Wadesmill.

SACHETTO, a town of Mantua.

SACILE, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, situated on the Livenza. It is called the garden of Venice.

Sacy, or *Sawsey Forest*, 4 miles S. of Northampton, which, though only about a mile and a half long, and a mile over, affords a fine harbour for game. *Sadbergh*, Durham, on a rivulet that runs into the Tees near Stockton. *Saddington*, Leicesters. NW. of Harborough. *Saddle Back*, Cumberland, a mountain, on the E. side of Lorton Vale. *Saddle-Tor*, Devonshire, near the hills, between Chegford and Ashburton. *Saddleworth*, Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Saffron Garden*, Essex, by Horndon.

SAFFI, AKSI, or AFFI, a trading town of Abda, in Morocco, long in the centre of the European commerce, but Mogadore is now the principal port. Here is a very fine road for ships in winter, except when the winds blow from the S. or SW. for vessels are then sure to be driven out to sea. The environs are a dry and parched desert. It is 16 miles S. of Cape Cantin.

SAGADAHOC, a district of New England, in the province of Main, supposed to extend from the river St. Croix, eastward to that of Quenebec, westward; and to have the river St. Lawrence for its northern, and the Atlantic for its southern boundary.

SAGADAHOC, a river, which runs into the Kennebec, in the country of Main, about ten miles from its mouth.

SAGAN, a town and principality of Silesia, subject to the Prince of Lobkowitz.

Sages, Gloucesters. in Slimbridge parish.

SAGERS, a sea-port of Algarve.

SAGUENAY, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. It is navigable for the largest vessels (according to Charlevoix) above 25 leagues from its mouth. It has (he adds) an excellent, deep, and spacious harbour, of a circular figure, well sheltered, being surrounded at a distance with very high rocks, in lat. 48. 4. N. lon. 69. 40. W.

SAGUENAY, a district of Canada, bounded on the W. and SW. by the river of the same name, and on the SE. by the river St. Lawrence. It yields the greatest plenty of marble of several kinds, so that even the houses of private persons are generally built with it.

SAHAGUN, a town of Leon, with a rich abbey, seated on the river Sea, 25 miles SE. of Leon.

Saham, Norfolk, NW. of Watton.

SAHARA. See ZAHARA.

SAID, the southern division of Egypt, anciently called Thebais.

SAIDA. See SIDON.

SAILLY, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, and a town in the dept. of the Somme.

SAINTES, the name of three small islands in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lat. 15. 57. N. lon. 61. 52. W.

SAINTES, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente; before the revolution the capital of Saintonge, and the see of a bishop. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over its river. It is seated on an eminence, near the Charente, 26 miles SE. of Rochefort, and 262 SSW. of Paris.

Saintfield, in Down, Ulster; the linen manufacture is carried on here. *St. John's*, in Roscommon, Connaught. *St. John's Town*, in Longford, Leinster. *St. Kennis*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *St. Mullins*, in Carlow, Leinster.

SAINTONGE, a ci-devant province of France, S. of Poitou and Aunis, extending about 70 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the most fertile tracts in France; and they make the best salt here in Europe. It now forms the dept. of Lower Charente.

SAL, or SALT, an island of Africa, one of the Cape de Verds, about 40 miles in circumference. It is so called from the great quantity of beautiful salt made here, which is the chief production of the island, and is procured from the salt ponds, by the crystallization of the sea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. Notwithstanding its apparent barrenness, bearing no trees nor verdure, except shrubs, it breeds an incredible number of goats, some asses, a few small horses, and a great variety of sea-fowls. A prodigious number of tortoises also lay their eggs here, which alone, would be sufficient to maintain a number of inhabitants; yet all authors agree, that the island is desolate and desert. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 39. N. lon. 21. 59. W.

SALA, or SALBERG, a town of Westmanland, 28 miles W. of Upsal.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, rich, and populous city of Leon, in Spain, with a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The structure, called the Schools, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, and is built of freestone. The university has 61 professorships, without reckoning the anatomical theatre, and the college of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. There were formerly 7000 students, sent from all parts of Europe; and there are now upward of 4000. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. Salamanca has a large public square, and some fine fountains, but the

streets are narrow and dirty. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple. There are also 25 parish churches, 39 convents, 6 hospitals, and about 7000 houses. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on three hills, being surrounded by walls, without which is a fine Roman causeway, on the river Tormes, over which it has a bridge of 25 arches, and 300 paces long, built by the Romans. It is 37 miles SE. of Miranda, and 88 NW. of Madrid.

SALAMANCA, a town of Yucatan, in Mexico, 150 miles S. of Merida.

SALANCHE, a commercial town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, in the Upper Faucigny, seated on a brook, which soon after falls into the Arve, 25 miles E. of Annecy.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia.

SALBACH, a village in the margravate of Baden, where Marshal de Turenne was killed, in 1675, as he was viewing the position of the enemy, and giving directions for erecting a battery. It is 2 miles NE. of Baden.

Salbridge, or *Sawbridge*, Warw. SW. of Willoughby. *Salcomb*, Devonshire, near the Channel, between Branscomb and Sidmouth. *Salcomb-Haven*, Devons. W. of Dartmouth. *Salcot*, *Verley*, and *Wigborough*, Essex, near Toleshunt and West Mersey.

SALDANHA BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Africa, NW. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 9. S. lon. 17. 60. E.

Sale, Cheshire, NE. of Altringham. *Saleby*, Lincolnshire, N. of Alford.

SALECTO, a town of Tunis, situated on the E. coast, near the Mediterranean, in lon. 11. 3. E.

Salehurst, Sussex, W. of Ewhurst.

SALEM, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the county of Essex. It is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth, which was settled 8 years before, in 1620. It is noted for the building of ships and fishing ketches, and carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE. of Boston.

SALERNO, a town of Naples, capital of the Principato Citra, with a harbour, and a university, much celebrated formerly for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles ESE. of Naples.

SALERS, a town in the dept. of the Cantal, 27 miles W. of St. Flour.

Salers-Hope, Heref. N. of Ross. *Salesbury*, Herts, NE. of Shenley. *Salesbury*, Lancas. N. of Blackburn. *Salford*, Bedfordshire, N. of Aspley Guise. *Salford*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Salford*, Oxfordshire, NW. of Chipping-Norton. *Salford*, Somersetshire, on the Avon, between Bath and Bristol. *Salford-Abbot's*, or *Little*, Warwickshire, SW. of Bitford.

SAHLBERG. See SALA.

SALIES, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 15 miles SW. of Rieux.

SALINAS, a town of Guipuscoa.

SALINI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, fertile in wine and fruits. It lies NW. of the Island of Lipari.

SALINS, a considerable town in the dept. of Jura, remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and for quarries of jasper. It is 20 miles SSW. of Besançon, and 200 SE. of Paris.

* SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a large and ancient city of Wilts, of which it is the capital. It is situated in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon and its contributary rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a small running stream, flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a spire, the most regular and elegant Gothic structure in the kingdom, built in the form of a lanthorn. Its windows are said to be as many in number as there are days in a year. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Here are manufactures of flannels, linseys, druggets, Salisbury whites, parchment, hardware, bone-lace, and cutlery. The navigation from Christ-church comes within two miles of this city. It is 21 miles NE. of Southampton, and 83 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs on January 6th, Tuesday after Epiphany, Lady Day, and the Monday before it, Whit Tuesday, Thursday after Michaelmas, October 2d, and December 29th.

SALISBURY, a town in the respective states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, N. Carolina, and the Delaware in N. America.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the S. side of the city of Edinburgh, chiefly remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about a mile in length, and, in some parts, 100 feet high, which passes with some regularity along its brow.

Salisbury-Hall, Essex, near Walthamstow.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltshire, extends 25 miles E. of Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth, and in some places it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take direction from, that Thomas, the eighth earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at the end of each mile-stone from hence to Shaftesbury, as a guide to travellers. That part of it, which lies about the city, is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each, and the farmers hereabouts have frequently two or three such flocks. By folding the sheep upon the lands, after they are turned up with the plough, they become very fruitful, and bear very good wheat and other grain.

In

In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Romish and British camps, sepulchres, &c.

Salkelds, Great and *Little*, Cumberland, N. of Penrith, are washed by the Eden. At the latter there is a circle of stones, 77 in number, each of them 10 feet high, and before them, at the entrance, stands a single one, which is fifteen feet high. They are thought to have been a Druidical work, and are called, by the country people, Long Meg and her daughters. Within the circles are two heaps of stones, under which dead bodies are supposed to be buried. Mr. Camden thinks this tradition very probable, but his commentator is of opinion that the heaps of stones in the middle of the monument are no original part of it, but that having been gathered off the ploughed lands adjoining, they have been thrown together here, as in a waste corner of the field; and as to the great stones, he says, they seem to be monuments, erected at the solemn investiture of some Danish king, like Rolrich stones, in Oxfordshire, and those of Kongstoten, in Denmark, and of Mooresteen, in Sweden.

SALLENS, a neat and new-built town of Kildare, in Leinster, seated on the banks of the Grand Canal, 14 miles from Dublin.

SALLEE, an ancient and considerable town of Benihassen, in the kingdom of Fez. Its harbour was formerly one of the best in the country, but now, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of 200 tons burden are forced to unload their guns and ballast before they can enter it. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials; and as the sand insensibly continues to accumulate, it is probable that, very soon, only vessels with oars will be able to enter the river. The road can only be frequented in the fine season, from the beginning of April to the end of September, for when the wind blows from the SSW. (which seldom, however, happens but in winter,) it is no longer safe; and, besides, the shifting of the sands of the bar renders the passage extremely difficult. Here is a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been infamous for its pirates, which make prizes of all the Christians' ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is seated on the river Sallee, formed by the union of two smaller streams, (the Guero and the Satta) 42 miles W. of Mequinez. Lat. 34. 0. N. lon. 6. 31. W.

SALLY, a town of Virginia, situated on the James River, 92 miles W. of Richmond.

SALLYCOE, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Salley, Yorkshire, in Craven. *Sallows*, near Norwich.

SALM, a town and county of Germany, circle of Upper Rhine, insulated in France, 24 miles WSW. of Strasburg.

SALM, a town and county of Germany, insulated in Luxemburg, 38 miles N. of the city of Luxemburg.

SALMAISE, a town in the dept. of the Côte d'Or.

Salmeston, Kent, near Margate. *Salmonby*, Lincolnshire, NE. of Horncastle. *Salmons*, Kent, near Penshurst.

SALO, a town in the Bresciano, seated near the Lake Garda.

SALOBREANA, a sea port of Grenada, in Spain, with a strong castle, in which the Moorish kings formerly kept their treasure. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, 12 miles SE. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Grenada.

Salomon's Bridge, Sussex, NW. of Petworth. *Salom Wood*, Huntingdons. near Old Weston.

SALON, a town in the depart. of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW. of Aix.

SALONA, anciently called AMPHISSA, a reduced sea-port town of the late Venetian Dalmatia, celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Domitian. It was anciently a very considerable place, its ruins showing that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 6 miles N. of Spalatro.

SALONA, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks; but the Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, nearly 22 miles NW. of Livadia.

SALONICHI, formerly called THESSALONICA, a sea-port of Turkey, in Europe, and the principal town in Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of considerable trade, which is carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of whom form 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues. Here is a triumphal arch, almost entire, erected in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, with several churches of extraordinary beauty, now converted into Turkish mosques. That of St. Demetrius has in it above a thousand pillars of jasper, porphyry, &c. The principal merchandise is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Varda, 50 miles NNE. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 22. 53. E.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

Salperton, or *Cold Salperton*, Gloucesters. between Winchcomb and Northleach.

SALSES, a town, castle, and lake in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles N. of Perpignan.

SALSETTE, an island of Hindostan, lying off

off the coast of Concan, about 10 miles N. of Bombay. It is about 120 miles in circumference, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes, besides which, they have a trade in dried fish. It has subterraneous temples, cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. It is only separated from Bombay by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1750, the Mahrattas took it from the Portuguese; and, in 1774, the English took it by assault from the Mahrattas, and have kept it ever since, agreeably to treaty. It is a most desirable acquisition to the East India Company, as the settlement of Bombay possessed no territory beyond the small island on which it is situated, and depended on foreign supplies for subsistence.

SALSONA, a town of Catalonia.

Salston, Camb. in a vale near Gogmagog-Hills. *Salt*, Staffords. near Ingestre.

SALTA, a town of Tucuman, in S. America, which sends large quantities of corn, wine, meat, hides, and other commodities to most parts of Peru. It contains about 400 houses, 2 churches, and 4 monasteries. The inhabitants have frequent wars with the Indians. They have about 500 men that bear arms, with thrice that number of slaves. It is 50 miles S. of St. Salvador. Lat. 25. 20. S. lon. 66. 30. W.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, trading principally in malt and beer. It consists of 3 streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of any burden. Here is a ferry over the Tamar to Plymouth Dock, the inhabitants of which generally come to this market by water, rather than go to Plymouth by land, as provisions are much cheaper here; and the town boat, in which they go, brings home what they buy. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, at the mouth of the Hamoaze, four miles and a half NW. of Plymouth, and 220 WSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Saltbox, Sussex, near Chichester. *Saltburn*, Yorkshire, in Cleveland, near Rocliff. *Saltby*, Leicestershire, near Belvoir.

SALTCOATS, a sea-port of Ayrshire, containing about 2325 inhabitants. It is one of the principal watering places in the county, (furnishing accommodations in the season for 3 or 400 strangers,) has (and has long had) a manufacture of salt, of which about 2362 bolls are annually made here; a trade in coals, of which, to the average amount of 23,000 tons are dug yearly near the town, a manufacture of sail-cloth, a rope-yard, and docks for building ships, not only for this port, but for other towns. It is situated on the Clyde, 10 miles NNW. of Ayr.

Saltcote, Cumberland, between Newton Marsh and Rabycote.

SALTEES, two small islands on the coast of Wexford, in Leinster, about 3 leagues and a half WSW. of Carnsore Point.

SALTEN, a town of Drontheim.

Salterford, Nottingh. in the forest, near Granby. *Saltergate*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, in Blackenmoor. *Saltern*, Devons. S. of Budley.

SALTFLEET, a sea-port of Lincolnshire, 33 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Saltfleetby, *East*, *West*, *Middle*, or *All Saints*, *Clement*, and *Peter*, Linc. SE. of Saltfleet. *Salt-Hill*, a village of Berks, 22 miles from London, on the road to Bath. It is finely situated, and has some elegant inns. *Salt-Hill*, Lincolns. SW. of Kirton. *Salthorpe*, Wilts, SE. of Wotton Basset. *Salt-House*, Norfolk, between Holt and the sea.

Saltibridge, in Waterford, Munster.

Saltley, Warwick. NE. of Birmingham. *Saltmarsh*, Yorkshire, SE. of Howden. *Salton*, Yorkshire, NE. of Hovingham. *Saltorn-Load*, Norfolk, a channel in the Marsh Land. *Saltrey*, *Abbey*, *Breames*, *Grange*, *Judith*, *Mill*, and *Moins*, Huntingdonshire, S. and SE. of Conington. *Saltrey*, *Common* and *Drain*, are E. of Conington. *Saltrum*, Devonshire, in Plymstock parish. *Saltwater*, Sussex, SW. of Chichester. *Saltwater Haugh*, near Durham, is a remarkable salt-spring, in the middle of the river Wear; to be seen chiefly in the summer, when the water falls to the side of the channel. It tinges the stones near it with a red colour, and when boiled, has produced a great quantity of bay salt. *Saltwick*, Northumberland, near Stannington. *Saltwood*, Kent, a mile NW. of Hythe.

SALTZBURG, a well-fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, under the archbishop of Saltzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous and well-built, although the streets are narrow and ill-paved. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, and has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer-house; but that for winter contains 163 apartments all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university partly depends on the Benedictine monks, who have a fine library in their monastery. In 1737, a separate college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is built of freestone and marble, and contains five organs. Near Saltzburg are some considerable salt-works. It is seated on the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passaw, and 140 WSW. of Vienna.

SALTZBURG, THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF, a county of Germany, W. of Austria, S. of Upper Bavaria, and N. of Carinthia. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. No manner of grain is sown here, but

hay

hay of a peculiar goodness is produced in every part. Here are considerable manufactures of steel and brass, as appears from the astonishing number of swords, sabres, muskets, cannon, &c. which are to be seen in the armouries all over the country. In the archbishopric are 6 cities, and 25 market towns. It extends 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name. In 1732, above 30,000 Lutheran Saltzburghers withdrew with their effects, from the archbishopric, dispersing themselves in the other Protestant countries, and even the British colonies in America.

Salvador, a town of Congo, capital of the country of Pemba, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It contains several churches, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 4000 are white. The Portuguese live in a quarter by themselves. It is seated on a craggy mountain, in lat. 5. 50. S. and lon. 15. 39. E.

Salvador, St. a large, populous, and handsome city of Brasil, formerly the residence of the governor, and containing several religious houses. The inhabitants, who are described as voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built of stone. The streets are generally large and straight; yet most of them have so steep an assent, that they are impracticable to wheel carriages. Here are also many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities for exportation, are sugar, tobacco, woad for dyers, raw hides, tallow, train-oil, Brasil wood, balsam of capivi, ipecacuanha, and other drugs. It is seated on an eminence, 100 fathoms in height, formed by the E. side of the Bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Lat. 12. 45. S. lon. 40. 10. W.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying to the N. of the Canary Islands. Lat. 30. 11. N. lon. 17. 54. W.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 15 miles S. of Santarem.

Salvaterra, a town of Beira.

Salvatierra, a town of Arragon.

Salvatierra, a town of Leon.

Salvington, Sussex, in Terring parish.

Salutation, Yorksh. North Riding, between Bedal and Danby-Wisk.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a magnificent and rich cathedral. It is seated on an eminence, near the Po, 20 miles SSW. of Turin.

Salwarp, Worces. near Droitwich, by the river Salwarp, which runs into the Severn, near Worcester.

Salza, Great, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, noted for its salt-works.

Salza, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony.

Samar, or Tanday, one of the Philippine Islands, near the SE. extremity of Luzon, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which, however, are many valleys, extremely fertile in rice, yams, cocoa, gaby (a root so called), pepper, honey, wax, sugar-canes, cabbages, Chinese oranges, lemons, figs, and other kinds of fruit, little known in Europe. The woods swarm with birds of almost every description, particularly the common fowl, with shorter legs than ours; among which is also a very small bird, of the diminutive size of the wasp, with colours peculiarly vivid and beautiful, consisting of yellow, mixed with red and blue. Many kinds of monkeys, one of which is remarkably large, roebucks, wild buffaloes, and other quadrupeds, abound in the woods. The iron tree, ebony, and dying wood, grow in every part of the island, and gold dust is found in its more interior regions. The natives, at least, on the sea-coast, were formerly Mahometans, but the missionary Jesuits have converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain. Lat. 12. 15. N.

Samarang, a town on the NE. coast of the island of Java.

Samarcand, or Sarmacand, (called also Mawaralnahr,) supposed to be the Marakandus of the ancients, a very large and well-peopled city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a famous academy of sciences, to which the Mahometans resort to study, from all the neighbouring countries. Many of the houses are built of stone, and it is fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. It was formerly the seat of Tamerlane the Great, as it now is of a Tartar prince, and carries on a great trade with Persia, Hindostan, Chinese, Tartary, &c. The silk paper made here is in great request throughout the East. The soil produces pears, apples, raisins, and melons of an exquisite taste. It is pleasantly seated on the river Sogde, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokhara. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 63. 20. E.

Samballas, several islands of America, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien. None of them are inhabited, but they are all claimed by the Spaniards. In the long channel between the Samballas and the isthmus, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien, the sea is navigable from one end to the other,

other, affording good anchorage and shelter, let the wind blow from what quarter it will.

Samborn, Warwickshire, near Great Coughton.

SAMERE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the department of Aisne, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Charleroy, &c. falls into the Maese at Namur.

Samford, Dorsetshire, NE. of Evershot. *Samford*, Somersetsh. SW. of Bridgewater. *Samford Arundel*, Somersetsh. SW. of Wellington. *Samford-Bret*, Somersetsh. SW. of Quantock-Hills. *Samford Courtenay*, Devonshire, N. of Okehampton. *Samford Dorcas*, Somersetsh. NW. of Milbourn-Port. *Samford*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, NE. of Thaxted. *Samlesbury-Hall*, Lancashire, NW. of Blackburn, near a navigable canal, which communicates with all the late inland navigations.

SAMMADE, a town in the department of Landes, 9 miles SSE. of St. Sever.

Samnet, or *Sameshouse*, Northumb. W. of Holy Island. *Sammons*, Essex, between Thorndons and Tilbury.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, S. of the duchy of Courland, and E. of the Baltic, about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are accounted clownish, but honest; and a singular custom is said to prevail here, that no young woman is allowed to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne and Medniki are the principal places.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, about 24 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney beans, and excellent muscadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood pigeons, turtle-doves, wheat-ears and excellent poultry. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour: they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, but the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Corea.

SAMOTHRACIA, or SAMONDRAKI, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimene and the coast of Romania. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lat. 40. 34. N. lon. 25. 17. E.

SAMOYEDES, THE, once a numerous nation of Tartary in Asia, but now strangely dispersed; some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains which lie to the W. of Lake Baikal: others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; while others are scattered among the deserts which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W. as Archangel. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they have still preserved the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a flat nose, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, large ears, straight, harsh, black hair, a short thick neck, little or no beard, and short legs.

Sampford-Peverel, Devonsh. by the river Leman, NE. of Tiverton. *Sampford-Shiney*, Devonshire, SE. of Tavistock. *Sampson-Grange*, Kent, near Margate. *Sampson's-Hall*, Essex, near Colchester. *Samsbury*, Lancashire, on the Ribble, NE. of Preston.

SAMSOE, an island between North Jutland and Zealand, about eight miles long and three broad. It is very fertile and pleasant.

SAMSON, ST. a town in the dept. of Eure, 6 miles N. of Pontaudemer.

SANAA, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, containing many noble palaces, with 7 city gates, but only 12 public baths. It is pleasantly situated among mountains, with fine orchards, 128 miles NNE. of Mocha. Lat. 15. 21. N. lon. 44. 9. E.

SANCERRE, a town in the department of Cher, noted for its fine wines. It is 22 miles NE. of Bourges, and 110 S. of Paris.

SANCIAN, an island on the coast of the province of Quang-tong, in China. It is 40 miles SSW. of Macao.

SANCOINS, a town in the department of Cher, 15 miles SW. of Nevers.

Sancred, Cornwall, W. of Penzance. *Sancton*, Yorksh. near Market Weighton. *Sand*, Devonshire, near Sidberry.

SANDA, one of the Orkney Isles, lying NE. of Mainland.

Sandal,

Sandal, Yorksh. near Wakefield. *Sandal*, Yorksh. near Kirk Sandal.

SANDAO. See CADAON.

Sanday, Bedfordsh. near Temsford.

SANDBACH, a town in Cheshire, chiefly famous for its ale. In the market place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is seated on the river Wheelock, which comes with three streams from Mowcop Hill, near the Grand Canal, 26 miles E. of Chester, and 161 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Sandbeck, Yorkshire, S. of Richmond. *Sandbeck*, Yorks. near Tickhill.

SANDECZ, a town of Cracow, in Austrian Poland, with mines of gold and copper in its territory. It is seated at the foot of the Krapack mountains, 42 miles SE. of Cracow.

Sandersted, Surry, S. of Croydon. Here is an extensive prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the NW. to Harrow-on-the-Hill, and over some part of Bucks and Berks, as also into Hants, and over all Bansted Downs. *Sandford*, Glouces. a hamlet to Cheltenham. *Sandford*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Sandford*, Oxfordshire, near Great Tew. *Sandford*, Shropsh. near Drayton. *Sandford*, Somers. near Churchill. *Sandford*, Westmorl. SE. of Appleby. *Sandgate-Castle*, Kent, near Folkstone. *Sandhead*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Sandholes, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Sandholm, Yorkshire, on the Coulney, NE. of Howden. *Sandhurst*, Berks, near Blackwater. *Sandhurst*, 3 miles N. of Gloucester. *Sandhurst*, Kent, by the Rother, 4 miles SE. of Cranbrook. *Sandhutton*, Yorkshire, W. of Thirsk. *Sandiford*, Yorksh. N. of Whitby. *Sandleford*, Berks, by Newbury.

SANDO, a small town and island, situated on the N. coast of Niphon, in Japan.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, the soil of which is very fertile; and it has mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is situated on an eminence near the Vistula, not far from its conflux with the San, 80 miles ENE. of Cracow.

Sandon, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Sandon*, Herts, a mile N. of Rushden. *Sandon*, Northumberland, by Corbridge. *Sandon*, *Great* and *Little*, Staffordshire, NE. of Trent, below Stone. *Sandown*, Kent, in Worth parish. *Sandown*, *Bay* and *Castle*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Sandown-Castle*, Kent, N. of Deal. *Sandridge*, Devonshire, in Stoke Gabriel parish. *Sandridge*, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Sandringham*, Norf. near Congham.

SANDUGAL, a town of Beira.

SANDULIET, a town of Brabant, 11 miles NNW. of Antwerp.

Sandwell, Staffordsh. 5 miles from Wolverhampton.

*SANDWICH, a sea-port town of Kent, consisting of about 1500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. The members properly belonging to it, as a Cinque Port, are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sarr. It was once a considerable sea-port, but is now much decayed, on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. By these, however, it exports, chiefly to the London markets, corn, malt, the largest and sweetest carrots, fruits, and seeds, the soil being remarkably good for all sorts of garden stuff. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, in the North Pacific Ocean, are 11 in number, and extend in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 150. 54. to 160. 24. W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheeheow, Oreehoua, Morotinne, and Tahoora, all inhabited except the two last. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, except that it is more temperate; and there are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes, which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat, or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE. to NE. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet catable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are hogs, dogs, and rats; the fowls are of the common sort, and there are other birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by Captain Cook; but the possession

session of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and strong; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes are said to have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look, that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. They suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattowing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built pretty closely together, without much order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills, they have little caves or retreats, the entrance to which is secured by a fence of the same kind. Some of their houses are large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. Their food consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which they add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupation of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the South Sea Islands. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole sea-coast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, 3 and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. They make salt in great abundance, and of a good quality. As the islands are not united under one government, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the same unresisting submission on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and distinct, in all respects, from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Yet, apart from these observances, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, when their resentment is not kindled by injury. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstances of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

Sandwich, and its *Bay*, Dorsetshire, S. of Purbeck Island; see *Swanwich*. *Sandy*, Somersetsh. near Yeovil. *Sandy Acre*, E. of Derby. *Sandy-Chapel*, Surry, by Esher. *Sandy-Hill*, Dorsetsh. near Corfe-Castle. *Sandy-End*, Middlesex, between Chelsea and Fulham.

SANDY HOOK, a small island near the coast of New Jersey, about 7 miles S. of Long Island. It was formerly a peninsula, but the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island, in the winter between the years 1777 and 1778.

Sandy-Lane, Oxfordshire, between Islip and Wheatly. *Sandy-Lane*, Wilts, between Marlborough and Corsham. *Sandy-Way*, Cheshire, SW. of Northwich. *Sandy-Well*, Glouc. in Dowdeswell parish. *Saneton*, Lincolnsh. near Sawcliff. *Sanford*, Devonsh. N. of Crediton. *Sanford Heath*, Oxfordsh. N. of Chipping-Norton.

Sanghall, *Great*, near Chester. *Sanghall*, *Massey* and *Parva*, Cheshire, between Meoles and Overchurch. *Sanghton*,

ton, Cheshire, between Tattenhall and Chester.

SANGUELOUK, a town of Siam.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Arragon.

Sankey, Great and *Little*, Lanc. near Warrington.

SAN MATHEO, a town of Valencia.

SANORE-BANCAPOUR, a country of Hindostan, situated to the N. of Mysore, and S. of Visiapour. The town and fortress of Sanore is situated on the river Toom, 110 miles SSE. of Visiapour, in lat. 15. 39. N. and lon. 75. 44. E.

SANPOO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANQUHAR, a town or royal borough of Nithsdale, in the county of Dumfries, containing about 2600 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for its coal trade, (the coals in this and the adjacent parish, supplying a large tract of country,) and a manufactory of knit worsted mittens and stockings, both coarse and fine. Here are also some beds of Fuller's earth and lime-stone. It is seated on the river Nith, 24 miles NNW. of Dumfries.

SANTA-CLARA, a small island on the coast of Peru, in the Bay of Guyaquil.

SANTA-CRUZ, a town on the SW. coast of the Island of Teneriffe, defended by four small forts and several batteries. The town is very irregularly laid out, and contains about 300 houses, built of stone. The principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street, with the governor's house at the upper end. Here is a church, and several convents. The road before the town is the principal one in the island for shelter, capacity, and the goodness of its bottom. It lies, however, entirely open to the SE. and S. winds; but these never continue long, and there is not an instance of a ship's driving from her anchors on shore. Lat. 28. 31. N. lon. 16. 31. W.

SANTA-CRUZ, a town of Sus, on the coast of Morocco, with a large and secure harbour. It is seated on the Cape Aguer, or Ger, in lat. 30. 38. N. and lon. 10. 7. W.

SANTA-CRUZ, a sea-port of Cuba, on the N. side of the island, 50 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W.

SANTA-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of South America, capital of a province of the same name in the vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres. The environs produce great quantities of honey and wax. Lat. 17. 46. S. lon. 65. 14. W.

SANTA-FE, a town of North America, capital of New Mexico, seated near the Rio-del-Norte, 920 miles NNW. of Mexico. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 106. 35. W.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of South America, capital of New Granada, with a university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 363 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4. 9. N. lon. 73. 5. W.

SANTANDER, a sea-port of Asturias.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, containing about 8000 inhabitants. It is situated in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, near the river Tajo, 45 miles NNE. of Lisbon.

SANTEE, a river of South Carolina.

SANTEN, a town of Cleves, with fine walks, that run as far as Wesel, from which it is 5 miles distant to the W.

SANTILLANA, a sea-port of Asturias, capital of the eastern part of that province. It is 70 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 nearly N. of Madrid.

Santon, Cumberland, near Penrith. *Santon*, Devonshire, in Branton parish. *Santon*, Lincolnsh. near Spittle-in-the-Street.

Santon, Cumberland, in Irton parish. *Santon-House*, Norfolk, near Brandon-Ferry.

SANTORIN, or ST. ERINI, (anciently called THERA and CALISTE, or the HANDSOME,) an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the SW. of Nanphio. It is about eight miles in length, nearly as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice stone, whence the soil, in general, must be dry and barren; it is, however, greatly improved, by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned the most ungrateful spot of ground in the world into a perfect orchard. It affords little wheat, but a great deal of barley and cotton, and a potent spirituous wine, of the colour of rhenish, in profusion; in the exportation of which, to all parts of the Archipelago, and even as far as Constantinople, as also in the manufactory of cotton, their trade principally consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle. The inhabitants, also, who are all Greeks, are about 10,000 in number; though they are subject to the Turks, they chuse their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital, besides which there are four towns and five villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 36. 1. E.

SANTOS, a fortified town in the government of St. Paul, in Brasil, situated on a river, about half a league in breadth and five fathoms deep, in a bay of the same name, about 51 leagues SE. of St. Paul.

SANTOS LOS, a town of Panama.

Santosta-Ferry, Linc. from Yorkshire to the Isle of Axholm.

SANXAY, a town in the department of the Vienne, 6 miles NW. of Lusignan.

SAON, a town in the department of the Drome.

SAONA, an island near the S. coast of St. Domingo, in lon. 68. 58. W. It is about 13 miles long and 3 broad, and abounds with pleasant woods and pastures, though it is wholly uninhabited, or, at least, only frequented by fishermen, at the time when the turtles come on shore to lay their eggs.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, S. of the department of Côte-d'Or, and W. of the depart. of the Jura. Maçon is the capital.

SAONE, UPPER, a depart. of France, so called from a considerable river which rises near Darney in Mount Vosges, and passing by Gray, Auxonne, Chalons, Verdun, Maçon, &c. falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

SAORGIO, a fortified town of Nice, in Piedmont, situated on the summit of a rock, in the peninsula, almost surrounded by the rivers Roia and Bendola, 17 miles NE. of Nice.

Sapcote, Leices. SE. of Hinckley. *Saperton*, Derbys. E. of Uttoxeter. *Saperton*, Gloucestershire.

SAPIENZA, three islands and a cape, with the circumjacent sea, opposite Modon, near the S. coast of the Morea; they are very small, and badly cultivated. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 21. 35. E.

Sapington, Kent, near Betham. *Sapiston*, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth. *Sapley*, and its *Park* and *Heath*, N. of Huntingdon.

SAP LE, a town in the department of the Orne.

Sapperton, Linc. W. of Fokingham. *Sapy, Upper*, Hereford, N. of Bromyard. *Sapy, Lower*, or *Sapy-Pitchard*, Worces. N. of Bromyard.

SARACENS, the general name of a people, celebrated some centuries ago, who came originally from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarra*, in their language, signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 60 years after his death, conquered a considerable part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They invaded France, and kept possession of Spain, till the year 1511, when they were finally expelled. They also maintained a war in Palestine a long time, against the Western Christians, and, at length, drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a large, handsome, well-built city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, founded in 1474, and a court of inquisition. It was originally built by the Phœnicians, who called it Salduba; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which, by corruption, has been changed in Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon here 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The streets are long and broad, but ill-paved and dirty; and the houses are from three to six stories high. The river Ebro runs across the place, dividing it into two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy street is so large and broad, that it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull-fights. In this street are the houses of several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The cathedral is a large, but irregular Gothic building; but the finest church here is the collegiate one of Nuestra Signora del Pilar, both for its supposed miraculous image, and also for its valuable treasures. This celebrated Madonna, or image of St. Mary and the infant, stands on a marble pillar, and with its ornaments is immensely rich; the crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; scarce any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels, which, with the silver lamps, wax lights, &c. dazzle the beholder's eye, and a vast number of devotees resort in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it a St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, rendered extremely fertile in fruits, &c. by the winding of the Ebro, on which it stands, and over which it has two bridges, one of stone, the other of wood, (which latter has been thought the most beautiful of its kind in Europe,) 150 miles nearly W. of Barcelona, and 160 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 53. N. lon. 0. 28. W.

SARAMON, a town in the department of the Gers.

SARATOF, or SARATOVSKI, a government of Russia, divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal. It was formerly a province of Astracan.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, in the government of the same name, seated on the Volga, 392 miles SE. of Moscow. Lat. 51. 30. N.

SARATOGA, a town of New York, situated on the river Hudson, where, in 1777, a British army, under Gen. Burgoyne, surrendered to the Americans, under General Gates, on a capitulation, whereby they were to have a free passage to Great Britain,

Britain, on condition of not serving against America during the war. It is 28 miles N. of New York.

SARBRUCK, a town of Treves.

SARBRUCK, or SARBOURG, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on the river Saare, 33 miles E. of Nanci.

SARDAM or SAENREDAM, a sea-port of N. Holland, where formerly were vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a prodigious number of shipwrights. Here is still seen the hut in which Peter the Great, czar of Russia, resided, while he worked as a ship-wright in this town. It has been said, that the ship builders of Sardam would undertake, on two month's notice, to build a ship of war every week during the year. Sardam is seated on the river Wye, 7 miles N-W. of Amsterdam.

SARDINIA, an island, of the Mediterranean, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 in its mean breadth from E. to W. It was originally peopled by the Phœnicians and Greeks, and called by the latter Ichnusa, Sandialotis, and Sardo. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asnaria are great numbers of turtles. The air is reckoned very unhealthy, from the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly accounted rude and barbarous, and the Romans banished their state prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed great liberty, till an inquisition was established at Sassari. As the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated; nor do they pay much attention to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. In 1780, this island was taken by the English for Charles III. and allotted to the emperor by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. The royal revenue is inconsiderable, after the charges of the army and civil officers are deducted. The king of Sardinia keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories; but he has a viceroy at Cagliari, which is the capital of this island.

SARDO, or SART, a decayed town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was capital of Lydia, and the seat of the famous king Crœsus. It now contains only a few poor huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening. It is about 30 miles ENE. of Smyrna.

Sardon, Great and *Little*, Staffords. SW. of Cank. *Saresden*, Oxfordshire, in Churchill parish.

SARGANS, a town of Zurich, capital of a mountainous, but fertile county of the same name, about 15 miles in extent every way. It is governed by a bailiff sent by the eight cantons alternately. The inhabitants are partly Calvinists and partly papists. It is situated on the top of a hill, near some mineral springs, 45 miles ESE. of Zurich.

SARGEL, a sea-port of Tremesen, seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles from Algiers. Lat. 36. 30. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

SARGUEMINE, a town in the dept. of Moselle, seated on the river Sare, 9 miles N. of Sarbruck.

SARK, or SERK, a little island, on, or near the coast of France, about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and containing about 300 inhabitants. The air is serene and remarkably healthful, and the soil, though generally hot and sandy, affords all necessaries for its inhabitants, particularly apples, of which they make excellent cyder, turnips, carrots, and other roots, with most kinds of grain. Their pasture, though short, is exceedingly sweet, and therefore they have very fine mutton; they have also milk and butter, but their cheese generally comes from England. Ducks, mallards, woodcocks, teal, &c. abound here, and, at some seasons, the cliff-pigeons almost cover the island. Of rabbits they have great plenty, and also a variety of sea-fish. The only manufacture of the island is knitting of stockings, gloves, waistcoats, with which they trade to Bristol and some of the western ports, and return with necessaries, having several small vessels for that purpose.

SARK, LITTLE, a very small island, situated a little to the S. of Sark.

SARK, a river which rises in the E. part of Dumfriesshire, and, for several miles, forms the boundary between England and Scotland. It is formed of two branches, the White and Black, and runs into the Eden, below Milner-Hill, or about 4 miles below Carlisle.

SARLAT, a town in the dept. of Dordogne, 27 miles SE. of Perigueux.

SARAT LOUIS, a fortified town in the dept. of Moselle, seated in a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 32 miles ENE. of Mentz.

Sarnesfield, and *Sarnesfield-Coffen*, Heref. near Weobley. *Sarney N.* and *S.* Glouces. near Cirencester. *Sernfolgrin*, Caernarvonshire.

SARNO, a town of Principato Citra, 10 miles NW. of Salerno. The environs produce, annually, about 4000 pounds weight of the finest and best wound silk in the kingdom.

SARNO, or SAFATA, a small river of Naples, which rises near a town of the same name, and runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles SSE. of Naples.

SAROS, a town of Hungary, noted for a poisonous spring in its neighbourhood. It is 6 miles NW. of Eperies.

SARPEN, a town of Christiansand, in Norway, near which is a dreadful cataract or waterfall, the noise of which is plainly heard at the distance of 20 miles. It drives 17 mills, and is 10 miles WSW. of Frederickstadt.

Sarre, or *Sarr-street*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. *Sarret*, Herts, N. of Watford.

SARRE, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of the Vosges, and passing by Sarbruck, Sar Louis, Sarbruck in Treves, falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SARREAL, a town of Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli. In the neighbourhood are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that they glaze their windows with it.

SARRI, a town of Corsica, 11 miles N. of Ajaccio.

SARSANA, a town of Genoa, situated on the river Magra, 45 miles ESE. of Genoa.

SARSINA, a town of Romagna.

SARTE, a dept. of France, S. of that of Orne, and E. of that of Mayenne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Sees, in the dept. of Orne, and passing by Alençon, Frenay le Vicomte, Le Mans, &c. where it becomes navigable, joins the Mayenne near Angiers, 4 miles below which the united streams fall into the Loire. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm-house, still sends two members to parliament; these are chosen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. It once covered the summit of a high steep hill; but there is nothing now to be seen of it but some small ruins of a castle, with a double intrenchment, and a deep ditch. The tracts of the streets and cathedral may be pretty distinctly traced out by the different colour of the corn growing where once the city stood. It is about a mile N. of Salisbury.

SARVERDEN, a town in the dept. of Moselle, seated on the river Sare, 10 miles NNW. of Sarbruck.

SARWAR, a town and county of Hungary, 48 miles SE. of Vienna.

SASERAM, a large town of Hindostan, in the country of Bahar, seated near a great lake, 55 miles SE. of Benares.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, and the occasional residence of the viceroy. It contains near 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants, indeed, have the following proverb, *Chinone vidde Rossel, non vidde mondo*: he that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world. It is seated in a plain, 6 miles NNE. of Algiers, in lat. 40. 46. N. and lon. 8. 39. E.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a town of Dutch Flanders, small, but regularly fortified. It has five sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheld and with the Ghent, 8 miles N. of that city.

SASSUOLO, a town of Modena.

SATABAGO, a province of Asiatic Turkey, S. of Imiretta.

SATALIA, or ANTALIA, a sea-port of Caramania, large, strong, and divided into three towns. Here is a superb mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The country about it is fertile; and the citrons and oranges are excellent. The inhabitants trade in wool, cotton, goat's hair, agaric, gum-tragacanth, opium, and bees' wax. It is 134 miles S. of Kiutaga, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 32. 21. E.

Saterleigh, Devons. on the Bray, SW. of South-Moulton. *Saterthwaite*, Lanc. in the NW. angle of it, between the rivers Fosse and Thuston.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, an inconsiderable village in the soubah of Bengal. In the 16th century, however, it was a large, trading city, in which the European traders had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hooghly River, about 4 miles NW. of Hooghly.

Satridge, Herts, NE. of Thunbridge. *Satron*, Yorks. E. of Swaledale.

SATTARAH, a town of Visiapour, in Hindostan, formerly capital of the Mahratta state. It is situated near the source of the Kistnah, 50 miles S. of Poonah.

SAVA, a town of Arabian Irac, in Persia, 60 miles S. of Casbin.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, apparently overrun with woods and bushes. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and was discovered and so named by Captain Cook, from the rude, inhospitable behaviour, of the inhabitants, in 1774. Lat. 19. 1. S. lon. 169. 37. W.

SAVANNAH, a town of N. America, in the state of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regulary built in the form of a parallelogram, and is seated on a sandy bluff, with banks at least 60 feet high, on the S. side of the river Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth, and 117 SE.

SE. of Augusta. Lat. 32. 0. N. lon. 81. 12. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of N. America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S. Carolina. It is formed by the union of the Toogoloo and Keowee, and is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for vessels of 300 tons burden, to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee-bar, in lat. 32. 2. N. and lon. 81. W. where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVATOPOLI, or SEBASTOPOLIS, anciently DIOSCURIAS, a town of Mingrelia, situated on the Black Sea.

SAVE, a river in Germany, which rises in Carniola, and runs into the Danube, at or near Belgrade.

SAVERNAY, a town in the department of the Lower Loire, 18 miles NW. of Nantes.

SAVENDROOG, a fortress of Mysore, in Hindostan, situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference; and divided at the summit by a chasm, which forms it into two hills. These, having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels capable of being maintained independently of the lower works. Walls, cross-walls, and barriers have also been erected at every accessible place. On Dec. 10th, 1791, Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the rock, and on the morning of the 21st, at 11 o'clock, the British soldiery made themselves masters of a fortress which had hitherto been considered as impregnable. It is 18 miles W. of Bangalore, and 47 NE. of Seringapatam.

SAVERDUN, a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, 15 miles NW. of Mirepoix.

Savernake Forest, Wilts, SE. of Marlborough, about 12 miles in compass, and the only privileged forest for hunting that is possessed by a subject. It is plentifully stocked with large deer, and adorned with many delightful walks and vistas, (cut through the woods and coppices,) 8 of which meet in a point near the centre.

SAVERNE, or ZABERNE, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 18 miles NW. of Strasburgh, and 120 E. of Paris.

SAVERNE DU RHINE, or RHEINZABERN, a town of Spire, 21 miles SSW. of Manheim.

Saveston, Hampshire, NE. of Quarley-Hill.

Saughe, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, S. of Ticmor Point. *Savior's, St.* Cornw. near Foy. *Saviour's St.* Cornw. near Padstow-Haven.

SAVIGLIANO, a town and fertile district of Piedmont, about 8 miles ESE. of Saluzzo. Also a town of Bari.

Saul, Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Newham, and 6 from Dursley. *Saul*, or *Sell*, Norfolk, between Alesham and Foulsham. *Saulden*, Bucks, in Mursley parish, near Fenny-Stratford. *Sauldon*, Devons. NE. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

SAULGEN, a town and county in Austrian Suabia.

SAULIEU, a town in the department of Côte-d'Or, were anciently was a college of the Druids; a wood in which they performed their sacrifices, and the ruins of a temple dedicated to the Sun, are yet visible. It is 30 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 SE. of Paris.

SAMUR, a town in the department of Maine and Loire; before the revolution, capital of the Saumurois. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, built in 1768; it consists of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. Saumur is 22 miles SE. of Angers, and 160 SW. of Paris.

Saunby, Nottinghams. SW. of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire.

SAUNDERS'S ISLAND. See SIR-CHARLES SAUNDERS'S ISLAND.

Savock, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble, near Lea, 3 miles below Preston.

SAVOLAX, a district of Finland, bordering on Russia, about 200 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is full of woods, lakes, and morasses, and is but thinly inhabited.

SAVONA, a considerable town of Genoa, and, next to Genoa, the best in the republic. It contains several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, or, at least, rendered it unfit for large vessels. The country about it is well cultivated, and abounds in silks, and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW. of Genoa.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situated on the Cher, 8 miles SW. of Tours. Near it are certain caverns, remarkable for their petrifactions.

SAVOY, a ci-devant duchy of Europe, anciently called Sabaudia, and now forming the department of Mont-Blanc. In 1792, this country was over-run by the French, the people receiving them as friends rather than as enemies; and, in the same year, it was decreed by the national convention, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont-Blanc. See BLANC-MONT.

SAVU, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 24 miles in length, dependent on the Dutch East-India Company. The Dutch, however, have not taken possession of it, but they send sloops to trade with the natives, for vegetables, fruits, fowls, flesh, and other provisions to sup-

ply

ply the inhabitants of their Spice Islands. Lat. 10. 35. S. lon. 122. 30. E.

Sauthy, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Muthey, near Llangadock.

SAUVES, a town in the department of Gard, 12 miles SW. of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 17 miles NNW. of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Aveiron, 14 miles SW. of Rhodez.

*SAWBRIDGEWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, 4 miles S. of Bishop's-Stortford, and 26 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Saweemeres, Essex, W. of Maunden. *Sawcliff*, Leic. SE. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Sawcot*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Sawdon*, Yorkshire, in Pickering-Forest. *Sawley*, Derbys. on the Trent, SE. of Derby. *Sawley*, Yorks. SW. of Rippon. *Sawley-Abbey*, Yorks. SW. of Gisburn. *Sawsthorp*, Lincolnshire, N. of Spilsby. *Sawston*, Cambridgeshire, at the foot of Gogmagog-Hills. *Sawtree, St. Andrew, Judith*, and *All-Saints*, Huntingdonshire, E. of the Giddings. *Saxay*, Yorkshire, SW. of Stokesley. *Saxby*, Leicestersh. S. of Waltham-in-the-Would. *Saxby*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Spittle-in-the-Street. *Saxby*, Lincolnshire, SW. of Barton-upon-Humber. *Saxdale*, Nottinghamshire.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schawenburg, in Westphalia, 50 miles NW. of Hanover.

Saxham, Cambridgesh. near Newmarket-Heath. *Saxham, Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, W. of Bury. *Saxilby*, NW. of Lincoln, on the Foss-Dyke. *Saxlingham*, Norfolk, W. of Holt. *Saxlingham, Nethergate* and *Thorp*, Norfolk, W. of Loddon.

* SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, containing about 400 pretty good houses, but the streets are narrow and not paved. It has no particular manufacture, and it is situated upon a hill, between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Halesworth, 19 miles NE. of Ipswich, and 89 NE. of London. Market on Thursday.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the nine circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia; on the S. by Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony was formerly the director, but as the whole circle now is mostly Lutheran, eight assessors are deputed to the imperial chambers, of which the elector of Saxony names two, the elector of Brandenburgh two, and the other states name the rest. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the Marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and these are subdivided into many districts.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire, is bounded on the N. by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswick; on the W. by the German Ocean and the circle of Westphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunswick-Lunenburgh. It comprehends the archbishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the archbishopric of Bremen, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Schwerin, Ratzburgh, Lubec, and Sleswick; the duchies of Brunswick, Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden; the counties of Reinstein and Blauburg; the free-cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goslau, Mulhausen, and Northausen.

SAXONY, PROPER, or THE ELECTORATE OF SAXONY, in the circle of Upper Saxony, composed of the duchy of Saxony, the greater part of the margraviate of Misnia, a part of the Vogtland, on the N. part of Thuringia, Lusatia, and a part of the county of Henneburg. It is about 75 miles in length, and 63 in breath, is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines.

Saxted, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Saxthorp*, Norfolk, NW. of Alesham. *Saxton*, Yorkshire, near Aberforth. *Saxulby*, Leicestershire, NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

SAYBROOK, a town of Connecticut, in N. America, originally built by the agent of Lord Viscount Say and Seal. It is situated on the W. side of the River Connecticut, near its mouth, 15 miles W. of New London.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the W. side of it. Lat. 34. 0. N. lon. 132. 28. E.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SAYN, a town of Treves, 6 miles N. of Coblentz. It is situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblentz.

SAYN, a county of Westphalia, divided into 2 principal branches, Sayn Altenkirchen, and Sayn Hachenbach.

SAYPAN, or ST. JOSEPH, one of the Marian Islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about twenty miles in circumference, with a safe and commodious harbour, well sheltered with wood, at the bottom of a steep bay, on its W. coast. The soil is fertile, the climate serene, and the country, either examined near or at a distance, looks green, pleasant, and beautiful, diversified with hills and plains, and affording all the necessaries

necessaries of life in the utmost plenty. Lat 14. 30. N.

Say's-Court, Kent, near Deptford. *Scadbury*, Kent, in Chiselhurst parish. *Scadbury*, Kent, S. of Gravesend. *Scadham*, or *Studham*, Oxfords. near Chiselhampton.

SCAGEN, a town at the extremity of N. Jutland, near a cape of the same name, 18 miles N. of Fladstrand. Lat. 57. 46. N. lon. 10. 30. E.

SCAGERAT, or CATEGAT, a gulf of the N. Sea, between N. Jutland, Norway, and the islands of Zealand and Funen.

Scagglethorp, Yorkshire, E. of New Malton.

SCALA, a town of Principato Citra, and a town in the island of Cephalonia.

SCALANOVA, a town of Natolia, the NEAPOLIS of the Milesians, with a harbour on the sea-coast, 49 miles SSE. of Smyrna.

Scalby, Lincolnshire, near Glanford-Bridge. *Scalby*, Yorkshire, W. of S. Cave. *Scalby*, Yorks. near Scarborough. *Scalby-Castle*, Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Carlisle. *Scaldwell*, Northamptons. W. of Walgrave. *Scale* or *Scalls*, Cornwall, near Senan and the Land's-End. *Scale*, near Hertford. *Scale*, Lancashire, in Amounderness. *Scale*, Lancas. S. of Ulverston.

SCALEA, a town of Calabria Citra.

Scaleby, Cumberl. near Stanwix and Kirklington. *Scalford*, Leicesters. NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Hungary, 32 miles WNW. of Topolzan.

Scalmarlin-Rocks, in Down, Ulster. They are situated in Donaghadee-Harbour, and, though so smooth and flat that vessels seldom suffer on them, are rather dangerous, being overflowed by the tide.

Scalm-Park, Yorks. between Sherborn and Selby.

SCALP, a curious chasm, or fissure, in a ridge of mountains, 5 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and Waterfall. It seems as if, by an extraordinary convulsion in nature, the mountain had been cracked across, and torn asunder, prodigious heaps of stones, of enormous size, having tumbled down into the rocky chasm. It forms one of the most striking curiosities in Ireland. By breaking down and levelling the prominences of the prodigious piles of massive rocks in the bottom, an easy and good road has been insinuated through the rugged fissure.

SCAMINA, a town of Livadia, 20 miles N. of Athens.

Scamlsby, Lincolns. N. of Horncastle. *Scampton*, 4 miles from Lincoln.

SCANDAROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA, an ancient general name for that tract of Europe, which contains Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with the several islands in the Baltic.

SCANIA. See SCONEN.

Scar, in Wexford, Leinster.

SCARA, a town of W. Gothland, formerly the residence of the kings of Gothland. It is seated S. of the lake Wenner, 66 miles NE. of Gottenburg.

SCARBOROUGH, an ancient, large, and well-built town, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, sheltered from the N. and NE. winds by a high, steep rock, near which are huge, craggy cliffs, almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, of about 19 acres, with a little well of fresh water springing out of the rock. A noble large castle was erected here by King Henry II. which is now mostly in ruins. This place is greatly frequented on account of its spa well, the waters of which are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and salt, and are both purgative and diuretic, as also for sea-bathing, on which account it is much improved of late years, in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December, 1737, and the water was lost; but, in clearing away the ruins to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough has a very convenient pier harbour, (reckoned the best for vessels in stress of weather to put into, between Newcastle and the Humber,) possesses a considerable shipping-trade, and supplies York, and other places, with cod, mackerel, turbot, pickled herrings, &c. It is romantically situated, in the form of a half moon, partly surrounded by the sea, 36 miles NE. by E. of York, and 237. N. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort of Tobago, taken from the French, by storm, by the English general, Cuyler, April 15, 1793.

Scarcliff, Derbys. near Bolsover.

SCARDONA, a town of Dalmatia.

Scaresbrick, Lancashire, near Marton-Meer and the sea. *Scarle, North*, Lincolns. SW. of Lincoln. *Scarle, South*, Nottinghams. in the parish of Newark-on-Trent.

SCARLINO, a town of Tuscany.

Scarning, Norf. SW. of E. Dereham.

SCARO, a town of Santorin, in the Archipelago.

SCARPANTO, anciently CARPATHUS, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the SW. of the Isle of Rhodes. It is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, with several good harbours, and particularly one at its principal town on the W. coast. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of France, which rises near Aubigny, in the depart. of Calais, washes

washes Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and runs into the Scheld at Mortagne, 7 miles SSE. of Tournay.

Scarrington, Nottinghams. between Normanton and Nottingham. *Scarsdale*, a rich, fruitful tract, in the NE. part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains. *Scarthingwell*, Yorks. near Sherborn. *Scartho*, Lincolns. S. of Grimsby. *Scascal*, Cumberland, NW. of Ravenglass.

Scarva, in Down, Ulster, on the Newry canal, 67 miles from Dublin. *Scarwagh Pass*, in Down, Ulster. *Scarrawalsh*, in Wexford, Leinster.

Scasworth, Nottinghams. by the Idle, E. of Bawtry.

Scatrick, an island in Strangford Lake, in Down, Ulster. *Scattery*, an island of Kerry, Munster, in the Shannon.

Scauden, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Scaupwick*, Lincolns. S. of Nocton. *Scawsby*, Yorks. W. of Doncaster. *Scechesley*, Leices. by Hinckley. *Scarborough*, or *Scorborough*, Yorks. NE. of Weighton.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name, situated on the N. shore of the Rhine, near a celebrated cataract. It was formerly an imperial town, governed by an aristocracy, but was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501; its territory formed, or lately did, the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants of this town are computed at 6000; but the number of citizens or burgesses (in whom the supreme power ultimately resides) is about 1600. From these are elected 85 members, who form the great and little council; the senate, or little council of 25, being intrusted with the executive power, and the great council (including the senate) finally deciding all appeals, and regulating the more important concerns of government. The town is tolerably well built, and is much noted for its wooden bridge over the Rhine. The river being extremely rapid here, had already destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when, in 1754, Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter of Tuffen, in Appenzel, undertook to throw a wooden bridge of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done so; but has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier, or not. A man of the slightest weight feels it almost tremble under him; yet waggons heavily laden pass over it continually without danger. It is what the Germans call *hængewerk*, or hanging bridge; the sides and top of it are covered; the road, which is almost level, is not carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expression may be used) is let into the middle of it, and there suspended. The ingenious architect, however, was totally unacquainted with the theory of mechanics. Vessels that go down the Rhine pay a toll here. The inhabitants are about 7000. Schaffhausen is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 43. N. lon. 8. 41. E.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Swisserland, bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by part of Suabia, and the bishopric of Constance; and on the S. by the Rhine. It is about 5 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains 17 parishes and 10 bailiwicks. The revenues of the state are not very considerable, as will appear from the salary of the burgomaster, or chief of the republic, which barely amounts to 150l. a year. The *reformation* was introduced here in 1529. The clergy are supported by the state; but their income is barely sufficient for their maintenance, the greatest salary being only 100l. and the least 40l. per annum. The professors of literature also, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a school is supported at the public expence. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in most parts of Swisserland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occasions. The pastures are good, and they export wine; corn is mostly procured from Suabia. The population of the canton, without including the town of Schaffhausen, is estimated at 23,000.

SCHALHOLF, or SKAALHOLT, a town of Iceland, the see of a bishop, (to which belongs 163 churches) with a college, a cathedral, and a school. Lat. 64. 40. N. lon. 22. 20. W.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Persia, capital of Shirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has, however, very large manufactories of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles NNE. of Tauris. Lat. 40. 50. N. lon. 50. 4. E.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress in Carelia, seated on the river Neva, a little to the eastward of Petersburgh.

SCHARDING, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Passaw.

SCHARNITZ, a town in the Tyrolese, situated on the confines of Bavaria, near a mountain pass of considerable importance.

SCHAWENBURGH, a territory of Westphalia, about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; subject partly to the Landgrave of Hesse, partly to the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and partly to the Count of Lippe.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which rises

about 8 miles N. of St. Quintin, in the department of Aisne, and passing by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, divides itself into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern-Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western-Scheld proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, empty themselves into the German Ocean.

SCHELLA, a town of Hungary, seated on the river Waag, (near a volcano, that burns continually) 25 miles NE. of Presburg.

SCHELLENBURG, a town of Berschtodsgaden, in Bavaria, famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians, in 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Lewis of Baden. The former were very strongly intrenched. It is 22 miles SSW. of Ingoldstadt; also a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony, and a town in the duchy of Westphalia.

SCHELLING, an island of W. Friesland, at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, between Vly Island and Ameland.

Schelly, Sussex, NE. of Horsham.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, defended by three castles, and containing a college, and a royal mine office. In largeness, and number of mine-work, it surpasses all the other mine-towns in Hungary. The gold and silver mines here still produce a considerable quantity of ore. The workmen are in number above 5000. The yearly charges to the crown, of the mine-works here, amount to above 500,000 guilders. It is 14 miles S. of Kremnitz, and 92 E. of Vienna.

SCHENING, a town in E. Gothland. The annual fair here, on the 29th of July, is reckoned one of the greatest in the whole kingdom. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Skena, 8 miles SSE. of Vastena, and 17 SW. of Linkoping.

SCHENCK, or SCHENKENSHANS, a strong fortress of Guelderland, situated in an angle of the Betuwe, (where the Rhine divides itself into two branches, called the Waal and the Rhine,) two miles and a half N. of Cleves. It completely commands the two streams, and is considered as the centre of communication between Germany and Holland.

SCHENECTADY, a town of New York, situated in a fertile soil, on the Mohawk's river, 18 miles NW. of Albany.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Wolfenbuttle, large and opulent, but now very much declined.

SCHER, a town of Suabia.

SCHERDING, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Inn, 6 miles S. of Passau.

SCHESBURG, a town of Transylvania, 47 miles ESE. of Colosvar.

SCHEVE, a town of N. Jutland.

SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, agreeably situated, about one league NW. from the Hague.

SCHIEDAM, a town of S. Holland, seated on the canal called the Schie, which communicates with the Maese, a little below the town, 4 miles W. of Rotterdam.

Schilcester, or *St. Oswald's*, in the Pict's Wall, near Castle-Steeds, above the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne. *Schilmington*, Northumberland, in the manor of Heppal.

SCHILTACH, a town of Wurtemburg.

SCHINZNACH, a town of Bern, celebrated for its tepid mineral waters.

SCHIRAS, a large and considerable city of Persia, capital of Faristan, extending about three miles in length from E. to W. but not so much in breadth. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun, and the roofs are flat and terraced. It contains 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. Here are also about 20 delightful public gardens, with trees, the largest of the kind, perhaps, in the world; and fruits almost of every kind, beside various beautiful flowers; but there are not many grand bazars, nor fine baths. Most of the buildings, indeed, are in ruins, and the streets are narrow and dirty. The country about Schiras is surprisingly fertile, producing the finest horses, the best pasture, and sheep, whose tails weigh 18 or 20 pounds each. The wines of Schiras are reckoned the best throughout the East. It is about 190 miles S. of Ispahan.

SCHIRVAN, part of the ancient ALBANIA, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Dagestan, on the E. and SE. by the Caspian Sea; on the SW. by Erivan, and on the W. by Georgia. It extends about 50 leagues in length, and 30 in breadth, and has a very fertile soil, producing great quantities of rice, wheat, and barley. Here are also vast quantities of pheasants and other wild fowls, with abundance of hares and foxes that run in herds in the night time, about the villages, making a doleful noise. The inhabitants use buffaloes (which they feed with fenugreek) instead of horses, and make them draw in the same manner. Scamachie is the capital.

SCHLESTADT, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated on the river Ill, 18 miles SSW. of Strasburg.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Henningen, in Franconia, seated on the river Schleus.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Jauer, in Silesia; a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony.

Scholesmore, Yorks. SW. of Bradford.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Treves; a town of Olmutz, in Moravia; and a town of Schweidnitz, in Silesia.

SCHONECK, a town of Vogtland, in Upper Saxony.

SCHONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a province of Sweden, on the Sound, S. of Haland and Smaland, and W. of Blekingen and the Baltic. It is about 65 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and is a very level, fertile, and pleasant country, containing more fine seats and well-built towns than any other province in the kingdom; and, indeed, from its many advantages, it may be called the storehouse and granary of Sweden. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 90 miles W. of Saltzburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town in S. Holland, with a very commodious haven, situated on the river Lech, in which there is an excellent salmon-fishery, 10 miles NE. of Dort.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Wurtemburg, noted for its salt-springs. It is 16 miles E. of Stutgard.

SCHOUTEN, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 120 miles in circumference, discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lat. 0. 50. S. lon. 135. 25. E.

SCHOWEN, an island in Zealand, lying between the Islands of Goree and Beverland; it is about 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUT, a large island of Hungary, a little below Presburg, in the river Danube, about 30 miles in length, and 10 in its mean breadth. There is another island of the same name, separated from the above by a branch of the Danube, about 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth.

SCHWABACH, a town of Anspach, in Franconia.

SCHWARTZEMBURG, a lordship of Franconia; a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony; and a town and bailiwick of Berne, in Swisserland.

SCHWARTZ, a town in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals; it is seated on the river Inn, 14 miles ENE. of Inspruck.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town in Thuringia, giving name to a principality which is divided between the two principal branches of Schwartzburg Sondershausen and Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. It is seated on the river Schwart, 22 miles SE. of Erfurt.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town and bailiwick of Berne, and a town and lordship of Franconia.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a city of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, (S. of the principalities of Lignitz and Breslau) in which are 14 towns, with flourishing linen and woollen manufactures. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslau. The streets are large, the church elegant, and the houses well built. The royal palace here has been turned into a convent. All the magistrates are Romanists, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. It is situated on the river Weistritz, 22 miles SW. of Breslau.

SCHWEINFURT, or SUIRFORD, an imperial town of Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs abound in cattle, corn, and excellent wine, and the inhabitants, who are Protestants, carry on a large trade in linen and woollen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Maine, over which it has a stone bridge, 25 miles NNW. of Bamberg.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Zurich; on the E. by the bailiwick of Gaster, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the canton of Uri; and on the W. by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zurich. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, January 13, 1308. In 1315, having given the Austrians a total overthrow at Morgarten, they formed a perpetual alliance, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schwetzerland, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons mentioned above, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. The governments of Schweitz and Uri contain, including their territories, purchased and acquired, about 50,000 inhabitants, hardy, warlike, and distinguished for the purity of their morals. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. The country in general is rugged and mountainous, yet intersected with fertile valleys; it consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine: but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to an astonishing degree of fertility. The government is democratic, every male 16 years old having a vote in the landesgemeine; but the ordinary regency consists of 60 counsellors, with a landgamman as president, viz. ten from each of the six quarters into which this country is divided. Out of this council the principal officers are elected. The Romish religion is here exclusively established.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name, containing one large magnificent church, and three convents. It is seated in a fertile country, on the slope of a hill, near the Waldstætter lake, 10 miles ESE. of Lucerne.

SCHWELM, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, situated on a rivulet of the same name, near some medicinal springs, 22 miles NE. of Cologne.

SCHWERIN, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, the usual residence of the dukes of the Schwerin line. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the Island of Schelf, and the Moor. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are pleasantly situated on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a draw-bridge. It is situated on a pleasant lake of the same name, abounding in fish, and which almost surrounds the town, 34 miles ESE. of Lubeck.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the SE. coast of Funen.

SCIATI, a small island of the Archipelago, about 18 miles N. of Negropont.

Scilly, in Cork, Munster, near Kinsale. The inhabitants are the descendants of an English colony, who first settled here after the defeat of the Spaniards, in the reign of Elizabeth. They have several fishing vessels, and annually take great quantities of fish, which they cure for foreign markets and home consumption. As they seldom marry out of the village, they are generally related to each other.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, which lie almost 10 leagues to the W. of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these, only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort of sea-fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. They are said to be 145 in number. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. They have wild fowl of all sorts, and tame-fowl, puffins, and rabbits in great number. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which is near 10 miles in circumference, and has a good port. This island, which is the largest and best cultivated, contains more and richer inhabitants than all the rest put together. It is defended by a castle, built by Queen Elizabeth, and several strong batteries, one of which towards the sea, is mounted with 64 pieces of cannon, some of them 18 pounders. Here is also a guard-house, barracks, a store-house, with a company of soldiers, a master-gunner, and six other gunners. In Sampson Island, which is the smallest, only one family lives, which goes to the place of worship in the other islands, the only communication being by a boat. In St. Mary's, and in two or three other of the largest islands, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, 51 feet high, the gallery of which is four. The sash lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been destructive to numbers of ships entering the Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened October 22d, 1707, when three men of war, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were lost, with all their crews. Lat. 49. 56. N. lon. 6. 41. W.

SCILLY, a group of islands or shoals in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lat. 16. 28. S. lon. 155. 30. W.

SCIO, or CHIOS, one of the most beautiful and pleasant islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Merelin, and to the NE. of Samos. It is about 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, yet pleasant, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. Large quantities of pleasant wines are produced here, which they export to the neighbouring islands: but their principal trade is in silk manufactured into velvet, damask, and other stuffs, designed for Asia, Egypt, and Barbary. They have also some commerce in wool, cheese, figs, mastick, turpentine, honey, and wax. The women are accounted more polite than in other parts of the Levant; their dress is odd, yet very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields, and in the evening they are called back with a whistle. The town of Scio is large, pleasant, and well built, the houses being beautiful and commodious; some of them are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint stones. The Venetians, while they had this island in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping that go to or come from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. They reckon only 10,000 Turks, and 3000 Latins, but 100,000 Greeks, on this island. Scio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the sea side, 47 miles SSW. of Smyrna.

Sciredun, Devonsh. on the Dart, between Dartmore and Ashburton.

SCIROS, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, about 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines, and contains about 300 families. Their cheese, which is made of the milk of goats and sheep mixed together, and the wine, are excellent. They also collect large quantities of wax, and some mastic. There is but

but one town on the island, which is of the same name, and is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, about 10 miles from the harbour of St. George, in lat. 38. 54. N. The inhabitants are Greeks, the cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCITUATE, a town of Massachusetts, on the S. coast, and a town of Connecticut.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, situated S. of Hungary, and between the rivers Drave and Danube on the N. and Save on the S. It is divided into six counties, and is subject to the house of Austria. It was formerly a kingdom, and extends about 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, from the frontiers of Croatia to Belgrade. It is a fine, level, fruitful country, where cultivated; and the natives, in general, are a brave, hardy race, soldiers from their cradles. The eastern part, which is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians, from a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scoggerbar, Cumberl. in Bootle parish, near the sea. *Scole*, Norfolk. *Scoles*, Yorksh. SW. of Halifax.

Scone, or *Scoone*, a village of Perthshire, seated on the E. side of the river Tay, N. by W. of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace of Scone, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned in the celebrated stone chair, which is now in Westminster Abbey.

SCONIE, a town of Fifeshire, 10 miles SW. of St. Andrews, and 17 NNE. of Edinburgh.

SCOPIA, or USCUP, a town of Turkish Servia, situated on the river Vardar, on the confines of Bosnia.

SCOPOLO, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonichi. It is about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth, is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

Scornston, Norfolk, S. of Worsted. *Scorton*, Yorksh. NE. of Catterick. *Scoston*, Nottinghamsh. on the Ryton, NE. of Worksop. *Scotby*, Cumberl. adjoining Kirkbride, near Carlisle. *Scotfield*, Bedfordsh. NW. of Baldock. *Scotfield*, Staffordsh. NE. of Tamworth. *Scotford*, S. of Lancaster. *Scotgrove*, Kent, by Ash. *Scothorn*, NE. of Lincoln. *Scothorp*, Yorksh. SE. of Settle.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, the most northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the S. and SE. where it is joined to England. The islands, also, on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the NE. called the Orkney and Shetland Islands, appertain to Scotland. From N. to S. Scotland extends about 270 miles, and from E. to W. in some parts 150 miles, but in others only 80. Exclusively of the islands, Scotland seems to be naturally divided into three large districts. The North division is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country from the Frith of Murray, to the island of Mull. The Middle division is bounded on the S. by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and, on the S. side of this boundary is the South division. The northern division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found, especially on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, it may be observed, that the arable land bears but a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. However, the eastern coast of the Middle division, and the whole of the Southern, has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The rivers of Scotland, are, in general, remarkable for their rapidity, and yield abundance of salmon, trout, and other excellent fish; the principal are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, the Northern Dee, the Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; and the lochs, or lakes, are numerous and extensive. The climate is very various, in different places. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but the frosts are far from being so intense here as in parts of the continent equally as far to the north. For this advantage, Scotland is indebted to an insular situation. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole South division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England; and, in general, the air of Scotland is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, free-stone, lime-stone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, kelp, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English

lish breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race, are the capercailzie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, patridge, quail, snipe, plover, black-game, and grouse, &c. The fisheries in the surrounding seas are of great national importance, and will become a real source of wealth to the nation, when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect villages, and open canals, in the remote parts of the country. The trade and population of most of the great towns have considerably increased of late years. The western shores, however, are annually drained of their inhabitants by the emigration of individuals. Scotland was an independent kingdom till James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of Queen Anne, one of his successors, both kingdoms were united under the name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 45 commoners to represent the counties and boroughs in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburg, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. The established religion is the Presbyterian, and the capital is Edinburgh.

Scotland, Dorsetsh. a mile N. of Corfe-Castle. *Scotland Green*, Middlesex, E. of Ponder's End. *Scotney*, Kent, near Lyd. *Scotney*, Kent, near Lamberhurst. *Scots*, Suffolk, near Aldborough. *Scot's Hall*, Kent, near Canterbury.

Scot's House, in Cavan, Ulster.

Scotsland, Surry, near Godalmin.

Scotstown, in Monagan, Ulster.

Scotswood, Northumberl. 2 miles from Newcastle. *Scotter*, Lincolnsh. 7 miles NNE. of Gainsborough. *Scotto*, Norfolk, SW. of Wursted. *Scotton*, Yorks. near Knaresborough. *Scowles*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle.

Scraba, a fruitful hill, in Down, Ulster, plowed nearly to its summit. *Scraby*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Scrafield, Lincolnsh. E. of Horncastle. *Scraptoft*, near Leicester. *Scraston, West*, Yorksh. W. of Midlam. *Scrateage*, Middlesex, by Osterley-House. *Scranton*, Yorkshire. NE. of Bedale.

Screen, in Meath, Leinster.

Screen, Yorksh. near Knaresborough.

Screveton, Nottinghamsh. near Sibthorp. *Scrivelsby-Hall*, Lincolnshire, by the river Witham, near Horncastle. This manor is held by grand serjeantry, viz. to attend on the coronation days, on a good war-horse, in presence of the sovereign, to challenge any one that disputes the right to the crown. *Scroby*, Nottinghamsh. by Bawtry, in the road from London to York.

Scropton, SW. of Derby, by the Dove.

Scrotagliny, in Kerry, Munster.

Scrotby, Norfolk, S. of Winterton-Ness.

Sculcoates, Yorsh. a suburb of Hull.

Sculpins, Essex, in Finchingfield.

SCUDENES, an island of Norway, about 20 miles in circumference, 18 miles NW. of Stravanger.

SCURGULO, a town of Capitanata.

SCURRIZANO, a town of Capitanata.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, the residence of a beglerbeg, a Greek archbishop, and a Latin bishop, and anciently the residence of the kings of Illyricum. It is seated on a lake to which it gives name, 52 miles SE. of Ragusa.

SCUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia, with a well-frequented harbour. It is seated on the E. side of Constantinople, of which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over against it. It contains the Grand Signior's seraglio, and a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill.

SCYLLA, a rock near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis; which, though the terror of ancient mariners, and the theme of poets, on account of its great whirlpool, is now, comparatively speaking, no longer formidable. This rock is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest parts of the Straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla. "It must be owned," says Mr. Brydone, "that it does not altogether come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it; the reading of which (like that of Shakespeare's Cliff) almost makes one's head giddy. Neither is the passage so wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it. Indeed, it is probable, that the breadth of it is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current; and this violence, too, must always have diminished in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased, our pilot says, there are many small rocks that shew their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend still to

 increase

increase the horror of the scene. The rock is near 200 feet high. There is a kind of castle, or fort, on its summit; and the town of Scylla, or Sciglio, containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, stands on its S. side, and gives the title of prince to a Calabrese family."

Seaborough, Somersetsh. S. of Crewkern. *Seabraham*, or *Sebergham*, *Highbound* and *Lowbound*, Cumberl. near Wigton. *Seachurch*, Essex, near Canvey-Isle. *Seacroft*, Yorksh. NE. of Leeds.

SEAFORD, a small sea-port, or fishing town in Sussex, built mostly of stone and slate. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and is 8 miles SSE. of Lewes, and 59 S. by E. of London. Market disused.

Seaford, in Down, Ulster.

Seal, Derbysh. near Ashby-de-la Zouch. *Seal*, Devonsh. E. of Okehampton. *Seal*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Sevenoaks. *Seal*, Surry, E. of Farnham. *Seal*, Sussex, near Stening. *Seales*, Wiltsh. near Merc. *Seamelly*, Lincolnsh. NE. of Horncastle. *Seamer*, a river in Yorkshire. *Seamer*, Yorkshire, NW. of Stokesley. *Seamer*, Yorkshire, SW. of Scarborough. *Seamer-Hall*, and *Beacon*, Yorksh. N. of Scarborough.

Seapatrick, in Down, Ulster.

Sea-Salter, Kent, near the sea, 4 miles NE. of Feversham. *Seascales*, Cumberl. in Gosforth parish. *Seasey*, Yorkshire, SE. of Thirsk. *Seasun*, Staffordsh. W. of Wolverhampton. *Seathorn*, Yorkshire, in Holderness. *Sealmorthow*, or *Seckmurthy*, Cumberl. in the parish of Cockermouth.

SEATON, or PORT-SEATON, a sea-port of Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace in which Mary, Queen of Scots, resided after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious marble monuments. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Seaton, a river in Cornwall, which rises about 4 miles NE. of Leskeard, and after a course of near 12 miles, runs into the English Channel, 3 miles E. of Loo. The town of the same name, at its mouth, has, according to tradition, been swallowed up in the encroachments of the sea. *Seaton*, Cumberl. near the sea, S. of Ravenglass. *Seaton*, Cumberl. in Bootle parish. *Seaton*, Cumberl. near Workington. Here are very extensive iron-works on the Derwent, and near it there is a considerable salmon fishery. *Seaton*, Durham, in Seham parish. *Seaton*, Northumberl. by the sea, E. of Alnwick. *Seaton*, Northumberland, between Morpeth and the sea. *Seaton*, Yorksh. NW. of Holm, in Spalding-Moor. *Seaton*, Yorksh. in Holderness, near Hornsey-Meer. *Seaton Carey*, Durham, by the sea, S. of Hartlepool. *Seaton Delaval*, Northumberl. by the sea, N. of Tinmouth. *Seavenshale*, or *Sheweshield Castle*, Northumberl. on the Picts-Wall, near Busy-Gap. *Seawell*, Staffordsh. NE. of Wolverhampton.

SEBASTIA, a town of Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Jamaira. It is 34 miles NNE. of Jerusalem.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a town of Guipuscoa, in Spain, with a good and well-frequented harbour, secured by two moles, on which redoubts are planted, and within which only one ship can pass at a time. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flag-stones. The houses are handsome, the churches neat, and the environs pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is very populous, as several families are obliged to live in the same house. Their greatest trade consists in iron and steel, which some affirm to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. On August 3d, 1794, this place was invested by the republican troops, and capitulated on the following day. The garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered prisoners of war: 180 pieces of brass cannon were taken, with considerable magazines and stores. It is situated at the mouth of the Gurumea, with a delightful prospect of the sea on one side, and a distant view of the Pyrenean mountains on the other, 50 miles NNE. of Bilboa.

SEBASTIAN, ST. or RIO-DE-JANEIRO, a large, well built, and populous city and sea-port of Brasil, in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of late years, and at present, of all Brasil. The city is well-designed, and about 3 miles in circuit. The houses in general are of stone, two stories high; every house having, after the manner of the Portuguese, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. The streets are straight and of a convenient breadth, intersecting each other at right angles. It stands, however, upon low ground, which was formerly swampy, and surrounded by hills of vast height, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is, of course, suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the summer. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S. side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy. There are no manufactures here, but much gold is brought from the mines, and plenty of diamonds, topazes, and amethysts. Forty thousand negroes are annually imported, to work in the mines, on the king's account. This port is a very good place for ships to put into, that want refreshment; all sorts of provisions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be easily procured; as a substitute for bread, there are yams and cassava in plenty. The

country round the town is beautiful in the highest degree, the wildest spots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both as to number and beauty, than the best gardens in England. Upon the trees and bushes sit an almost endless variety of birds, especially small ones, many of them covered with the most elegant plumage: there is a great variety of insects, some of them very beautiful, and much more nimble than those of Europe; and the gardens produce melons, oranges, lemons, citrons, plantains, bananas, apples, cocoa-nuts, the prickly pear, yams, cassava, and some European fruits. Lat. 22. 50. S. lon. 42. 48. W. Also a town in the island of Tercera, situated between mountains, about half a mile from the sea; and a town of Carthagena and Popayan, both in S. America; a town of Algarva, in Portugal; and a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, 3 miles SE. of Nantes.

SEBENICO, a sea-port of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, defended by 4 citadels and a castle. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the Adriatic, 25 miles NW. of Spalatro.

SEBU, a river of Africa, which passes by the city of Fez, and runs into the Atlantic, a little below Marmora.

SEBURG, a town in the dept. of the North, 12 miles S. of Conde.

SECHURA, a town of Truxillo, in S. America, situated on a river of the same name, about a league from the Pacific Ocean, and 10 leagues SSE. of Payta.

SECHY, or SEECHING, a town in Norfolk, seated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle, 4 miles S. of King's Lynn, and 93 NNE. of London. A considerable market on Tuesday, and once a fortnight for the sale of fat bullocks.

SECKAW, two towns of Stiria.

SECKENHEIM, or SOBERNHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

SECKINGEN, a town of Austrian Suabia. It is one of the forest towns, and has a large square, and an ancient and noble foundation for ladies. It is seated on the Rhine, by which it is surrounded, 14 miles E. of Basle.

SECLIN, a town in the dept. of the North, 5 miles S. of Lisle.

Seckington, Warwicks. near Tamworth. *Seckington*, Leicestershire, near Higham. *Secomb*, Cheshire, SW. of Liverpool Haven.

SECONDIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres.

SEDAN, a considerable town in the dept. of the Ardennes, with a strong castle, a well-furnished arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a superior quality. The celebrated Marshal Turenne was born in the castle. It is seated on the river Maese, 18 miles SE. of Rocroy, and 135 NNE. of Paris.

Sedbergh, Yorks. on the river Rother, N. of Kirby Lonsdale. *Sedbury-Park*, Yorks. near Richmond. *Sedcop*, Kent, 3 miles beyond Eltham, near Chiselhurst. *Sedestern*, Norfolk, SW. of Walsingham. *Sedgbarrow*, Worcesters. S. of Evesham. *Sedgbrook*, Lincolns. N. of Grantham. *Sedghill*, Wiltshire, between Wardour-Castle and Gillingham-Forest.

SEDGFIELD, with a rectory valued at from 7 to 800l. a year. It is situated at some distance from the Tees, E. of Bishop-Auckland.

Sedgford, Norf. by Snetsham. *Sedgley*, Staffords. near Dudley, S. of Wolverhampton. Here is a considerable manufacture of coarse iron-work, ploughshares, horse-shoes, bolts and hinges for doors, bars for windows, buckles, nails, &c. employing not less than 2000 men and boys. In this parish is a fat, shining coal, which burns with a silent bright flame into white ashes; some prefer it before Cannel-coal. *Sedgmoor*, Somers. a tract N. of the Parret, between King's-Weston and Bridgewater, is memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, in 1685, by the forces of King James II. The duke was taken near Ringwood, in Hants, as he lay hid in a ditch covered with fern. *Sedgwick-Park*, Sussex, 3 miles SE. of Horsham. *Sedlescomb*, Sussex, 5 miles from Battel. *Seegrave*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Seen*, Wilts, near Devizes.

SEER, a sea-port and principality of Oman, in Arabia, on the Persian Gulf.

SEEZ, a town in the dept. of Orne, late the see of a bishop. It is 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris.

Segary, Wiltshire, on the Avon, SE. of Malmesbury.

SEGEBORG, a town of Holstein.

SEGELSBURG, a town of Bremen.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, anciently Drangiana, bounded by Korasan on the N. by Candahar and Sablestan on the E. by Mecran on the S. and by Kerman, Farsistan, and Couhostan on the W. The country is, in general, mountainous; the plains are barren, covered with a fine sand, which is sometimes raised by the winds in such a degree, as to overwhelm whole caravans; and the valleys are the only habitable parts. Zereng is the capital.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name.

Seggerstonhaugh, NW. of Durham. *Seggeswick*, Westmorland, on the Can, S. of Kendal. *Seghill*, Northumberl. near Tinmouth.

SEGNA, a town of Morlachia, with a good harbour. It is a free port and town, under the

the protection of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the Adriatic, 100 miles NNW. of Spalatro.

SEGNI, a town in the Compagna-di-Roma, where organs are said to have been invented.

SEGORBA, a town of Valencia, containing from 5 to about 6000 inhabitants. The fountain here is a great curiosity; its water is wholesome, clear, and well tasted; it does not breed either reptiles or flies, and is remarkable for petrifying the roots and branches of the trees which grow by its side, and even the channels through which it passes. Segorba is surrounded by well-cultivated gardens, the climate is mild, and the country is fertile in corn, wine, and every kind of fruit. Near it there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated on the river Morviedro, 27 miles NW. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid.

SEGNITZ, a town of Anspach, in Franconia.

SEGONZAC, a town in the department of the Charente, 15 miles W. of Angoulême.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, the see of a bishop, containing 27 churches, 24 convents, and about 8000 houses. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool, so much esteemed in other countries. The manufacturing of this is one part of their trade; in 1785, however the number of their looms, formerly so numerous, did not exceed 250; another is that of very fine paper. The cathedral, which is a mixture of the Gothic and Moorish architecture, stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of Mary in massy silver. The alcazar is a well-preserved edifice, and was formerly the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated in the highest part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gilding, and fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with fine paintings. The mint is surrounded by a river, on which are mills employed in coining, and by which every thing is done almost instantaneously. This mint was for some time the only one in Spain; of late another has been established at Seville. The aqueduct is one of the most astonishing and best preserved of the Roman works; it is 3000 paces in length, and is supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, rising majestically one above the other. Its solidity, which has braved upwards of 16 centuries, seems inexplicable, on observing the simplicity of its construction, and comparing the slender base with the wonderful height. Segovia is seated on a mountain between two hills, (which singular situation of the city renders an aqueduct necessary,) 45 miles NW. of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a considerable town of Luçon, in the Manilla Islands, founded in 1598; the see of a bishop, defended by a fort and garrison. It is situated near the N. coast 250 miles N. of Manilla.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra-Firma, in Venezuela, seated near a mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tucuyo. Lat. 7. 55. N. lon. 67. 30. W.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, 70 miles NNE. of Leon.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW. through Catalonia, passing by Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinez, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGRE, a town in the department of the Maine and Loire, 18 miles NW. of Angers.

Segrave, Leicesters. SE. of Loughborough. *Segshill*, or *Sexhill*, on the Fosse-Way, 7 miles N. of Leicester. *Segton*, Lancashire, on the Alt, by Crosby.

SEGUR, a town in the dept. of the Correze, and a town in the dept. of the Aveiron.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Biera.

SEGURA, a town of Guipuscoa; a town of Spanish Estramadura; a town of Arragon; a town of Murcia; and a town of Tlascala, in Mexico.

SEGURA, a river in Spain, which rises in the SW. part of Murcia, crosses that province and the S. part of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, 16 miles SSW. of Alicant.

Seham, Durham, by the sea, S. of Sunderland.

SEHARANPOUR, a town and district of Delhi, in Hindostan, between the Jumnah and the Ganges, 86 miles N. of Delhi.

SEHESTEN, a town of Nantangen, in Prussia.

SEIHCES, a town in the dept. of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles NE. of Angers; and a town in the dept. of the Lot and Garonne, 8 miles SW. of Lauzun.

Seifincot, Gloucesters. 4 miles from Stow, and 6 from Campden. *Seighford*, NW. of Stafford.

SEIGNELAY, a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 6 miles N. of Auxerre.

SEIKS, THE, a numerous nation of Hindostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from NW. to SE. and is from 100 to 200 broad, in general, although in the part between Attock and Behker, (that is along the Indus) the extent cannot be less than 320. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the state of this government, but

but it is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, molest not others in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes, although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed.

SEILHAC, a town in the dept. of the Correze, 6 miles N. of Tulle.

SEILLE LA, or SELLE LA, a river of France, which runs into the Mozelle at Metz; another, which runs into the Saone, in the dept. of the Saone and Loire; and another which runs into the Scheld, about 6 miles above Valenciennes.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises about 2 leagues S. of St. Aigny le Duc, in the dept. of Côte d'Or, and, flowing by Chatellon, Bar, Troys, Nogent, Melun, Paris, St. Germain, Rouen, Caudebec, &c. falls into the English Channel at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINE LA, a town in the department of the Var, situated on the tongue of land, which runs into the sea, about 4 miles S. of Toulon.

SEINE AND MARNE, a dept. of France, S. of the departments of Oise and the Aisne, and W. of the dept. of the Marne and the Aube; it is part of what was formerly called the Isle of France and Brie. Melun is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a dept. of France, N. of the dept. of Loiret, and S. of the dept. of the Oise; formed of what, before the revolution, was termed Vexin François, Mantois, and Gatinois François, all included in the government of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINE, LOWER, a dept. of France, bounded on the N. and W. by the English Channel, and on the E. by the departments of the Somme and the Oise. It is a part of ancient Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINSHEIM, a town and lordship of Franconia, united to the country of Schwartzenburg.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardenny, and is about 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

Seisden, Staffordshire, SW. of Wolverhampton.

SAISSAN, a town in the dept. of the Gers, 9 miles S. of Auch.

SEISSEN, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

Seiston, NE. of Leicester. *Selston*, Nottinghams. near Stoke. *Seckford* and *Park*, Suffolk, SW. of Woodbridge. *Selaby*, Durham, S. of Staindrop.

SEL LE, a town in the dept. of the Ille and Vilaine, 14 miles S. of Rennes.

SELAM, a town of Yucatan, in N. America, situated near the sea-coast, about 45 miles NW. of Merida.

Selatton, Shrops. NW. of Oswestry.

SELBE, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea, in Ramsey harbour.

Selborn, Hamps. near Liphook.

SELBURY-HILL, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is an artificial, high, round hill, raised by human hands, but for what purpose is unknown. It is the largest and most uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

SELBY, a small, but populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, famous for being the birth-place of Henry I. whose father, William the Conqueror, built an abbey here, whose abbots were mitred. It has several merchants and some trade, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is here navigable for vessels of a considerable size, (a canal also communicating from hence with the rivers Aire and Calder) 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

SELEFKIAH, or ITSCHIL, anciently SELEUCIA, a town of Caramania.

SELENGINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situated at the conflux of the Selenga (a river which runs into the Baikal Lake, 50 miles WNW. of Verchnei Udinsk) and the Chilok, 84 miles SE. of Irkutsk. The adjacent country yields a very great plenty of rhubarb.

SELESTRIA, a town of Caramania.

SELEUCIA ILBER, an ancient town of Syria, on the sea-coast, N. of Antioch.

Selham, Sussex, SW. of Petworth. *Selhurst*, Sussex, NW. of Arundel.

SELIGENSTAD, a town of Mentz.

SELIVRIA, or SELIMBRIA, a sea-port town of Romania, seated on the N. side of the Sea of Marmora, 34 miles W. of Constantinople.

* SELKIRK, the county-town of Selkirkshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants in the town, besides 700 in the country part of the parish. Here is a manufacture of boots and shoes, which has been long established, and another of inkle. Some trophies, brought away from Floddon Field, by the citizens of Selkirk, have survived the rust of time, or the effects of negligence, and are still preserved here. It is seated on the river Ettrick, 25 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire and Berwickshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire,

shire, on the S. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Peeblesshire. It is about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 15 wide. It is a hilly country, yielding pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, but the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. The rivers abound with fish, and the woods with game and birds, both of song and of prey. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and the Gala.

SELLE, LA. See SEILLE, LA.

SELLES, a town in the dept. of Loire and Cher, seated on the river Cher, 21 miles S. of Blois, and 105 SSW. of Paris.

Selleth-Hall, Lancashire, W. of Kirby-Lonsdale. *Selley*, Shrops. SW. of Clun Castle. *Sellindge*, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles and a half NW. of Hithe. *Selling*, Kent, 2 miles and a half SE. of Feversham. *Sellingthorp*, Yorks. near Driffield. *Selmston*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey-Marsh. *Selscomb*, Sussex, NE. of Battel. *Selsey*, Sussex, a peninsula on the Channel, SE. of Thorney-Isle. Here was formerly a little city, which was swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea. *Selside*, or *Selsted-Hall*, Westm. N. of Kendal. *Selston*, Nottinghams. SW. of Mansfield.

Sellock, Herefords. NW. of Ross.

SELTZ, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 8. 12. E.

Selwood, Somersets. in the E. part of the county, was formerly a forest, about 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The neighbouring country was called Selwoodshire, and the chief town Frome-Selwood. *Selworthy*, Somersets. between Minehead and Porlock. *Semeley*, Wiltsh. near Wardour-Castle.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Servia.

Semer, Suffolk, N. of Hadleigh.

SEMIGALLIA, the NE. part of the duchy of Courland, extending about 110 miles in length, and from 10 to 25 in breadth. It is surrounded by the rest of Courland, except on the N. where it is separated from Russia, (to which, however, it is now subject) by the river Dwina. Mittaw is the capital.

SEMINARA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

SEMOY, a town of Luxemburg, 5 miles NW. of Ching; also a river which rises near Arton, in Luxemburg, and passing by Ching, Bouillon, &c. runs into the Meuse, near Chateau Renard, in the dept. of the Ardennes.

SEMPACH, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, about 6 miles long and 2 broad. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily chequered with wood. The town of the same name is seated on the lake, 7 miles NW. of Lucern. Near this place, in 1386, was fought the great battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain.

Sempringham, Linc. near Folkingham.

SEMUR-EN-AUXOIS, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is situated on a rock, near the river Armançon, 30 miles WNW. of Dijon, and 135 SE. of Paris.

SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS, an ancient town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 12 miles S. of Charolles, and 175 SSE. of Paris.

SENAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitcheou, 845 miles SSW. of Peking. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, and the inhabitants hold little communication with the rest of the Chinese.

Senan, Cornwall, 5 miles from St. Burien, the most western parish in the kingdom. *Senbury*, Glouces. near Campden. *Sence*, a river which rises in Liecestershire, and passes through Warwickshire. *Send*, Surry, near Woking.

SENECA, a lake in the State of New York, about 25 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide; 22 miles S. of Lake Ontario; also a river which runs from the above lake to the Oswego river, falls into the Anker, opposite Atherstone.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, 13 miles ENE. of Mons. It is famous for a drawn battle fought here, in 1674, between the French, under the Prince of Condé, and the Dutch and allies, under William prince of Orange.

SENEGAL, or SENEGAMBIA, a country of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, in which are included many kingdoms and states.

SENEGAL, a large river of Africa, which rises in the interior country, but in what part can only be conjectured; it overflows, however, like the Nile, and, indeed, much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, insomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. From the lake Benin, (the furthest that Europeans have penetrated) it is 800 leagues to the mouth of this river, which is laid down in lat. 15. 50. N. It stretches, by a number of windings, to a prodigious length from E. to W. and is believed to separate the country of the Negroes from the Moors of Zahara, or the Desert.

SENEGAL, an island of Africa, situated in the river Senegal, near its mouth; about a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants, who are about

about 3000, live chiefly on fish and maize. Lat. 16. 5. N.

Sener-Castle, Cornwall, W. of Trevalgan.

SENEZ, a town in the dept. of Lower Alps, 49 miles NW. of Nice.

SENETENBERG, a town in the archduchy of Austria; a town of Koningratz, in Bohemia; and a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony.

SENGLEA, a town of the island of Malta, divided by a canal from Vittoriosa. It contains about 4000 inhabitants.

SENGWARDEN, a town of Kniphausen, in Lower Saxony.

Senhampton, Gloucesters. near Winchcomb.

SENINGHAM, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 9 miles W. of St. Omer.

SENLIS, a town in the dept. of Oise, lately the see of a bishop, and noted for its cathedral, which has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 miles NNW. of Meaux, and 27 NNE. of Paris.

SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, which lies on the banks of the Nile, between Egypt and Abyssinia. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill-built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are excessive, and in the rainy season the air is extremely unwholesome. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods. They have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, and the males on another: the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their horned cattle are very large and fat, but the common meat sold in the market is camel's flesh. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women who can afford it, have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single sole fastened to their feet with strings. Other women and girls have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. According to Mr. Bruce, their trade is not great; they have no manufactures, and the principal article of consumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when the ways were open, and merchants travelled in caravans with safety, Indian goods were brought to Sennar from Jidda, and then dispersed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called tibbar, civet, rhinoceros' horns, ivory, ostrich feathers, and, above all, in slaves and glass, more of which were exported from Sennar than from all the rest of Africa put together. But this trade is almost destroyed: so is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold still keeps up its reputation of being the purest and best in Africa; and is therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at last centres. Sennar is seated on an eminence, on the W. side of the river Nile, in lat. 13. 34. N. lon. 33. 30. E.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town in the dept. of the Yonne; before the revolution it was the see of an archbishop, and contained 16 parish churches, and 14 abbeys and convents. It is seated on the Yonne, at its confluence with the Vanne, 60 miles SE. of Pales. Here were interred the dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Louis XVI. Also a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 18 miles E. of Chalons; and a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 14 miles NNE. of Rennes.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Old Castile.

SERAJO. See BOSNA SERAJO.

SERAMICA, a river of Surinam, in S. America, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 5. 54. N. lon. 55. 38. W.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Bengal, seated on the river Hooghly, 12 miles S. of the town of Hooghly. It was a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

SERAVALLE, a town in the Milanese.

SERCELLI, a sea-port of Algiers.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which rises in Modena, and crossing the territory of Lucca, falls into the Tuscan sea, 4 miles NNW. of Pisa.

SERDOB, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov. It is situated on the Donetz, near its source, 72 miles NW. of Saratov.

SERDOBOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, situated on the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NNE. of Wiburg.

Serby, Lincolnshire, near Glandford Bridge.

SEREGIPO-DEL-REY, a sea-port of Brasil, in S. America, capital of a district. It is situated on a river of the same name, near the coast of the Atlantic, about 100 miles NE. of St. Salvador. Lat. 11. 42. S. lon. 39. 46. W.

SERENA, a town of Spanish Estramadura; a river of Chili, which runs into the S. Pacific Ocean, near Quimbo.

SERENT, a town in the dept. of the Morbihan, 14 miles NE. of Vannes.

SERFO, or SERPHO, anciently SERIPHUS, an island of the Archipelago, about 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is full of rugged and steep mountains, in which, however, are mines of iron and loadstone.

loadstone. The produce is but small, yet the onions are in great esteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of banishment. The inhabitants are all Greeks; they have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 24. 50. E.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindostan, lately capital of the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated in an island of the river Cauvery. This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The Mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects of this place: it is situated on the S. angle of the island, near an elegant palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and is surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis laid siege to this city, and compelled Tippoo, sovereign of Mysore, to sign a treaty, by which he made a cession of about one-third of his dominions to the E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam of the Deccan; and agreed to pay 3 crores and 30 lacks of rupees, towards the expences of the war. It is 230 miles WSW. of Madras. Lat. 12. 31. N. lon. 70. 46. E.

Serlby, Yorks. near Bawtry. *Serleby*, Nottinghams. near Blithe.

SERONGE. See SIRONG.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo,

SERQUEUX, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 3 miles N. of Bourvonne.

SERRES, a town in the dept. of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW. of Gap.

SERRET, a town of Natolia.

SERVERETTE, a town in the dept. of the Lozere.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary and Sclavonia; on the E. by Walachia and Bulgaria; on the W. by Bosnia and Dalmatia; and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. This country constitutes the W. part of the ancient Mysia. It was formerly divided into Servia Proper and Rascia, but at present is divided into four sangaicates, the names of which are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVIAN, a town in the dept. of the Herault, 6 miles NE. of Beziers.

SERVIERE, a town in the dept. of the Lozere, and a town in the dept. of the Correze, 14 miles SE. of Tulle.

SERVULO, a castle, seated upon a high mountain, 4 miles from Trieste. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the spary exudations have formed a great variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESSIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, a little below Casal.

SESSA, a town of Principato Citra.

SESTO, a town in the Milanese.

SESTOS, a castle in Romania, seated on the Strait of the Dardanelles, about 24 miles SW. of Gallipoli, and opposite Abydos.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, a town of Genoa.

SESTRI-DI-PONENTE, a town of Genoa.

SETCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitcheou.

Setchfield, Hamps. NW. of the New Forest.

SETCHEUN, a province of China, having Chensi on the N. and the kingdom of Thibet and other countries on the W. It is famous for its rhubarb, and the root fou-lin, which the Chinese physicians introduce into all their prescriptions.

Setcop, Kent, 3 miles from Eltham. *Sething*, Norfolk, between Bungay and Norwich.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETLEDGE, a river of Hindostan, the most easterly branch of the Indus. At Firosepour, about midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyar, a river which rises in the Lahore country. It rises in the Thibet, and runs into the Indus, S. of Moultan, near Veh. It had once a fine harbour, till choaked up with the sand.

Seton, Devons. between Axmouth and Branscomb. *Settesley Passage*, Gloucesters. over the Severn to Chepstow.

SETTLE, a pretty good town in the W. Riding of Yorks. seated on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, at the foot of the hills, which part this county from Lancashire, 60 miles NNW. of York, and 235 NNW. of London. A weekly market on Tuesday, and one on every other Monday for cattle.

Settlewood, Gloucestershire, a hamlet to Hawkesbury. *Settrington*, Yorks. near New Malton.

SETUVAL. See St. UBBES.

Seven Churches, in King's County, Leinster. *Seven Churches*; see *Glendalough*.

SEVASTOPOL, a town of Tauris, in Russia, situated on the Black Sea, 89 miles S. of Perekop.

Seven, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Derwent, between Cotehouse and Wickham.

Seven Hills, Yorks. N. Riding, between Applegarth and New Forest.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lat. 80. 31. N. lon. 18. 48. E. Among these islands, the Race-horse and Carcass vessels, under Captain Phipps, were surrounded by the ice, from the 31st of July to the 10th of August, in the year 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE. accomplished their deliverance, and saved them from the dreadful prospect of perishing by the winter polar cold.

Seven Miles Dyke, Cambridgeshire.

* SEVENOAKS, a town of Kent, so named from seven very great, high oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school, first erected by William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. It is a great thoroughfare on the road to Rye, and is situated near the river Darent, 7 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 23 SE. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Seven Stones, Cornw. at the rocks, between Land's End and Scilly.

SEVER, ST. a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax; also a town in the dept. of Calvados; a town in the dept. of Indre; and a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees.

SEVERINA, ST. a town of Calabria Ultra.

SEVERINO, ST. two towns of Principato Citra; and a town of Ancona.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises near Plynlimmon-Hill, in Montgomeryshire, when taking a north-easterly direction it enters Shropshire. It is navigable in its whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire, runs through its whole length. In its course it waters Welsh Pool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, the Mersey, and other rivers, has been lately opened by a number of different canals.

SEVERN, THE VALE OF, a spacious and extensive vale in Gloucestershire, which borders both sides of the river Severn. Its fertile pastures furnish the kingdom with that cheese for which the county is so justly famous. In this vale, the air is so mild, even in winter, that it seems to enjoy a different climate from that of the Cotswold Hills.

SEVERN, a river of Maryland, which enters Chesapeak Bay, by a broad mouth, a little below Annapolis.

SEVERNDROOG, a sea-port town of Hindostan, situated on an island or peninsula, in the Concan county, 68 miles S. of Bombay; near which was a fort that belonged to Angria the Pirate, which was taken by Commodore James, in 1756.

Severn Stoke, or *Stoke-upon-Severn*, Worcesters. N. of Upton.

SEVERO, ST. a town of Capitanata.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called GRAHAM'S DIKE, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursion of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles NE. of Linlithgow, and ran W. across the county to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, a district of Andalusia, called also Lower Andalusia, extending from Estramadura and Cordova to the Atlantic and the Straits of Gibraltar, about 120 miles in length, and from 70 to 110 in breadth.

SEVILLE, an ancient city, (in Latin HISPALIS, which the Arabians pronounced IXHILLA, and the Castilians SEVILLA) capital of Andalusia, one of the most considerable in Spain, and the see of an archbishop. It is of a round form, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it does not contain so many inhabitants. The Moors built an aqueduct here, still to be seen, extending 6 miles in length. The cathedral is the largest Gothic building in Spain, and is supposed by some travellers to be the largest church in the world, next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, which are 77 in number, that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a very handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, beside 140 lay brethren. The university of Seville consists of many colleges; the professors enjoying rich pensions. Near the cathedral is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules, said to be the original founder of the city. The exchange is a square building, of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The suburbs, of which there are several, stand on the other side of the river. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed, and here are the public walks where the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. In this city are 29 parish churches, and 24 hospitals, richly endowed. An academy of the belles lettres was founded here in 1730. Under the Moors, Seville contained 600,000 inhabitants, and in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, 6000 looms were employed here; but at present there are scarcely 400 manufactures. Its situation, near the sea, renders it still, however, one of the most commercial towns of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandise. Their ships, indeed, stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but

their lading is carried thence to Seville; and there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W. of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 miles in length. The Spaniards commonly say, *Quen no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla:* He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a wonder. It is situated on the river Guadalquiver, over which it has a long bridge of boats, 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 32. N. lon. 5. 34. W.

Sevinghampton, Wilts, near Highworth. *Sevington*, Kent, by the Stoure, 2 miles SE. of Ashford. *Sevington*, Wilts, N. of Steeple-Ashton. *Sevington, Abbots, Mary* and *Michael*, Somersets. near Ilminster and South Petherton. *Sevion*, or *Senion*, a river in Flints. which runs into the Cluyd, near Ragland.

SEVERS, THE Two, a dept. of France, part of the late Poitou, so named from two rivers, one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Rhe, and the other takes a NW. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. This dept. lies W. of the dept. of Vienne, and E. of the dept. of La Vendee. Niort is the capital.

Sevynvey, a river in Pembrokes. which runs into the Clethy, near Llanhadon.

SEWAD, a country of Cabul, in India, on the W. side of the Indus. It is mountainous, and full of strong passes.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains in Asia, stretching between Lahore and Thibet. At Hurdwar, the Ganges seems to force its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindostan.

Sewards, Kent, near Lees Court. *Sewardston*, Essex, in the parish of Waltham-Holy-Cross. *Sewcot*, Oxfords. NE. of Islip. *Sewdley*, Gloucesters. near Winchcomb, on a brook that runs into the Avon. *Sewerby*, Yorks. a tract between Burlington and Flamborough Head, where a great number of goats are kept. *Sewstern*, Leicesters. near Buckminster. *Sexbow*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Wharlton-Castle.

SEYSSEL, a town in the dept. of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. It is 14 miles NNE. of Belley.

SEZANNE, a town in the dept. of Marne, plundered and burnt by the English in the year 1423. It is 27 miles NNW. of Troyes, and 65 SSE. of Paris.

Sezay, Yorks. SE. of Thirsk. *Shabury*, Shrops. on the Rodden, SE. of Wem. *Shacklewell*, Middl. a hamlet of Hackney. *Shackleford*, Surry, W. of Godalmin. *Shackleford*, Surry, near Working. *Shackstones*, Essex, E. of Chelmsford. *Shadbrook*, Suffolk. *Shaddingfield*, Suffolk, 3 miles from Beccles. *Shadforth*, E. of Durham. *Shadoxherst*, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. of Ashford. *Shadwell*, Shrops. SW. of Bishop's Castle. *Shadwell*, Yorks. NE. of Leeds.

*SHAFTESBURY, or SHAFTON, an ancient town of Dorsetshire, containing about 320 houses, many of which are of freestone, a neat town-hall, where the quarter sessions are held, a free-school, and several remains of antiquity. Water is so scarce here, that they are obliged to bring it from a great distance, in pails, or on horses. They enjoy, however, a wholesome air, and have a very extensive prospect over the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts. It is situated in the northern extremity of the county, on a high hill, difficult of access, except on the E. 25 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. A considerable market on Saturday.

Shakerley, Lancas. NE. of Leigh. *Shakerston*, Leices. NW. of Bosworth. *Shuklebury*, Yorkshire, SW. of Rumbaldkirk. *Shalborn*, Wiltshire, near Great Bedwin. *Shalcross*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Shalden*, Hampshire, NW. of Alton. *Shales*, Westmorland, on the Burbeck, W. of Orton. *Shaley*, Yorksh. NW. of Halifax. *Shalfleet*, Hants, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Shalford*, Essex, on Blackwater, NW. of Bocking. *Shalford*, Surry, a mile from Guildford.

Shallagham-Bridge, in Donegal, Ulster. *Shallee*, in Tipperary, Munster.

Shallington, Berks. E. of Farringdon. *Shallowford*, NW. of Stafford, by the Sow. *Shalmsford* and *Shalmsford-Street*, Kent, near Chartham. *Shamley-Green*, Surry, near West Horsley.

Shanagolden, or *Shanegolden*, in Limerick, Munster. *Shamballymore*, in Cork, Munster. *Shane's-Castle*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Shane-Inn*, in Kerry, Munster. *Shanedrum*, or *Shandrum*, in Cork, Munster.

Shanfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Shangenagh, in Dublin, Leinster.

Shankling, Isle of Wight, near Bonchurch. *Shankton*, Leicestersh. 4 miles from Harborough.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland, and one of the finest in the British Isles, rolling nearly from N. to S. 200 miles, and expanding in its course, in many places, into deep and spacious lakes. It rises from Lough Lean, in the county of Leitrim, and passing by Leitrim, Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, &c. runs into the Atlantic, between Kerry Head and Cape Lean. From Limerick to the Atlantic, it is navigable for the largest vessels. At some distance above Limerick, and a little below Killaloe, there

there is a ledge of rocks which interrupts the navigation of this fine river. Here, however, there is a valuable eel and salmon fishery; and from Killaloe to Carrick-on-Shannon, near its source, there is an inland navigation, which promises the greatest advantages to the rising prosperity of Ireland.

Shannon-Bridge, in Galway, Connaught. *Shannon-Bridge*, in King's County, Leinster. *Shannon-Grove*, in Limerick, Munster. *Shannon-Park*, in Cork, Munster. *Shanrahan*, in Waterford, Munster.

Shap, Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119, of which little remains, except a tower and the ruins of an old bridge. A more ancient and permanent monument of human industry appears in some great stones, like pyramids, which are placed in almost a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards distance from each other, and are of such immense weight, that no carriages, now in use, could support them. It was, probably, a place of druidical worship.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Islands, lying NE. of Mainland, or Pomona, with about 80 boats belonging to it, most of which are employed in fishing. In the summer they burn kelp, which produces, in some seasons, upwards of 3000 tons, bringing near 2000l. to the inhabitants.

Shapwick, Dorsets. near Blandford, on the Stour. *Shapwick*, Somersets. W. of Glastonbury. *Sharwick-Hall*, Lancas. NW. of Ormskirk. *Shardington*, *Great* and *Little*, Gloucesters. near Badgeworth. *Shareshill*, Staffords. 2 miles from Cannock. *Sharington*, Norfolk, W. of Holt. *Sharlow*, SE. of Derby, near the Dove. *Sharnbrook*, Bedfords. near Balnhurst. *Sharnburn*, or *Sherborn*, Norfolk, E. of Snelsham. *Sharncote*, Wilts, NW. of Crick-lade. *Sharnford*, Leicesters. SE. of Aston Flamvil. *Sharnbull*, Dorsets. near Knoll and Buckland-Abbas. *Sharp*, or *Thorncliff*, Staffords. NE. of Leek. *Sharpenho*, Bedfords. N. of the Sundons. *Sharperton*, Northumberland, near Harbottle-Castle. *Sharpham*, Somersets. near Glastonbury. *Sharphill*, Yorks. on the Ouse, SE. of Selby. *Sharpnor-Castle*, Isle of Wight, a mile W. of Yarmouth. *Sharp's-Place*, Kent, S. of Sevenoaks. *Sharsted*, Kent, by Doddington. *Shatsham*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Shattesbrook*, Berks, W. of Windsor. *Shatton*, Cumberland, near Cockermouth. *Shatton*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Shaucomb*, Isle of Wight, SW. of Westover. *Shanfleet*, Isle of Wight, SW. of Newton. *Shavington*, Cheshire, near Webbenbury. *Shavington*, Shropshire, NW. of Drayton. *Shauler*, Isle of Wight, by Newport-Haven. *Shalston*, NW. of Buckingham. *Shavon*, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick.

SHAVOYA, a country of Morocco, S. of Fez and W. of Tedla, inhabited by mountaineers, who are chiefly robbers.

Shaw, Berks, near Newbury. *Shaw*, Devonshire, N. of Plympton. *Shaw*, Wilts, N. of Swindon. *Shaw*, Wilts, in Melksham parish. *Shawborn*, Berks, S. of Hungerford. *Shawcross*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Shawdon*, Northumb. W. of Alnwick. *Shawel*, Leicestersh. S. of Lutterworth. *Shawford*, Hants, on the Itching, 2 miles below Winchester. *Shawford*, Herts, NW. of St. Alban's. *Shawford*, Staffordsh. SE. of Eccleshall. *Shaw's*, Cumberland, in the parish of Lanercost. *Shaxton*, Leicestersh. E. of Hog's-Norton. *Shay-Chapel*, Lancashire, SE. of Rochdale. *Shea-bridge*, Staffordsh. between Whitmore and Newcastle-under-Line. *Sheales*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Sheane*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Sheap, a river in Down, Ulster.

Shearhampton, Glouces. in Henbury parish. *Shebbear*, Devonsh. NW. of Hatherleigh. *Sheeles*, Wilts, in the parish of Mere. *Sheen*, *East*, Surry, a hamlet in the parish of Mortlake, seated on an eminence near the Thames, between Richmond and Rochampton. *Sheen*, *West*, Surry, a hamlet in the parish of Richmond. Here Henry V. founded a convent of Carthusians, within the walls of which Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770; and the whole hamlet, consisting of 18 houses, was at the same time demolished, and the site of it made into a lawn, and added to the king's inclosures.

Sheep-bridge, in Down, Ulster, over the river Newry.

Sheepcoat, Middlesex, near the Bedfonts. *Sheephall*, Hertfordshire, SE. of Stevenage. *Sheepshead*, Leices. 3 miles from Loughborough.

Sheep-Land, in Down, Ulster, near Gun's Island, in Strangford-Bay. *Sheep's-Head Point*, in Cork, Munster, forms the S. entrance of Bantry-Bay.

Sheepshide, Herts, SW. of Bishop's-Hatfield.

SHEEPWASH, a small town of Devonshire, 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 205. W. by S. of London. Market disused.

Sheepy, *Great* and *Little*, Leicesters. S. of Hog's-Norton.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the northern point of the Isle of Sheppey, at the W. Swale, or the principal mouth of the river Medway, 3 miles N. of Queenborough. The buildings belonging to it make a neat little town; and there is also a dock-yard, and a chapel. Here is a fort built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, and in the room of that demolished at Queenborough, with a line of cannon

cannon facing the water-side, which contains good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garrison. An excellent spring was lately discovered here, before which the yard and garrison were supplied with fresh water from Chatham. It is reckoned one of the most unhealthy spots in the kingdom.

Sheeshy Mountains, in Cork, Munster, in the barony of Carbery.

Sheet, Hants, near Petersfield.

* SHEFFIELD, a large, thriving, and populous town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, long celebrated for its various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of steel cutlery wares, plated goods, and various tools. It has been a staple for knives, or whittles, and files, above 500 years. It is reputed to excel Birmingham in this sort of wares; as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. Here are about 600 master cutlers, incorporated by the style of the cutlers of Hallamshire, of which this is reckoned the chief town. By the Don, which is navigable within five miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation, which are not confined to the town, but extend several miles over the country, employing not less than 40,000 persons. Its neighbourhood abounds with coal, and there are some mines of alum. Here are also lead-works and a silk-mill. It is in a hilly situation, and is chiefly supplied with water by pipes from the high ground. A new market-place has been lately erected here by the Duke of Norfolk, on a commodious plan of shambles, strongly inclosed; and a large and elegant infirmary has been lately completed. In the old parts of the town the streets are narrow; the new parts, however, are more commodious, and the surrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landscape. It is seated on the rivers Don and Sheaf, 34 miles N. of Derby, and 161 NW. by N. of London. A large market on Tuesday, particularly for corn. Fairs on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday and November 28th.

SHEFFIELD, a town of Massachusetts.

Sheffield, Sussex, by Fletching. *Sheffield-Mill*, Berks, on the Kennet, nine miles from Reading. *Sheffield-Place*, Sussex, midway between E. Grinstead and Lewes.

☞ SHEFFORD. See SHELFORD.

Shefford, Magna, Berks, 4 miles SE. of Lambourn.

SHEFNAL, a small town of Shropshire, 9 miles NE. of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelbred, Sussex, W. of Fernhurst. *Shelburgh*, Yorks. N. of Doncaster.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing new town of Acadia, in the province of Nova Scotia, situated at Port Roseway, on the SE. coast, 90 miles SW. of Halifax. It extends about two miles on the water-side, and one mile back, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black-Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the American war. Lat. 43. 50. N. lon. 65. 15. W.

Shelburne, in Wexford, Leinster.

Shelderton, Shropshire, SW. of Onybury. *Sheldesley*, or *Sheldesley-Wash*, and *Sheldesley, Great* or *Beauchamp*, Worces. on opposite sides of the river Teme, NE. of Clithero. *Sheldicks*, Northumberland, S. of Alnwick. *Sheldon*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Sheldon*, Kent, by Deal. *Sheldon*, Warwickshire, near Coleshill. *Sheldon*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Sheldon-Moor*, Durham, SW. of Bishop-Auckland.

SHELDRAKE, a river of Canada, which empties itself into the river St. Lawrence. Lat. 50. 20. N. and lon. 64. 50. W.

Sheldwich, Kent, 3 miles S. of Feversham. *Shele*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near its head, below Butterhaugh. *Shele-Hall*, Northumberl. SW. of Dilston. *Shelf*, Yorksh. in the parish of Halifax. *Shelf-hanger*, Norfolk, N. of Diss. *Shelfield*, Staffordsh. NE. of Bloxwich.

SHELFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, situated between two rivulets, which unite their streams a little below the town and fall into the Ouse, 9 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelford, Nottingh. 2 miles from Bingham. *Shelford Magna*, Cambridgesh. NW. of Linton. *Shelford, E.* or *Parva*, SE. of Shelford Magna. *Shelaks*, Shrops. NE. of Knoking-Castle.

SHELLA, a decayed town of Morocco, 4 miles E. of Salee. It contains many Moorish tombs, held in great veneration, and is considered as a sacred asylum, only to be entered by Mahometans.

Shelland, Suffolk, by Stow-Market. *Shelley*, Essex, contiguous to Ongar, and only parted from Fyfield by the Rothing. *Shelley*, Suffolk, S. of Hadley. *Shelley*, Yorkshire, near Bradford. *Shellow-Bowel*, Essex, S. of the Rodings, near Roxwell. *Shelsey*; see Sheldesley. *Shelswell*, Oxfordshire, S. of Mixbury. *Shelton*, Bedfordsh. the most northern village in the county. *Shelton*, Norfolk, on the Waveney, near Tasborough. *Shelton*, Nottingh. between Bingham and Newark. *Shelton*, Shropsh. W. of Shrewsbury. *Shelton*, Staffordshire, near Newcastle-under-Line. *Shelton, Upper* and *Lower*, Bedfordsh. near Tilbrook.

Shelving-

Shelvingborow, Kent, near Barham-Downs. *Shelvington, East* and *West*, Dorsetshire, in Potisham parish. *Shelrock*, Shropsh. between Shrewsbury and Oswestry. *Shelwich*, near Hereford. *Shelwood*, Surry, SW. of Ryegate. *Shene*, Staffordshire, S. of Longnor. *Shenfield*, Essex, adjoining Brentwood. *Shengay*, Camb. on the river Cam, opposite to Clopton, NW. of Royston. *Shenington*, Gloucestersh. near Tewkesbury. *Shenley*, Bucks, 3 miles from Fenny-Stratford, in the road from London to Chester. *Shenley-Brockend*, Bucks, in Shenley parish. *Shenston*, Staffordshire, E. of Walsal. *Shenton*, Leices. near Bosworth. *Shenton*, Shropshire, N. of Great Wenlock. *Shenton*, Shropshire, NW. of Drayton. *Shepardine*, Glouc. on the Bank of the Severn, N. of Oldbury. *Shepemeadow*, Suffolk, between Beccles and Bungay. *Sheperton*, Middlesex, on the Thames, opposite to Walton. *Shepewash*, SE. of Lincoln. *Shepewash*, Northumberl. on the Wansbeck, between Morpeth and the sea. *Shepherd's-Bush*, Middlesex, between Kensington Gravel-Pits and Acton. *Shepherd's-Forstal*, Kent, near Sheldwich. *Shepherd's-Heath*, Camb. between Orwell and Foulmere.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, a town of Virginia.

Shephove, Hants, S. of Odiam. *Shepister*, Devonsh. near Mevychurch. *Shepley*, Durham, near Eggleton. *Shepley*, Yorksh. W. of Barnesley.

SHEPHERD ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the South Sea, to the southward of Malicollo. They are considered by some as belonging to the New Hebrides. Lat. 17. 0. S. lon. 168. 50. E.

SHEPPEY, an island of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. A great number of marine botanical plants grow in the salt marshes.

Shepscombe, Glouces. in Painswick parish. *Shepton*, Dorsetshire, SE. of Bridport. *Shepton Beauchamp*, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilminster.

*SHEPTON-MALLET a town of Somersetshire, containing, with its populous parish, above 500 houses and 9000 inhabitants, but the streets are very narrow, steep, and irregular. It has a flourishing manufacture of second-cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. In this, at present, about 4000 hands are daily employed; besides which, there is a considerable manufacture of knit stockings. It is situated among hills, well-watered with rivulets for the clothiers' business, 17 miles SW. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Shepton-Montague, Somersets. S. of Bruton. *Shepway*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Shepway Cross*, Kent, between Westen hanger and Hithe. *Sherburn*, near Durham. *Sherborn*, Yorksh. SW. of Scarborough. *Sherburn*; see *Sharnburn*.

*SHERBORN, an ancient, large, and well-inhabited town of Dorsetshire, containing about 2000 inhabitants. It has a considerable manufacture of silk-throwing, as also of buttons, bone-lace, and haberdashery-wares, and had formerly a great trade in medley cloth. It is very pleasantly seated and watered by the river Parrot, which divides it into two parts, 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

SHERBORN, a populous, well-inhabited town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted for its free-school, as also for its orchards of a fine plum for preserving, called wine-sour, which cannot be cultivated in any other place, and for its cherry orchards. A very high raised Roman way runs from hence to Aberford, which is four miles distant. It is situated at the conflux of the Wherfe and Ouse, with a harbour for barges, 14 miles SW. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sherborn, Gloucestersh. 3 miles from North Leech. *Sherborn*, Hants, near East Wortham. *Sherborn*, Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Wallingford. *Sherborn*, SW. of Warwick. *Sherborn Monks*, or *West*, and *St. John's*, Hants, N. of Basingstoke.

SHERBOROUGH, an English settlement in Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River, 100 miles SE. of Sierra-Leone. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 11. 0. W.

Sherbroke, Derbyshire, SE. of Bolsover-Castle.

SHERBURNE, a town in Nantucket.

Sherdelow, Bucks, in Amersham parish. *Shere*, Surry, on the river Wey, near Albury. *Shereford*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Sherenewton*, Monmouthsh. W. of Chepstow. *Sherenton*, E. of Gloucester. *Sheresby*, Leicestershire, NE. of Lutterworth. *Sherfield*, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Sherfield*, Hants, W. of Rumsey. *Sherford*, Devons. by the sea, SW. of Dartmouth. *Sherford*, Warwickshire, in Burton-Hastings parish. *Sherford-Bridge*, Dorsetshire, leads to Purbeck Isle. *Sheriff-Hales*, Staffordsh. NW. of Tong-Castle. *Sheriff-Hutten*, near York.

Sheriff Muir, a heath in Perthshire, near the Grampian Mountains, famous for an undecisive battle, fought here in 1715, between the royal army, under the Duke of Argyle, and the Pretender's forces under the Earl of Mar.

Sheriffs-Naunton, Worces. N. of Pershore. *Shering*, Essex, NW. of Harlow. *Sheringham*, Norfolk, by the sea, W. of Cromer. *Sherington*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Sherington*, Warwickshire, NE. of Brailes. *Sherington*, Wilts, near the Wilbourn, E. of the Deverels.

Sherkin Island, in Cork, Munster, SW. of Baltimore-Bay.

Shermanbury, Sussex, W. of Twineham. *Sherotten*, Durham, near Hartlepool. *Sherston*, Somersetsh. W. of Somerton. *Sherston*, Wilts, SW. of Malmsbury. *Sherston*, Yorkshire, E. of Wakefield. *Sherston-Rock*, Glouces. in the Severn, near Aust-Passage. *Sherwell*, Devonshire, NE. of Barnstaple. *Sherwood*, a celebrated and extensive forest, taking in almost all the W. part of Nottinghamshire. It is now stript of its woods, but, in some parts of it, coal is obtained. Here are also several parks and fine seats.

Sherwood, in Carlow, Leinster.

Shete, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway, Twyford Bridge. *Shetford*, Oxfordshire, near Swacliff. *Sheve*, or *Shelve*, Shropshire, near Stiperstones-Hill. *Sheviock*, Cornwall, near Trematon-Castle.

SHETLAND, the general name of a cluster of islands, which lie about 100 miles NNE. of Caithnesshire, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. They are reckoned to be forty-six in number, besides forty smaller, called Holms, which produce pasture, and as many barren. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Fula, and Phederfroy. The description already given of the largest, or MAINLAND, may be applied to the others, as to the particulars of climate, inhabitants, &c. and the same may be said of the ORCADES. In all these islands the Aurora Borealis, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called by the inhabitants, are very remarkable. They are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; sometimes continuing in that state for several hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into ten thousand different shapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the most obscure russet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and then make the most brilliant appearance. There is no light-house in all these islands, nor is there any chart of the country extant, that can be depended upon. So many ships, indeed, have been lost upon the E. coast of Shetland, especially within the last 20 years, that it may be of essential service to recommend the erection of a light-house, on Noss, a small island, E. of Bressay. Of these, some of the most remarkable cases are the following.—In 1775, a Liverpool ship; only 2 men saved out of 24. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, a Greenland ship, lost with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ship lost, only one of the crew saved. In 1780, a Russian man of war, of 36 guns, only five men saved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Danish East-India ship, with a valuable cargo, outward-bound, only 15 of the crew saved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ship, only five of the crew saved. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland. Lerwick is the capital.

Shibden, Yorkshire, NE. of Halifax. *Shibden*, Yorkshire, near Barden-Tower and Chace. *Shide*, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Shidfield*, Hants, in Droxford parish.

*SHIELDS, S. and N. two very populous sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt, as also of glass. They are seated on the opposite sides of the river Tyne, where there are constantly immense fleets of shipping, 10 miles E. of Newcastle.

SHIFNAL. See SHEFNAL.

Shifford, Oxfordsh. between Bampton and the Isis. *Shilbottle*, Northumberland, between Warkworth and Alnwick. *Shilbrook*, Cheshire, SE. of Northwich. *Shilburnhaugh*, Northumberland, near Yarrow. *Shildon*, Devonshire, near Columbstock. *Shildraw*, Durham, W. of Lumley-Castle.

Shillelagh, in Wicklow, Leinster; formerly noted for its timber and oak saplings.

Shillingford, Berks, in Bensington parish. *Shillingford*, Devonshire, between Exeter and Chudleigh. *Shillingham*, Cornwall, near Trematon-Castle. *Shilling-Park*, Sussex, E. of Blackdown-Hill. *Shillingston*, Dorsetshire, near the Stour and Hambledon and Hodde-Hills. *Shillington*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Shilton*, Berks, 2 miles from Burford. *Shilton*, Devonshire, in Modbury parish. *Shilton*, Nottinghamshire, S. of Newark. *Shilton*, Oxfordshire, S. of Burford. *Shilton*, Warwickshire, near Coventry. *Shilvington*, Northumberland, SW. of Morpeth. *Shimpling*, Norfolk, near Diss. *Shimpling*, Suffolk, by Lavenham.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the SW. part of Sutherlandshire, about 4 miles long, and one and a half wide. From it there issues a rapid stream, which flows into the Frith of Dornock.

Shinfield, Berksh. near Swallowfield.

SHINGEN, a river island, formed by the mouths of the Zambesa, near the coast of Monomotapa, in Africa, about 40 leagues in circumference.

Shingey-Hall, Cambridgeshire, near Sawbridgeworth. *Shingham*, Norfolk, between Swaffham and Downham. *Shingle-Hall*, Essex, near Epping. *Shingles*, Isle of Wight, rocks in the sea, off the W. corner. *Shingley*, Kent, in the parish of Goudherst. *Shinkley*, near Durham, on the

the Wear. *Shinrone*, in King's County, Leinster.

Shinton, Shropshire, near Stottesdon. *Shipborn*, Kent, near Fair Lawn. *Shipdam*, Norfolk, NE. of Walton. *Shipham*, Somersetshire, N. of Axbridge. *Shiplake*, Oxfordshire, by the Thames, two miles S. of Henley. *Shipley*, Derbyshire, near the Erwash, S. of Codnor Castle. *Shipley*, Northumberland, N. of Alnwick. *Shipley*, Shropshire, NE. of Bridgenorth. *Shipley*, Sussex, W. of Grinstead Park. *Shipley*, Yorkshire, near the sea, N. of Hornsey. *Shipley*, Yorkshire, N. of Bradford. *Shipley*, Yorkshire, S. of Almondbury.

SHIPPENSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania.

*SHIPTON, or SHIPSTON, a neat, little town in Worcesters. (insulated, however, in Warwickshire) which Camden calls an ancient market for sheep. It has a declining manufacture of shags, and is seated on the river Stour, 11 miles SSW. of Stratford-upon Avon, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shipton, Berks, near Abingdon. *Shipton*, Buckingh. near Quainton. *Shipton*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles NE. of Burton. *Shipton*, Hants, S. of Tidworth. *Shipton*, Shropshire, NE. of Purslow. *Shipton*, Shropsh. NW. of Prior's Ditton. *Shipton*, Yorksh. NW. of Market Weighton. *Shipton*, near York. *Shipton*, NW. of York. *Shipton*, *Moigne*, Glouces. 3 miles S. of Tetbury. *Shipton-Montacute*, Somers. near Wincaunton. *Shipton*, *Olave* and *Solace*, Gloucestershire, E. of Doddeswell. *Shipton-under-Whichwood*, Oxfordsh. NE. of Burford. *Shipton-upon-Charwell*, Oxfordsh. NE. of Woodstock. *Shirborn*, a river in Warwickshire, which runs into the Sow at Whitby.

Shircock, in Cavan, Ulster.

Shirehampton, Glouces. in the parish of Wesbury on Trin. *Shire-Head*, Lancas. in Amounderness, near the sea. *Shire-Oaks*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Worksop. *Shire-Oaks*, Staff. between Walsal and Lichfield. *Shire-Oaks*, Wilts, between Box and Coldaston. *Shirland*, Derbysh. in the parish of Alfreton. *Shirley*, Derbyshire, SE. of Ashbourn. *Shirley*, Surry, E. of Croydon.

SHIRON, a town of Thibet, 120 miles N. of Catmandu.

Shirtlington-Hall, Northumb. S. of Belingham.

SHIRVAN, or SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Dagestan, on the E. and SE. by the Caspian Sea, on the SW. by Erivan, and on the W. by Georgia; about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The soil is extremely fertile. The inhabitants draw with buffaloes instead of horses, feeding them with fenugreek. This country was part of the ancient Albania. Scamachie is the capital.

Shistock, or *Shustoke*, Warwickshire, NE. of Coleshil. *Shitlington*, Bedfordshire, near Flitton. *Shitlington*, Yorkshire, W. of Wakefield. *Shitterford*, Staffordshire, W. of Kidderminster. *Shittlestones-Hill*, Shropshire, NE. of Ludlow. *Shitterton*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Bere-Regis.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, in North America, on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie very conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

Shobden, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Shobnal*, Staff. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Shobrook*, Devonshire, near Crediton. *Shobury*, *North* and *South*, two villages in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, and opposite the Buoy of the Nore. Hence a point of land called *Shodbury-Ness*, which projects into the sea. *Shoclach*, Ches. on the Dee, W. of Malpas. *Shoflot*, Isle of Wight, in East Medina. *Shofton*, Northumberland, by the sea, S. of Bamburgh.

SHOGLE, a large, but disagreeable town of Syria, seated on the river Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches, 45 miles SW. of Aleppo. There is a good caravansary here, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat.

Sholand, Kent, near Newnham. *Shooland*, Surry, near Puttenham. *Shooter's-Hill*, a village of Kent, situated on a hill so called, 8 miles ESE. of London, beyond Blackheath, on the road to Dartford. From this hill there is a noble view of London, and into Essex, Kent, Surry, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also makes a magnificent appearance from it. *Shoot-up-Hill*, Middlesex, near Kilburn. *Shopland*, Essex, contiguous to South-Church, Prittlewell, Sutton, and Barling. *Shoreham*, Kent, by the Derwent, 4 miles NW. of Sevenoaks.

*SHOREHAM, a populous town of Sussex, chiefly noted for ship-building, having a tide harbour for vessels of considerable burden, which is not safe, as the sands are frequently shifting. It commands the mouth of the river Adur, commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now much decayed. It is 16 miles NNW. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

SHOREHAM, a town of Vermont.

Shorewell, N. and S. Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Shorland*, Kent, by East Church, N. of the Isle of Sheppy. *Shortland*, Kent, in Pluckley parish. *Shorlet-Wood*, Shropshire, near Bridgnorth. *Shorley*, Heref. S. of Wigmore-Castle. *Shorley*, Northumb. on the South Tyne, near Ebchester. *Shorne*, Kent, 3 miles and a half SE. of Gravesend. *Shortgrave*, Essex, 2 miles from Saffron Walden. *Shortley*

ley, Warwicks. near Coventry. *Shotender*, Kent, near Lees Court. *Shotery*, Warw. W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Shotley*, Derbyshire, near Wirksworth. *Shotley*, Suffolk, near Orwell-Haven. *Shotover-Forest*, and *Hills*, on the E. and NE. sides of Oxford. It is noted for its large timber, for the best ochre in the world, for a sort of earth which takes grease out of clothes, and for an excellent kind of tobacco-pipe clay. *Shotover, Mill*, Surry, near Haslemere. *Shottesbrook*, Berks, near White-Waltham. *Shottesham*, Suff. near Woodbridge. *Shottesham, All Saints*, *St. Botolph*, and *St. Martin's*, Norf. near Saxlingham. *Shotteswell*, Warwickshire, near Warmington. *Shotton*, Durham, NW. of Staindrop. *Shotton*, Durham, S. of Hardwick. *Shotton*, Northumberland, E. of Ogle-Castle. *Shotton*, Shropshire, S. of Wem. *Shotwich*, and *Shotwich Townlet*, NW. of Chester, on the Dee. *Shouldby*, Leices. near Grimston and Saxilby. *Shouldham*, Norfolk, SE. of Seechy. *Shoyswell*, Suff. N. of Burwash. *Shrawel*, Worces. near Evesham. *Shrawarden*, W. of Shrewsbury, near the Severn. *Shrawley*, Worcesters. W. of Ombersley, on the Severn. *Shrawton*, Wilts, NW. of Stonehenge. *Shredicot*, Staffordshire, NW. of Penkridge. *Shrewley*, Warwick. in the parish of Hatton.

* SHREWSBURY, a large and flourishing town of Shropshire, capital of the county, so called from the Saxon word Scrobbesberig, which signifies a town built on a woody hill. It is well built, well lighted, and well paved, and contains about 2000 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants. It is the the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webbs, which are bought up in all parts of the country, as much as come to about 1000l. a week, and dressed here, whence they are sent for exportation, principally to America and Flanders. Much of the Welsh flannel is also bought at Welshpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all sorts of Welsh commodities. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the finest promenades in England. It takes in 20 acres, is shaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with seats. About 20 vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol. Shrewsbury has been long famous for its excellent brawn, and from the plenty of salmon, other fish, and provisions of all sorts; is full of genteel families. It is beautifully situated in a sort of horse-shoe, formed by the river Severn, 36 miles W. of Lichfield, and 160 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 43. N. lon. 2. 41. W. Markets for corn, cattle, and provisions, on Wednesday and Saturday; and on Thursday for Welsh cottons, friezes, and flannels. Fairs, on Saturday after March 15; Wednesday after Easter week; Wednesday before Holy Thursday; July 3d; August 12th; October 2d; and December 12th.

SHREWSBURY, a large and populous town of New Jersey, one of the oldest in the state; also a river of New Jersey, which runs into the sea, 3 miles S. of Sandy Hook; a town of Pennsylvania, and a town of Massachusetts.

Shrigley, Cheshire, in Macclesfield-Forest. *Shripney*, Sussex, W. of Yapton. *Shrivenham*, Berks, near Highworth, in Wilts. *Shropham*, Norfolk, near Thetford.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; on the E. by Staffordshire; on the SE. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Herefordshire; on the SW. by Radnorshire; and on the W. by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It extends upwards of 40 miles in length from N. to S. and is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 16 market-towns, 170 parishes, 615 villages, and about 115,680 inhabitants. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the northern and eastern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limestone, free-stone, pipe-clay, and inexhaustible coal-pits. Over most of the coal lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which, being ground to powder in horse-mills, and boiled in coppers of water, a bituminous matter swims on the surface, that, by evaporation, is brought to the consistence of pitch; or by the help of an oil distilled from the same substance, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a sort of tar; both these substances serve particularly for caulking of ships, as well, if not better, than pitch and tar, it being less liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this country is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Severn, (which is navigable in every quarter of the county) and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Shroughton, Northamptonshire, 2 miles E. of Ayno. *Shroughton*, or *Ewrin Courtney*, Dorsetshire, E. of Stourminster. *Shrub's-Hill*, Surry, in Egham parish.

Shrule, in Mayo, Connaught.

Shuckborough, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warwicks. SE. and E. of Southam. *Shudeley*, Glouces. near Winchcomb. *Shugborough*, E. of Stafford. *Shullington*, Sussex, N. of Michelgrove.

Michelgrove. *Shurdington*, Glouces. 5 miles from Cheltenham. *Shurdington, Little* and *Great*, Gloucesters. near Badgworth. *Shurlach*, Cheshire, near Northwich. *Shute*, Devons. SW. of Axminster. *Shutford*, Oxfords. SW. of Banbury. *Shuthanger*, Gloucesters. a hamlet in the parish of Turning. *Shutlinghaw-Hill*, Cheshire, in Macclesfield-Forest. *Shuttend*, Staffords. near King's Swinford. *Shuttington*, Warwicks. near Seckington. *Shuttleworth*, Lancas. NE. of Blackburn. *Shuttleworth, Lower*, Cheshire, 3 miles from Macclesfield.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by that of Ava, on the E. by Cambodia and Laos, on the S. by a gulf of the same name and Malacca, and on the W. by the Bay of Bengal. It extends about 800 miles in length, and from 200 to 350 in breadth. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and a variety of fruits, different from those of Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. Some French authors, indeed, have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandise till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. It is a flat country, which, in the rainy season, is overflowed; for which reason, most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. It consists of cultivated and uncultivated land, most of it being of the latter, and covered with wood. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin and musk. The most profitable trees are those which produce cotton, oil, and varnish. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, it is said, generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very severely with split rattans for the least fault. Even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to shew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king. The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noses, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms; beside which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous: the latter are distinguished from the laity, by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved. The roofs of their temples are gilded, and many of their statues, and other cast works, are of gold; yet they have sought of late, in vain, for mines either of gold or silver. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. Siam, Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital.

Siara, a town and captainship on the coast of Brasil, in lat. 3. 15. S.

Sibbene, Northumbl. W. of Fetherstonhaugh. *Sibberds, Ferris, Grove*, and *Lodge*, Oxfords. near Swacliff. *Sibberscot*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Sibbertswood*, or *Sibbertswold*, Kent, NE. of Elham.

Siberia, a large country, comprehending in its most extensive sense, all the northern part of the Russian empire in Asia; but originally it denoted only the S. part of the government of Tobolski. It is bounded on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, on the S. by Tartary, on the W. by Russia, and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 3000 miles in length from E. to W. and 1200 in breadth, from N. to S. The S. part produces all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and consequently thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolski is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are principally of three sorts, Pagans, or the original natives of the country; Mahometans; and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of rein-deer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They all live in huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land the Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandise to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota,

Okota. The western part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian government of Tobolski and Kolyvan; all the eastern part is contained in the government of Irkutzk; these are subdivided into smaller districts. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished.

Sibson, Huntingdons. between Chesterton and Samford. *Sibston*, Leic. W. of Bosworth. *Sibton*, Suffolk, SW. of Yoxford. *Sibthorp*, Huntingdons. SE. of Spaldwick. *Sibthorp*, Nottinghams. between Shelford and Normanton. *Sibton Sheales*, Northumberland, SW. of Hexham.

Sibu, one of the Manilla islands, about 80 leagues in circumference. Its principal production is the borona, a species of grain which serves instead of rice; also cotton, tobacco, wax, and civet. Its principal town, containing about 5000 houses, is of the same name. Lat. 10. 20. N. lon. 122. E.

Sical, a town of Yucatan, in Mexico, situated on the N. coast, about 70 miles WNW. of Merida, situated on the Demer.

Sicily, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy, is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo-di-Bopo. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro, seven miles across; and as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Farro-di-Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily have nearly the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. The quantity of corn and silk exported annually from this island, is estimated at about 7 millions of ducats, of which, the article of silk produces one million. Sicily is divided into the valleys just mentioned, called Val-di-Demona, Val-di-Noto, and Val-di-Mazara. It is about 156 miles in length, and 85 in its mean breadth. Its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits. Sicily was originally planted by different colonies from Greece, but the Romans became its conquerors, and held it in subjection till the year 440, when the Vandals invaded this island. These were driven away by Belisarius, and it became a part of the eastern empire till the year 828. It was then conquered by the Saracens, who, in their turn, were driven out by Roger, the son of Tancred, a Norman prince, who took the title of Count of Sicily, in 1080. His son Roger united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned king of both Sicilies, in 1130. Charles, brother of St. Louis, conquered it from the Norman princes; but Peter, king of Arragon, claiming the kingdom, was received by the Sicilians with open arms, was crowned at Palermo, and transmitted Sicily to his descendants. Ferdinand V. united it with Naples. It is governed by a viceroy, who resides at Palermo.

Sickling-Hall, Yorkshire, W. of Wetherby. *Sicklington*, *Upper*, Yorkshire, in Thornhill parish.

Siddapour, a town in the Mysore country.

Sidbury, Devonshire, N. of Sidmouth. *Sidbury*, Shropshire, near N. Clebury. *Sidcot*, Somersetshire, 16 miles from Bristol, on the road to Exeter.

Siddinghausen, a town of Paderborn, in Westphalia.

Siddington, Cheshire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Siddington*, Glouces. a mile from Cirencester. *Siddleham*, Sussex, N. of Selsey. *Side*, Glouces. adjoining Brimpsfield. *Sidenhale*, Warw. near Coventry. *Sidenham*, Kent, in Lewisham parish. *Sidenham*, Oxfords. S. of Tame. *Sidenham, North*, Devonshire, SE. of Lifton. *Sidenham, South*, Devonshire, NW. of Tavistock.

Siderocansa, a town of Macedonia, 22 miles ESE. of Salonichi.

Sidewood-End, Surry, near Bisley. *Sidington*, *Mary* and *Peter*, Gloucestershire, by Cirencester. *Sidlam*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Sidley*, Sussex, near Bexill. *Sidmanton*, Berks, near Newbury. *Sidmanton*, Hampshire, near Kingsclere.

* Sidmouth, a sea-port of Devonshire, situated, or rather embosomed, between two hills, at the mouth of the river Sid, on a bay of the English Channel, 12 miles SE. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. It is a small place, but was one of the most considerable towns in the county, before its harbour (now only frequented by fishing smacks) was choked up. As a watering-place, it is still much frequented, the air being remarkably salubrious, and the situation well adapted to consumptive invalids.

Sidney, Surry, near Awfold. *Sidney*, Sussex, near Cuckfield.

Sidney Cove. See Jackson, Port.

Sidon, Sayd, or Seida, a sea-port in Palestine, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It was anciently a place of great note, had an extensive commerce, and is said to be the place where glass was invented. Like all the other Turkish towns, it is ill-built, and full of ruins, but has still a considerable trade, and is the emporium of Damascus, and all the interior country. The French are, or were, till lately, the only Europeans here. The exports are silk, and raw and spun cottons. It is the residence of a Turkish bashaw, and is 55 miles W. of Damascus.

Sidra, an island of the Archipelago, lying between the Gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lat. 37. N. lon. 24. E.

Sidra, a small island, and a spacious gulf on the coast of Tripoly, anciently called Syrtis.

Siegeburgh, a town of Berg, in Westphalia.

Siegen, a town of Nassau-Siegen, in Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name.

Sienna, a celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, containing about 17,000 inhabitants. It is upwards of 4 miles in circumference, and surrounded by an old wall. The Gothic cathedral is coated with a black and white marble, within and without, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. The houses are of brick, and the streets are paved with the same; and here is, or lately was, a famous university, and an academy of the *Intronati*, founded in the 15th century. Sienna is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches, and with a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which the people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea-fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners resort to it on that account. Sienna was formerly a free republic, till conquered by the emperor, Charles V. in 1554, whose son, Philip II. king of Spain, ceded all parts, except the Stato-de-gli Præsidii, to Cosmo I. duke of Florence. It is seated on three eminences, in a healthy, fertile soil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. lon. 11. 11. E.

Siennese, a duchy in Italy, on the Tuscan Sea, about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Sierra Leone, a large and fruitful country on the W. coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of the mountains on this coast abounding with a great number of lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE. to Cape Verga or Vega, on the NW. that is, between 7 and 10 deg. N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin.

Sierra Leone, called also **Ritomsa** and **Tagrin**, a great river of Africa, in the country of Guinea. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lat. 8. 15. N. lon. 12. 30. W. is 8 miles wide. In the open and plain country, on the banks of this river, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country very supportable. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the express purpose of cultivating West-India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river, on land purchased of the prince of the country. The first settlers amounted to about 200 white persons, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few natives, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom 14 were soldiers) and many of the blacks died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put in possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continue to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by upwards of 300 children, who appear to have made full as much improvement as is common in European schools, under similar circumstances. The rice, cotton, and other articles in the company's plantations thrive exceedingly. The colony appears to be gradually improving and advancing in every respect. The river abounds in fish, but is much infested with alligators. The adjacent country produces abundance of millet and rice; and the woods are filled with parrots of various kinds, and other beautiful birds; serpents are found, some of very large size; and numerous wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and monkeys.

Sierra Leone, or **Mountains of the Lions**, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and are said to extend as far as Abyssinia.

Sierra Morena, a chain of mountains in Spain, which divide Andalusia from New Castile, and from a small part of Estramadura.

Sifanto, anciently **Siphnos**, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros. The air is so wholesome here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild-fowl, and poultry are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It is covered over with marble and granite,

granite, and they have lead mines, and yet it is one of the most fertile and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, straw hats, sesamum, and calicoes. Here are 5 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 36. 37. N. lon. 25. 15. E.

Siffiverness, Herts, in Caldicot parish.

SIGEAN, a town in the dept. of the Aude, 9 miles S. of Narbonne. Near this place, Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in the year 1037.

SIGENBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ambs.

SIGETH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles E. of Munkacs.

Siglsthorp, Yorks. by Hornsey-Mere. *Sighill*, Northumb. SW. of Seaton Delaval. *Sigston*, Yorkshire, 2 miles from Northallerton.

SIGTUNA and SIGTUND, towns of Upland, in Sweden.

SIGUENSA, a town in Old Castile, containing a cathedral, 3 churches, and between 7 and 800 houses, with an university, consisting of several colleges, founded in 1441, by Cardinal Ximenes. It is seated near the source of the river Henares, 60 miles NE. of Madrid.

Silchester, Hants, NE. of Kingsclere, a place of good repute in the time of the Romans, and where King Arthur was crowned, according to the British historians. Its ancient walls are yet in a great measure entire, and on the NE. side of it is a noble piece of antiquity, a Roman amphitheatre, exactly like that at Dorchester; it has, however, time out of mind, been converted into a yard for cattle, and a watering pond. British tiles, and Roman coins are often dug up here. *Sileby*, Leices. NE. of Mountsorrel. *Silkby*, Lincolnshire, N. of Alford. *Silesburn*, Warwickshire, between Warwick and Alcester.

SILESIA, a province or duchy of Germany, said to contain (in the whole country) 180 cities and towns, 4000 villages, and 1,800,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Else. A long chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia. There are mines of gold and silver; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountains of Silesia is called Zotenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver mines, at present, are at Reitstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and they have also some woollen manufactories and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of the common sorts of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; in some places they cultivate saffron; and the culture of silk is likely to be carried to its utmost extent. Their wine is very poor, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Romanists, speaking the Polish language; and in the Lower, almost all Protestants, and speak their mother tongue. Silesia is divided into 19 principalities, and 7 free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. The greater part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw, the empress reserving to herself only the principality of Teschen; the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jaggerndorf beyond the Oppa; the part of the principality of Neisse, bordering on Moravia; and a small district bordering on Moravia; with some frontier towns. Breslaw is the capital of Prussian, and Troppau of Bohemian Silesia.

Silforth, Yorkshire, E. of Pickering-Forest.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, a town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube.

Silk, Lincolnshire, S. of Sleaford. *Silkeston*, Yorkshire, SW. of Barnesley. *Silkesworth*, Durham, SW. of Wearmouth. *Silland*, Dorsetshire.

SILLABAR, or CELLEBAR, a sea-port of Sumatra, 50 miles SSE. of Bencoolen.

SILLE-LE-GUILLAUME, a town in the department of Sarte, 18 miles NW. of Le Mans.

Silleth, Cumbl. in Abbey-Holm parish. *Silmiston*, Sussex. *Silsden*, Yorkshire, near Holden-Beck. *Silsey*, Yorkshire, NW. of Scarborough.

* *Silso*, or *Sivilsho*, between Bedford and Luton.

Silton, Dorsetshire, near Mere. *Silton*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles and a half from Gillingham. *Silton*, Yorkshire, near Sigston-Castle.

Silvermines, in Tipperary, Munster, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are some lead mines,

mines, with a mixture of silver, which, with those at Miltown, in Kerry, near the harbour of Castlemain, are the only ones in Ireland that are wrought to any considerable extent.

Silverside, Cumberland, near Naworth-Castle. *Silverstreet*, Herts, NW. of Theobalds. *Silverton*, Devonshire, near Bradninch. Its rectory is reckoned the best living in the county. *Silverton*, Northamptonshire, S. of Whittlewood-Forest. *Silvington*, Shropshire, SE. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

SILVES, a town of Algarve, situated on a river of the same name, 15 miles ENE. of Lagos.

SIMANCAS, a town of Leon, situated on the Douro, 8 miles SW. of Valladolid.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, N. of the government of Saratov, and formerly a province of the kingdom of Casan. The capital of the same name, is seated on the river Volga, 330 miles ESE. of Moscow.

SIMMEREN, a town and duchy in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles SSW. of Coblentz.

Simmington, Wilts, a mile SE. of Melksham. *Simmondley*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Simondsborough*, Dorsetshire, near Bridport, on the river Simene. *Simondsburn-Castle*, Northumberland, SW. of Swinburn-Castle. *Simondshall*, Gloucestershire, in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge. *Simondside*, Herts, by Hatfield. *Simondside-Hill*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth. *Simon-Seat*, Yorkshire, N. of Barden-Tower.

SIMON'S, ST. See FREDERICA.

SIMONTORNYA, a town of Tolna, in Hungary, situated on the Sarand, 32 miles SSW. of Buda.

Simonston, Lanc. near Hapton-Tower and Pendle-Hill. *Simondswood*, Lanc. a forest SE. of Ormskirk. *Simpson*, Bucks, near Fenny-Stratford.

SINAI, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. The Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down or drawn up in baskets. It is 144 miles ESE. of Suez.

SINCAPORA, a promontory at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, which, with the Malacca coast, form the Strait of Sincapore. Lat. 1. 10. N. lon. 103. 50. E.

SINDE. See INDUS and TATTA.

Sinderby, Yorkshire, W. of Thirsk. *Sindrop*, Northumberland, SW. of Hexham.

SINDY, a province of Hindostan, bounded on the W. by Makran, a province of Persia; on the N. by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the NE. by those of the Seiks; on the E. by a sandy desert; and on the SE. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the river Sinde, or Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan. Reckoned that way, it is about 300 miles long; and its breadth, in its widest part, is about 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and in the general appearance of the surface, Sindy not a little resembles Egypt; the lower part of it being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert. The river Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW. monsoon, or our summer quarter, which is the rainy season in most other parts of India, the atmosphere is here generally clouded, but no rain falls, except very near the sea. Indeed, very few showers fall during the whole year; and, at the time when Capt. Hamilton visited Tatta, no rain had fallen for three years before. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, which bound it on the E. and on the NW. the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest part of the current of the air (that nearest the surface) is excluded; and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this contrivance also, vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the delta. The prince is a Mahometan, tributary to the King of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital. This province was conquered, in 1739, by Nadir Shah from the Great Mogul, and retained by Abdallah, when he seized the other provinces which compose the empire of Candahar. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned, in Captain Hamilton's time, to outnumber the Mahometans ten to one, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton

ton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter clarified, and wrapped up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The women wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small, hardy horses. Their wild animals are deer, hares, antelopes and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called shiahgush.

SINGANFOU, or SINGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the province of Chensi. Next to Pekin, this is the largest, and most populous, and commercial city of China, and was for several ages the seat of the Chinese emperors. They breed up mules here in great numbers, and send them to Pekin. Lat. 34. 46. N. lon. 108. 13. E.

Singland, in Limerick, Munster.

Singlescale, Northamps. by Thorney-Cross and Can Water. *Singleton*, Sussex, near E. and W. Dean. *Singleton, Great* and *Little*, Lancashire, N. of Marton-Mere and Moss.

SINGO, a town of Macedonia, situated on the Gulf of Monte Santo.

SINGOR, a sea-port of Siam, on the E. coast of Malacca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a sea port of Urbino, with two harbours, 28 miles ESE. of Urbino.

Sinkleborough, Bucks, in the parish of Great Horwood. *Sinklees*, Herts, near Watford. *Sinnington*, Yorkshire, near Kirby-Moorside. *Sinodun-Hill*, Berks, on the Thames, near Brightwell.

SINOPE, or SINOB, a sea-port of Kiutaja, in Natolia, the birth-place of Diogenes, the famous cynic. The inhabitants, who are Turks, will not admit any Jews to reside here, and the Greeks live in the suburbs. It is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea, with two good harbours, 280 miles E. of Constantinople.

SINTZHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 13 miles SSE. of Heidelberg.

SION, or SITTEN, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Vallais, seated on a river of the same name, which soon after falls into the Rhone. It contains six churches, with some convents, a college, and no less than 3 episcopal palaces, all standing one above the other. The highest, called Tourbillon, is old, ruinous, and deserted. Near the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. De Marjorei, the third, is the present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built in 1547; the apartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, who inhabited this country in the time of Julius Cæsar; and some Roman inscriptions still remain to attest its antiquity. Its bishop is a prince of the empire. It is 48 miles S. of Berne.

SION, a famous mountian of Judea, situated on the S. side of Jerusalem.

Sion House, Middlesex, near the influx of the Brent into the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth. It is a noble, square, stone building, finely finished and furnished, now one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland.

SIOTO, a river of the United States, in N. America, which rises in the NW. territory, in lat. 40. 40. N. and lon. 83. W. and falls into the Ohio, 12 miles W. from Washington, in Kentucky.

SIOUT, OSIOT, or SCIOT, a large, populous, and well-built town in Egypt, with a lake dug near it, which serves to water the grounds. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Copti bishop. Its situation on an artificial mount, denotes its occupying the site of an ancient city, thought to be Nicopolis, where the wolf was accounted a sacred animal. Here are, accordingly, the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some Roman sepulchres. It is surrounded by pleasant gardens, and fine palm-trees, that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is about 2 miles W. of the river Nile, and 157 S. of Cairo.

SIPHANTO. See SIFANTO.

SIPHNO, a town of the island of Nanfio, in the Archipelago.

Sipleigh, Devons. on the river Dart, near Ashburton. *Sipney*, Bucks, in the parish of Burnham. *Sipson*, Middlesex, in Harmondsworth parish.

SIRADIA, a town and palatinate of Great Poland, 100 miles NNW. of Cracow.

Sir Albert's Bridge, in Donegal, Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin.

SIRE, a town of Abyssinia.

SIRHIND, a very ancient city and district of Hindostan, in Delhi. M. Condamine, says, that the art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or *Serinde*, according to him:) for, although the art was brought into Europe under the Roman emperors, it had again been lost during the confusions that attended the subversion of the western empire. Procopius, also, takes notice, that in the time of Justinian, (the 16th century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 150 miles NW. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. lon. 75. 15. E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, covered with wood, and pleasant. Lat. 4. 41. S. lon. 153. 32. E.

Sir Charles Saunders' Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is about six miles long from E. to W. with a mountain in the centre. The natives were not numerous, and appeared to live in a wretched manner. Lat. 17. 28. S. lon. 151. 4. W

Sirian, a sea-port of Pegu, frequented by the French, English, and Dutch. It is 72 miles S. of Pegu.

Sirinagur, a large, rugged country of India, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Thibet mountains; on the S. by Delhi and Rohilla; and on the NW. by Lahore.

Sirinagur, the capital of a country of the same name, in India, 200 miles NNE. of Delhi. Lat. 30. 59. N. lon. 78. 45. E.

Sirius Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 52. S. lon 162. 30. E.

Sirk, or Sierck, a town in the department of the Moselle, situated on or near the river Moselle, 9 miles NNE. of Thionville.

Sirmich, anciently Sirmium, a town and county of Sclavonia.

Sironc, or Seronge, a large town of Hindostan, in Malwa, 132 miles NE. of Ougein.

Siserge, Westmorl. S. of Kendal. *Sisewell*, Suff. S. of Dunwich. *Sisinghurst*, Kent, near Cranbrook, was anciently written *Saxenhurst*. *Sisland*, Norfolk, near Lodden. *Sison Park*, Rutland, near Grantham.

Sissac, a town of Basil, in Swisserland, capital of the small territory of Sisgow, 13 miles SE. of Basil.

Sissopoli, a town of Romania, situated on the Black Sea, 75 miles NE. of Adrianople.

Sisteron, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, seated on the Durance, 30 miles NE. of Apt.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, situated in a pleasant vale, on a rivulet which runs into the Avon, 7 miles from Bristol. Tin ore has been found here; and here is a manufactory of brass, and another of saltpetre. *Siston*, Gloucesters. in Kingswood-Forest.

Sizzek, a town of Croatia.

Sithny, Cornwall, near Helston.

Sitia, a town on the N. coast of Candia, near a bay of the same name.

Sittart, a town of of Juliers.

Sitter, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the canton of Appenzel, and runs into the Thur, 9 miles SW. from St. Gall.

* Sittingburn, a town in Kent, which being a great thoroughfare on the road from Rochester to Canterbury, has many convenient inns. At one of these, viz. the Red Lion, a gentleman of the name of Norwood, treated King Henry V. and his retinue, on his return from France, when wine was but 2d. a quart, and every thing else was so cheap in proportion, that the whole entertainment cost but 9s. 9d. It is 11 miles SE. of Rochester, and 40 E. by S. of London, in the road to Canterbury.

Sivers, Mount, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Acomb.

Sivray, or Civroy, a town in the department of Vienne, 25 miles S. of Poitiers.

Siwas, a city of Caramania.

Sixill, Abbey and *Grange*, Linc. SE. of Market-Raisin.

* Six-mile-Bridge, a small town of Clare, in Munster, 10½ miles from Dublin.

Six-mile-Bridge, in Limerick, Munster. *Six-mile-Cross*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Six-mile-Water*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Six-mile-Water*, in Cork, Munster.

Siwah, a town of Tripoli, on the frontiers of Egypt. Lat. 29. 45. N.

Sizun, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, 7 miles SE. of Landerneau.

Skakelthorp, Yorks. near Old and New Malton. *Skate Park*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, between Langskethdale and Netherdale.

Skalholt. See Schalholt.

Skalingdam, Yorks. N. Riding. SW. of Hinderwell. *Skaneston*, Yorks. NE. of New Malton.

Skanderborg, a town of N. Jutland, where the kings of Denmark have a palace.

Skara. See Scara.

Skargil, Yorks. S. of Barnard Castle. *Skarth, North*, Lancas. by the sea, SW. of Dalton-Castle. *Skawton*, Yorks. SW. of Helmesley. *Skeby*, Yorkshire, NE. of Richmond.

Skeen, a town of Christiana, in Norway, 38 miles SSW. of Christiana. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper.

Skeffington, Leicesters. near Billesdon. *Skefling*, Yorks. in Holderness, near Burstal-Abbey. *Skegby*, Nottinghamshire, near Mansfield. *Skegby*, Nottinghams. SE. of Tuxford. *Skegnes*, Linc. NE. of Wainfleet.

Skeheewrinky, in Cork, Munster. Here is a large cavern, which, when well lighted up has the appearance of a vaulted cathedral, supported by massy pillars; and the stalactites, spars, or calcareous crystals, form a very brilliant appearance.

Skelderskew, Yorkshire, in Cleveland. *Skeldick*, Lincolns. S. of Boston.

Skelig Islands, off the coast of Kerry, in Munster. They are three in number, and it is remarkable that the gannet never nestles on any place in the S. of Ireland, but on one of these. A rock on the N. coast of the kingdom has the same peculiarity. The Great Skelig is 3 leagues from the shore, the others are but rocks of marble; 6 or 8 miles W. of Bray-Head.

Skell, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into

into the Youre, near Rippon. *Skellflete*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Humber, between Haxflete and Bromflete. *Skellingthorp*, 2 miles W. of Lincoln. *Skelmerch*, Westmorland, N. of Kendal. *Skelmersdale*, Lancas. SE. of Ormskirk. *Skelten*, Cumberl. NW. of Penrith. *Skelton*, Yorkshire, on the Humber, SE. of Howden. *Skelton*, Yorks. on the Ure, NW. of Boroughbridge. *Skelton*, Yorks. on the river Marsk, W. of Richmond. *Skelton*, Yorks. N. Riding, S. of the Forest of Galtres. *Skelton*, NW. of York.

SKELTON CASTLE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, between Kirkleatham and the sea. Market on Saturday.

Skemmingrane, Yorkshire, NE. of Gisborough. *Skendleby*, Lincolnshire, NE. of Spilsby. *Skenfrith Castle*, Monmouthshire, on the Mynwy. *Skern*, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees, at Crostbridge. *Skernwood*, Northumberland, S. of Alnham.

SKENING. See SCHENING.

SKERRIES, a small fishing town, situated on the coast of Dublin, in Leinster, 17 miles from the metropolis. The Skerries-Islands, or rocks, are three in number, and remarkable for producing great quantities of the sea-weed from which kelp is made.

Skethy, a river in Merioneths. which runs into the Irish Channel, below Hirgum, W. of the Avon, or 3 miles NNW. from Barmouth. *Skewers*, Hants, near Basing. *Skewes* and *Skiberio*, Cornwall, S. of Helston.

* SKIBBEREEN, a town of Cork, in in Munster, where the clothing trade, and some of the linen manufactories, are carried on. It is seated on the river Ilen, 10 miles SE. of Bantry, and 161 from Dublin.

Skiborra, Shrops. on the river Temde, S. of Clun-Castle. *Skidbrook*, Lincolns. S. of Saltfleet. *Skidby*, Yorks. near Hull.

SKIDDAW, a mountain of Cumberl. one of the most remarkable in the kingdom, being of above a thousand yards perpendicular height from the surface of the Lake of Derwentwater, and upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. It is not difficult of access in some parts, and is covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. At the top, however, the atmosphere is so rarified as to prevent vegetation. The whole top is, indeed, covered with a loose, brown, slaty stone. It is six miles from Cockermouth, and Keswick stands near the foot of it.

Skilgate, Somersets. E. of Dulverton. *Skiltes*, Warwicks. NW. of Henley in Arden. *Skinburness*, Cumberl. in Boulness parish, near the sea. *Skinnand*, Lincolns. near Boothby. *Skinninggrave*, Yorkshire, near Whitby.

SKION, a town of Sweden, in Melepadia, situated near the coast of the gulph of Bothnia, 30 miles S. of Hernosand.

Skiplam, Yorkshire, near Kirby-Moorside. *Skipness*, a village in Argyleshire, 22 miles N. of Campbeltown. *Skippon*, a river in Lancas. which runs into the Wire, near Thornton. *Skipsey*, Yorks. by the sea, N. of Hornsey. *Skipton*, Yorks. near Thrisk.

SKIPTON, a pretty large, and tolerably well-built town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is concealed among precipices, and seated on the river Aire, in that rough, rocky, mountainous tract, called Craven, near a navigable canal, by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations, 44 miles W. of York, and 231 N. by W. of London. A plentiful market on Saturday.

Skipwith, SE. of York. *Skirbeck*, Lincolns. near Boston. *Skircotes*, Yorks. near Halifax. *Skirid Vaur*, Monmouths. a rocky mountain near Abergavenny.

Skirk, in Queen's County, Leinster.

Skirlow, N. and S. Yorkshire, in Holderness. *Skirmingham*, Durham, N. of Darlington. *Skirbembeck*, Yorkshire, near Wilton. *Skirringham*, Yorkshire, on the Derwent, S. of New Malton. *Skirton*, near Lancaster. *Skirwith*, Cumberl. near Kirk Oswald. *Skorborough*, Yorks. NW. of Beverley. *Skorton*, Yorks. 4 miles E. of Richmond. *Skoulton*, Norfolk, E. of Watton. *Skrekington*, Lincolns. N. of Fokingham. *Skrelesby*, Lincolns. near Horncastle. *Skremby*, Lincolns. NE. of Spilsby. *Skrenes*, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Skrimmerston*, Northumberl. 2 miles S. of Berwick.

Skull, in Cork, Munster, near Skibbereen. *Skull Harbour*, in Cork, Munster.

Skulthorp, Norfolk, NW. of Fakenham. *Skutterby*, Cumberl. near Solway-Moss.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Western Islands, or Hebrides. It is near 50 miles in length, and, in some places, above 20 broad. The SE. end of this island is separated from Invernessshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, the narrowest part of which, cattle are made to swim across. Here is notwithstanding some mountainous tracts, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage. There are also numbers of deer, and different kinds of game, in this island, which abounds with limestone, marble, &c. The basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave, at the E. end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of

kelp

kelp manufactured here. Portree is the principal place in this island.

Skyers, Yorks. near Halifax. *Skyth*, Suffolk, N. of Mendlesham. *Slad*, Glouces. in Painswick parish. *Slad*, or *Slade*, Glouces. a hamlet to Miserden. *Sladborn*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Bowland Forest. *Slade*, Devons. NE. of Plympton.

Slade Bay, in Waterford Harbour, Munster.

Slagthwait, or *Slaworth*, Yorks. near Huthersfield. *Slaitburn*, or *Slandburn*, Yorks. near Barnesley. *Slandbury*, Devonshire, near Barnstaple.

Slane, in Meath, Leinster.

Slanford, Nottinghams. near Edwalton. *Slape*, Dorsets. near Netherby. *Slapton*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury. *Slapton*, Devonshire, SW. of Dartmouth.

SLATE, a peninsula of Skye, on the SE. side of the island, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slaty Port, a little port of Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulster, so called from a slate quarry which joins it.

SLAVE-COAST, a tract in Guinea, on the Atlantic, situated between the Gold Coast and Benin, and comprehending the districts of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah.

Slaugham, Sussex, SE. of Horsham. *Slaughden Vale*, Suff. near Aldborough. Here is a commodious quay, with warehouses for fish; and a little more to the S. are conveniences for drying fish. The fishery, which is considerable in the seasons for catching herrings and sprats, is the chief employment of the inhabitants, as likewise of those of Aldborough; and it is the only place in England for curing red sprats. *Slaughterford*, Wiltshire, S. of Castlecomb. *Slaughterford, Upper* and *Nether*, Gloucestershire, near Stow-in-the-Would. *Slauston*, Leices. S. of Hallaton.

SLAWKAW, or SCHLAKENWALD, a town of Elnbogen, Bohemia.

SLEAFORD, NEW, so called to distinguish it from Old Sleaford, in the neighbourhood: a populous, thriving town in Lincolnshire, continually improving in its buildings. It is seated on a small, rapid stream, which drives several corn and fulling mills, &c. near the town, and soon after falls into the Witham, 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Market on Monday. Its markets on Monday after Epiphany, Easter, and Whitsuntide, are equal to some great fairs. Fairs on Plow-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 12th, and October 10th.

Sleady, Northumberland, S. of Dilston. *Sleap*, Shropshire, S. of Wem. *Sleddale, Long*, Westmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Sleddale, West*, Westmorl. a mile and a half from Shap. *Sledmerl*, Yorks. E. Riding, W. of Kisham. *Sleilmere*, Westmorl. N. of Kendal. *Sleep*, Dorsets. near Corfe-Castle, 4 miles E. of Wareham. *Slegil*, Westmorl. SW. of Appleby. *Slekborns*, Northum. near Bedlington. *Sleningford*, Yorks. SE. of Masham. *Slepe*, Shrops. on the river Terne, near High Ercol.

SLESWICK, a town of Denmark, containing about 5630 inhabitants. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble, in neatness and manner of building, those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. It is situated on the Sley, which is now no longer a port, being choaked up with sand, 60 miles N. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54. 39. N. lon. 9. 38. E.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, N. of Holstein, from which it is mostly separated by the river Eyder. It contains several towns, and 1500 villages, and has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has sometimes been given to the brother of the reigning king as a fief. In the last century, however, the duke, in possession, attempted to become an independent prince, but in 1720 it was recovered to the crown. The governor and counsellors reside at Gottorp. This duchy is about 72 miles in length, and from 30 to 56 in breadth; and is a level, fertile, populous, and well cultivated country. Sleswick is the capital.

Sleven, Cornwall, between Mount's Bay and Land's End. *Slevesholm Priory*, Norfolk, in Methwold parish.

Slidery Ford, a little river in Down, Ulster, running into the inner bay of Dundrum. *Slieve Bingan, Croob, Donard, Na Boil Trogh, Na Grideal, Neir*, and *Sephin*, or *Snavan*, mountains in Down, Ulster. *Slieve-Bloom*, a range of mountains between the King's and Queen's Counties. *Slieve Carmen*, a name given to the mountains of Wicklow. *Slieve-Miss*, a name given to the mountains between the bays of Tralee and Castlemain, in Kerry, Munster.

Slifield, Surry, near Epsom.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught, about 32 miles in length, and 29 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by Mayo; and on the N. and NW. by the Atlantic; on the E. by Leitrim; and on the SE. S. and SW. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 39 parishes, about 11,500 houses and 60,000 inhabitants. Sligo is the only town of consequence. There are, however, some considerable villages, in which the linen manufacture flourishes. The soil is in some parts good, in others coarse, and, towards the coast, boggy.

SLIGO, a town, the capital of the county of the same name, is seated on a river

river that runs into a bay of the same name, navigable for vessels of 1200 tons, up to the quays. It has a considerable trade; the number of houses in 1788 was 916, and the number of inhabitants about 8000. It is 26 miles NNE. of Killala, and 94 NNW. of Dublin.

Slieuff, in Carlow, Leinster.

Slimbridge, a village of Gloucesters. The parish is 20 miles in circumference, and in it are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn. *Slindon*, Staffords. on the river Sow, near the Offleys. *Slindon*, Sussex, near Yapton. *Sline*, Lancas. between Lancaster and Ken Sands. *Slinford*, Sussex, near Horsham. *Slingley*, NW. of Durham. *Slingsby*, Yorks. NW. of New Malton. *Slipin*, Durham, 5 miles from Darlington. *Slipton*, Northamptonshire, near Boughton and Drayton.

SLONIM, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

SLOOTEN, a town, the capital of Westergoe, in W. Friesland, situated near a large lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuyder-Zee, and 18 NW. of Stenwick.

Slough, Bucks, 2 miles from Windsor. *Slow-House*, Sussex, near Cuckfield. *Sowley*, Norfolk, S. of Worstead. *Sloley-Hill*, Warwicks. near Arley and Astley.

SLUCK a town and duchy of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania, seated on the river Sluck, 67 miles ESE. of Novogrodeck.

Sluce, Sussex, near Pevensey-Haven.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburgh, seated on the S. side of the Lake Ladoga.

Slutter, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

SLUYS, or ECLUSE, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the Isle of Cadsant, with a harbour formerly capable of receiving 500 vessels, but which has been daily growing worse, so as to be capable of receiving small vessels only. It is 10 miles N. of Bruges.

SMALAND. See SMOLAND.

Smalborn, Northumb. W. of Ellesden. *Smalborough*, Norfolk, SE. of Worstead. *Smalbridge*, Suff. near Neyland. *Smalfield*, Surry, W. of Lingfield.

SMALKALD, a town of Hennenburg, in Franconia, noted for the league of Protestant princes, in 1531, when Luther drew up a set of theological articles, which were afterwards confirmed by the Protestant teachers.

Smallberry-Green, Middlesex, between Brentford and Hounslow. *Smallbrook*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Smallbrook*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Small-Dale*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Small-Downs*, Kent, between Thanet-Isle and Deal. *Smalley*, Derbyshire, S. of Codnor-Castle. *Small-Hithe*, Kent, near Tenterden. *Smallmains*, Kent, near Alkham.

Small-Vise, Staffordshire, a hamlet of Sandon. *Smallwood-Hall*, Staffordshire, N. of Needwood Forest. *Smardale*, Westmorland, SW. of Kirby-Stephen.

SMARDEN, a small town in Kent, situated by the Medway, 10 miles SE. of Maidstone, and 46 SE. of London. Market on Friday.

Smart's Green, Gloucesters. in Nibley parish. *Smaris*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Smedmore*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, near the Channel. *Smeeth*, Kent, in Aldington parish. *Smeeton*, Leices. near Kibworth. *Smercote*, Warwicks. in Bedworth parish.

Smerwick Village and *Harbour*, in Kerry, Munster. *Smerlagh River*, in Kerry Munster.

Smestall, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Stour, above Stourton-Castle. *Smethenham*, Cheshire, NW. of Congleton. *Smethcot*, Shrops. near Polverbach. *Smethels*, Lancas. N. of Bolton. *Smethick*, Derbys. N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Smethwick*, Cheshire, near Sandbach. *Smethwick*, NW. of Birmingham. *Smeton*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkshire, on the Wisk, N. of Northallerton. *Smeton-Kirk*, Yorkshire, SE. of Pontefract. *Smitham*, Surry, S. of Croydon.

Smithsborough, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Smithsby, Derbys. near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Smith's-Hall*, Essex, near Stondon Massey. *Smith's-Hall*, Kent, in W. Farley.

SMITH'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lat. 9. 44. S. lon. 161. 54. E.

SMOLAND, or SMALAND, a province of Sweden, in which are 21 lakes, immense forests of pine and fir, and some iron-mines. The approach to the villages here is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and by numerous plots, or parterres, of arable land among pastures and rocks. An acre of land in this country has been frequently observed to be laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax and hemp; the intervals between, and around, sown with grass. In many parts, the trees are cut down and burnt, in order to manure the soil. This province is about 100 miles long, and 60 broad, and was formerly governed by kings of its own. It was formerly included in E. Gothland.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is built so as to extend over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick: the lower part of them is built of stone, the upper of brick, and the circumference is four miles and three quarters. They are surmounted by towers, three stories high, placed at the angles, between which are others of a smaller size; and in the plain, the walls are surrounded by a deep ditch and covered way. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one story high.

high. The city is divided through its whole length by one straight, paved street, the others are circular, and floored with planks. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls, from the inequality of the ground, their Gothic architecture, and grotesque towers, the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight, the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls, altogether form a truely singular, picturesque, and varied prospect. Notwithstanding its extent, however, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no proper manufactories, but carries on, with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a pretty considerable traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, timber, hides, hog's bristles, &c. It is situated on the Dnieper, 197 miles NE. of Novogrodeck, and 230 NNE. of Kiow. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 31. 22. E.

SMOLENSKO, a government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. It contains White Russia, properly so called.

SMOW, a noted cavern on the N. coast of Sutherlands. between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs so far under ground that its extremity, it is said, could never yet be explored.

SMYRNA, or ISMIR, a considerable city and sea-port of Natolia, situated on a spacious bay of the Mediterranean. The commodiousness of the harbour (which is capable of containing the largest navy) has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the common rendezvous of merchants from all parts of the world, especially of English, and the staple of their merchandise. The whole town, indeed, is a continual bazar, or fair, where nothing is wanted for cloathing, sustenance, or pleasure, as all the best commodities of Europe and Asia are brought hither, and vended at cheap rates. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks form 2 churches, the Jews 8 synagogues, the Armenians 1 church, and the Latins have 3 convents. There are 3 bishops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open; better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of this part of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, stretching along the harbour, and here the European consuls live in great state and magnificence. Smyrna is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, and 6 from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, beside drugs and cloth. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goat's hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. Most of the trade here, as well as in all Turkey, passes through the hands of the Jews, the Turks never transacting any bargain with Christians. The English and Duch factories have Protestant chapels; and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The territory about Smyrna is fertile, with fine olive trees and vines; and the wine is excellent. It is 176 miles SSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 28. N. lon. 27. 25. E.

SNACKENBURG, a large trading town of Lunenburg Zell, 68 miles ENE. of Zell.

Snailwell, Cumb. near Newmarket.

SNAITH, a little town in the W Riding of Yorkshire, but of good trade, from the navigation to it in boats. It is situated at the conflux of the rivers Aire and Don, 22 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.

Snape, Suffolk, S. of Saxmundham. *Snape*, Yorks. N. of Masham. *Snarehill-House*, Norfolk, E. of Thetford. *Snarford*, Lincolns. between Market-Raisin and Lincoln. *Snargate*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of New-Romney. *Snarston*, Leices. between Swepston and Hog's-Norton. *Snave*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NW. of New-Romney. *Snavewick*, Kent, near Snave. *Sneaton*, Yorkshire, near Whitby. *Sned*, Shropshire, NW. of Bishops-Castle.

SNEECK, a well-built town in Westergoe, in West Friesland, with an excellent Latin school. It is situated near a lake of the same name, 8 miles S. of Franeker.

Sneem Island, in Kerry, Munster.

Snelland, Lincolns. S. of Market-Raisin.

Snelleston, Ches. W. of Macclesfield.

Snelshell, Bucks, near Whaddon. *Snelston*, Derbys. near Ashbourn. *Snelston*, Rutl. S. of Uppingham. *Snenton*, Nottinghams. in the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham. *Snenton*, Yorks. S. of Pickering-Forest. *Snepe*, Northumb. NW. of Billingham. *Sneton Thorpe*, Yorkshire, between Newbiggin-Hall and Robin-Hood's Bay.

SNETSHAM, a small town of Norfolk, once a royal demesne, with many privileges. It is seated on the little river Ingol, 10 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Market on Friday.

SNIADIN, a town of Brzesc, in Lithuania, situated on the Pruth. It is capital of Pocutia.

Snibston, Leices. SE. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Snidale*, Yorks. SE. of Pontefract. *Snilesworth*, Yorks. S. of Stokesley. *Snipehouse*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Snitter*, Northumb. a mile from Rothbury. *Snitterby*, Linc. SE. of Kirton, in Lindsey. *Snitterfield*, Warw. N. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Snitterley*, Norfolk, W. of Clay. *Snitterton*, Norfolk, between Harpham and Lerling. *Snodhurst*, Kent, partly in Chatham, and partly in the limits of Rochester.

chester. *Snodland*, Kent, by the Medway, 4 miles and a half NW. of Maidstone. *Snore-Hall*, Norf. near the river Wissey, S. of Downham. *Snoreham*, Essex, adjoining Lachington. *Snoring, Magna*, and *Parva*, Norfolk, near Walsingham. *Snotterton*, Durham, near Staindrop. *Snowden-Hall*, Heref. near the Golden Vale and the river Doier. *Snowden-Pool*, Staffords. W. of Patshall.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain of Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, which occupies the centre of the county. Its name signifies literally the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. Eryri, the Welsh name, is derived from Mynyd Eryod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills; its top, by way of eminence, is termed y Wyddfa; that is, the conspicuous. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Mr. Pennant says, "that the height of the mountain, reckoning from the quay of Caernarvon to its highest peak, is 3568 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks, and Ida by the Cretans." He found pieces of lava on this mountain, and on the summit, groups of columnar stones of vast size, lying in all directions. From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and a vast number of Lakes. Such a beautiful display of nature, at once astonishes and charms the beholder.

Snowshill, Gloucesters. near Broadway. *Snukebank*, Northumb. between Alnwick and Rothbury. *Snyte*, a river which rises in Leicestershire, and passing through Nottinghamshire, falls into the Dean at Shilton. *Soak*, Hampshire, near Winchester.

SOANA, or SUANE, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Siennese.

SOANE, a river of Hindostan, which rises on the Southern confines of Allahabad, issuing from the lake, that is the source of the Nerbudda, and after a course of about 1500 miles, falls into the Ganges a few miles W. of Patna.

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Sponheim, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bechin, in Bohemia.

SOCHEU, a town of China, in the province of Chensi. Here is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greatest politicians in China.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluster of isles, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, and so named by him, because they lie contiguous to each other. They are situated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are six in number; namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mauroua, and Toobaee. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. The soil is equally bountiful and fertile, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace among them, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances, however, are more elegant; their dramatic entertainments also have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire: so that the origin of ancient comedy may be fairly discerned among them. The inhabitants seemed to be stouter than those of Otaheite, and the women were in general fairer and handsomer, though none were equal to some individuals. Those of Ulietea, however, were smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Mr. Banks found here only eleven new plants; but he observed some insects, and a species of scorpion he had never seen before. Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Bolabola, where a ram had been previously left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulietea. If the valuable animals which have been transported thither from Europe, should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for future navigators. Among these islands are several excellent harbours; the entrances into them, indeed, are generally narrow, yet, when a ship is once in, nothing can hurt her.

Sock, Somers. 3 miles from Yeovil. *Sockborn*, Durham, on the Tees, 4 miles SE. of Darlington. *Sockbridge*, Westmorland, on the Elmot, near Penrith. *Sockneys*, Sussex, near Burwash and Salehurst. *Socksbury-Hill*, Sussex, NE. of Rotherfield. *Socomb*, Kent, NW. of Wye.

SOCONUSCO, a district of Guatimala, in Mexico, S. of the district of Chiapa, on the N. Pacific Ocean. It is about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceedingly hot, and the country is not very healthful or fertile. The few Spaniards who were settled here are extremely rich. Great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts are raised here, which are sent to all the other parts of Mexico.

SOCOTARA, a populous, fruitful island in the Arabian Sea, about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The capital, of the same name, is situated on a river near the sea, in lat. 15. 24. N. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism. They trade to Goa with the produce of their island, viz. fine aloes, frankincense, ambergrease, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and

and coral, which are transported from thence to many parts of India and all Europe. The sultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The shore every where affords safe anchorage and good ports, and here are, in particular, two remarkably fine harbours, where shipping may ride secure from every wind that blows. Lat. 12. 15. N. lon. 54. E.

SODA, a town of Hedjas, Arabia.

Sodbury, Durham, near Darlington.

SODBURY, CHIPPING, an ancient town of Gloucesters. containing several good inns, as it is a great thoroughfare on the road between Bristol and Cirencester. It has a considerable market for corn, and the greatest cheese market in England, except Atherstone, in Warwickshire. It is 15 miles ENE. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on May 23, and June 24.

Sodbury, Little, and *Old*, Gloucesters. a mile ENE. of Chipping Sodbury.

SOCORRO, a barren, uninhabited island in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 70 leagues W. from the coast of Mexico. Lat. 18. 30. N.

SODOM, formerly a city of Asia, situated on a plain, now under water, in what is called the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites, in Judea.

Sodor, a little village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 9 miles WNW. of Elsinore.

SOEST, a town of Mark, in Westphalia. It was formerly imperial, and one of the Hanse Towns, but since 1752 has been subject to the king of Prussia. Several of the successors of the Emperor Charlemagne resided here. It is 27 miles SE. of Munster.

SOFALA, or QUITERVE, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the Mosambique sea, on the S. by Sabia, and on the N. and W. by the states of Monomotapa. The inhabitants cultivate rice and millet, and eat the flesh of elephants, large and small cattle, and fish. They also make a sort of beer of rice and millet; and other liquors of honey, palm, and fruits. Honey here is in such plenty, that a great part of it lies neglected. All the coasters are descended from the Arabians, yet are commonly black, there being but few tawny or brown among them. Many learned men affirm, that Solomon had his gold from the mines in this country, and that the country of Sofala is the Ophir of the ancients, the gold here being generally allowed to be the finest and purest in all Africa. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 20. 20. S. lon. 37. 30. E.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, a commercial, populous, and well built city of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, originally built by the Emperor Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica. The streets, however, are narrow, uneven, and dirty. It is 164 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

SOFROY, a town of Chaus, in Fez, noted for a handsome mosque: the principal commerce is in oil. It is 22 miles E. of Fez.

SOGNO, a maritime province of Congo, in Africa, S. of the river Zaire. It is a dry, sandy country, abounding in salt. The inhabitants are mostly Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital, Banza Sogno, is a small place; the Capuchins, however, form a church here.

SOHAM, (formerly called MONK'S SOHAM, from its rich monastery) a town of Cambridgeshire, celebrated for its cheese. It is seated on the river Cam, near Soham Meer, (which takes up 1000 acres of land) 5 miles SSE. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Soham Earls, Suffolk, near Soham.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, seated on the Senne, near a forest, to which it gives name, 6 miles NNE. of Mons.

Soilwell, Gloucestershire, in Lidney parish.

SOISSONS, an ancient city in the dept. of Aisne, so named from the Suessiones, a people of ancient Gaul. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and was lately a bishop's see, and the capital of a district called the Soissonois. The environs are beautiful, but the streets are narrow, and the houses ill-built. Under the kings of the first race it was the capital of a kingdom of the same name. The castle, however, here, though ancient, is not that in which these princes resided. It is seated on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 NE. of Paris.

SOLANDER ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the S. coast of New Zealand. It is about a mile in circuit, and was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1770. Lat. 46. 31. S.

Solbe, Selby, or *Selbe*, a river in the Isle of Man.

SOLEBAY. See SOUTHWOLD.

Soles, Kent, in Barfriston parish. *Solsby*, Lincolns. N. of Alford.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURNE, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name, containing about 4000 inhabitants. It was a principal town in the kingdom of Burgundy, and frequently the residence of its kings. Among the most remarkable objects of curiosity in this town, is a new church, which was begun in 1762, and finished in 1772. It is a grand and elegant building, of the Corinthian and

Composite orders, and cost at least 80,000l. though the revenues of the republic scarcely exceed 12,000l. a year. Soleure is the usual residence of the French ambassador to the Cantons, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river, 18 miles N. of Bern. Lat. 47. 15. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swisserland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in the year 1481. It is situated between the canton of Bern, and the canton and bishopric of Basil, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles in length, and from 12 to 24 in breadth. The soil, for the most part, is exceedingly fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. The inhabitants export some corn, horses, cattle, and skins. The sovereign power resides in the great council, which, including the senate, or little council of 36, consists of 102 members. The government is a complete aristocracy, and the inhabitants are almost all Roman Catholics.

Soley, Wilts, in Chilton-Foliot parish.

SOLFATRA, or LAGO-DI-BAGNI, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, near Tavoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are several floating islands, which, however, are nothing but bunches of matted sedge and herbage, adhering together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 12 or 15 yards long; the soil is strong enough to bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake, as if they were in a boat. The water is chalky and sulphureous; towards the surface scarcely lukewarm, but deeper, very hot, and continually boiling. Anciently the waters of this lake had a high medical reputation, and now, bathing in it, is recommended for a variety of cutaneous diseases.

SOLFATARA, a mountain S. of the city of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, with a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which constantly smokes in the day, and flames in the night. The king derives a considerable revenue from the manufactures of sulphur, alum, and vitriol, in this neighbourhood. The ground is almost every where full of sulphur, and in digging ever so little a way into it, the soil will smoke. If opened to a considerable depth, the earth will be insupportable from the heat and exhalations. Here is also a lake full of black, thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

SOLFWITZBURG, or SYLVISBORG, a seaport of Blekingen, in Sweden.

SOLIHULL, a small town in Warwicks. 6 miles W. of Coventry, and 107 NW. of London. Market disused.

SOLIMAN, a town of Tunis.

SOLINGEN, a town of Berg, in Westphalia.

SOLIKAMSK, a town of Perm, in Russia, famous for its salt-pits and good horses.

SOLMS, a principality of Germany, in the Weterau. The counts are divided into several branches.

SOLMS, or BURG SOLMS, a town of Solms Braunfels, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

SOLOMAN ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific Ocean, said to be in lat. about 8. or 10. deg. S. lon. 160. W.

SOLOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, S. of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lat. 9. 0. S. lon. 123. 55. E.

SOLSONA. See SALSONA.

SOLTAU, a town of Lunenburg-Zell.

Solvath, Pembrokes. a small harbour or cove, surrounded with high and barren rocks, near St. David's.

SOLWAY FRITH, a large arm of the sea, between Cumberland and Kircudbrightshire. The narrow part of it, at Boulness, is safely forded at low-water, with a guide, although the current be extremely rapid.

SOLWAY MOSS, a large, black morass, in Cumberland, near the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland. It consists of 1600 acres of thin, peaty mud, with a crust too weak, in the driest summer, to support a man's weight. In December, 1769, being swoln by the heavy rains, it burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread a black stream, filled with masses of peat, over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it entirely filled up. On this occasion, large horns of deer, and other substances were ejected.

Somborn, *Upper* and *Lower*, Hamps. near Stockbridge.

SOMBRERA, a small uninhhabited island in the W. Indies. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 63. 25. W.

SOMBRERE CHANNEL, a channel between the Nicobar Islands.

Somegill, a river in Radnors. which runs into the Lug, a little below Presteign. *Somerby*, Lincolns. between Horncastle and Alford. *Somerby*, Lincolns. near Grantham. *Somerby*, Lincolns. near Gainsborough. *Somerby*, Lincolns. near Glandford Bridge. *Somercotes*, Derbys. in Scarsdale, SE. of Alfreton. *Somerfield*, or *Somerville*, Kent, near Selling. *Somerford*, Chesh. near Congleton. *Somerford*, Hants, near Christ-Church. *Somerford*, Staffords. on the Penk, near Brewood. *Somerford*, *Great*, Wilts, SE. of Malmsbury. *Somerford*, *Little*, Wilts, on the Isis, near Cricklade. *Somerhill*, Kent, in Tunbridge parish, 3 miles from Maidstone. *Somer House*, Durham, between Darlington and Staindrop. *Somerley*, Suffolk, on the Yare, near Leostoff. *Somerley-Hall*, or *Somerleton*,

ton, Suffolk, by Heringfleet. *Somersall-Hall*, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Somersall, Herbert*, and *St. Peter's*, Derbys. near Boylston. *Somerscale*, Yorks. near Barden Tower and Chace.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by the Bristol Channel; on the N. by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wiltshire, on the SE. by Dorsetshire, and on the SW. by Devonshire. Its length, from NE. to SW. is about 65 miles, and its breadth, from E. to W. between 30 and 40. It is divided into 40 hundreds, which contain 3 cities, 33 market-towns, 482 parishes, about 56,000 houses, and 300,000 inhabitants. The air, in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil is various. The NE. quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty tract, called the Mendip-Hills. Toward the centre of the county, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W. side is the ridge of the Quantock-Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW. corner lies the black, sterile region of Exmoor. The S. part, towards Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW. quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chew, Axe, Thone, Brent, Exe, Frome, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal and minerals. Chedder is celebrated for its cheeses. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in the fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers, for beds, come from the Somerset marshes; the unfeeling inhabitants, however, often pluck the poor birds while yet living. Red and yellow ochre are found here, and cyder is a common product of this country; it has also a considerable share in the manufacture of fine cloths, druggets, shalloons, knit stockings, &c.

Somersham, Huntingdons. among the fens, NE. of St. Ives. *Somersham*, Suffolk, S. of Needham.

* SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name. The West Saxon kings had a castle here, now demolished, the constableship of which appears to have been a considerable trust, for king John of France, who was removed from Hertford Castle, and prisoners of the highest rank were committed to it. There is one county jail at Ilchester, and another at Somerton, and the assizes are held at Wells, although generally in the summer alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. It contains at present about 250 houses, and 1500 inhabitants in the whole parish, and is chiefly noted for its large markets and fairs. It is seated on a branch of the Parret, 13 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday for corn and cattle, and on every other Monday for lean cattle. The markets for beasts are considerable. Fairs on Tuesday in Passion Week, Tuesday three weeks after ditto, Tuesday six weeks after ditto, and Tuesday nine weeks after ditto.

Somerton, Suffolk, NW. of Melford. *Somerton-Castle*, Lincolns. NE. of Beckingham. *Somerton, E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Winterton Ness.

SOMME, a dept. of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Straits of Calais, and on the E. by the dept. of the Aisne. It is so named from a river that rises in the dept. of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, &c. enters the English Channel, about 5 miles WNW. from St. Valery. Amiens is the capital.

Sommercotes, N. and S. Lincolns. on each side of Saltfleet. *Sommeris*, Bedfords. 2 miles NE. of Luton.

SOMMIERES, a town in the dept. of Gard, noted for a manufacture of thick serges, which bear its name. It is seated on the river Vidourle, 10 miles SSW. of Nismes.

SONCINO, a town in the Cremonese.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Schwartzburg, in Upper Saxony. In the armory of the ruling prince is an image of Pustrich, one of the old Wendish idols.

SONDRIO, or SONDERS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valteline. It is said to resemble a deserted place, having little trade or animation. In 1620, here was a dreadful massacre of the Protestants, which lasted three days; it began at Tirano, and extended to all the towns of the Valteline. Sondrio is built in a romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, on both sides of the Malenco, a rapid torrent, which frequently overflows its banks, 15 miles SSE. of Chiavenna.

SONERCON, or SUNNERGAUM, a village, once a large city of Hindostan, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal; famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths, before Dacca was built. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 15 miles SE. of Dacca.

SONNEBURG, a town in the archduchy of Austria, a citadel of which gives name to a country in the circle of Austria, vested in the house of Austria; and a town of Coburg, in Upper Saxony.

SONNENSTEIN, a fortress of Meissen, in Upper Saxony, near Pirna. Near this place a Saxon army, of 17,500 men, had encamped and entrenched in 1756, but being unable to pass the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Prussians, who had blocked

blocked up the river at Ebenheit, to surrender prisoners at discretion.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre, in N. America, situated on the coast of the Gulf of California. It is but little known.

SOOLOA, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situated to the SW. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is about 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are governed by a sultan. The natives are Malays. It is a great mart, and the English East-India Company have a resident here. Abundance of edible birds-nests are found in the rocks of the neighbouring sea, but its principal production is sago.

SOORANGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Orissa country, situated near the river Mahanada, 275 miles W. of Calcutta.

SOPHIA. See SOFIA.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Adirbeitzan, in Persia.

Sopley, Hants, 2 miles from Christ church.

SOPRON, or EDENBURG, a town and county of Hungary, 29 miles SW. of Presburg.

Sopworth, Wilts, SW. of Malmsbury.

Sopwell, Herts, near St. Albans.

SORA, a town of Lavora.

SORA, a town of Ratiber, in Silesia.

Soranks, Kent, in Stanstede parish.

SORAW, an ancient town of Lusatia, with manufactures in cloth, and a considerable trade in linen and yarn.

SORBONNE, a village in the dept. of the Ardennes, remarkable for being the birthplace of Robert de Sorbonne, confessor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name. It is 6 miles N. of Rethel.

SORIA, a town in Old Castile, situated near the source of the Douro.

SORGUES. See VAUCLUSE.

SOROE, a town of Zealand, in Denmark, noted for a royal academy, or gymnasium. It is 35 miles SW. of Copenhagen.

SORRENTO, a sea port town of Principato Citra, seated on the Bay of Naples.

SOSPELLO, a town of Nice.

Sotby, Lincolns. NW. of Horncastle.

Sotherton, Suffolk, near Blithborough.

Sotterley, Suffolk, near Beccles.

SOVANA, a town in Tuscany.

SOUBISE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence, near the river Charente, 3 miles W. of Rochefort.

Sough-Hall, near Chester.

SOUILLAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, seated on the river Borese, 32 miles N. of Cahors.

SOUILLY, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, 12 miles SSW. of Verdun.

Soulby, Westmorl. near Kirby Steven.

Souldern, Oxfordshire, E. of Deddington.

Souldrop, Bedfordshire, NE. of Harold.

Souley-End, Warwicks. between Astley and Bullington.

SOUND, THE, or ORESOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail between the ocean and the Baltic. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of the merchant-ships that pass. See ELSINORE.

SOUR, or SUR, a sea-port of Syria, in the pachalic of Saida, or Acre, near the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now a village, situated on a peninsula, which projects from the shore into the sea. This head of land is a solid rock, covered, however, with a brown cultivable earth, and forming a plain about 800 paces long by 400 broad. The isthmus joining the plain to the continent is of pure sea sand; this difference of soil renders the insular state of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the shore by a mole, very visible. On this isthmus the village of Sour is situated. In one point of the peninsula is a bason, which was evidently a port formed by art, but is now so choaked up, that children pass it without being wet above the middle. Just without the walls of the ancient city, on the eastern side, is an ancient tower, which contains several wells of excellent water; they are about 15 cubits deep; and though the water does not rise in them above eight inches, they are never dry. About the beginning of October this water always becomes so muddy, as to be unfit for use; but by throwing a few pitchers of sea-water into the well, it soon recovers its transparency; this operation, which the inhabitants call the marriage of the sea and land waters, gives occasion to an annual festival, which is celebrated with music and dancing. The purple dye, so highly celebrated by the ancients, is now no longer known here; but a modern voyager, the Abbe Mariti, informs us, that when he visited Tyre, walking on the sea-shore, his guide shewed him a species of murex, which emitted a beautiful purple fluid; but the use of it, as a colour, is unknown to the Arabs. Here are only 50 or 60 poor families, who live on the produce of their little grounds and gardens, and a trifling fishery. At the SE. corner are the ruins of a Christian church. It is 18 miles S. of Saida, and 80 NNW. of Jerusalem.

SOURE, or SURE, a river which runs from E. to W. through Luxemberg, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SOURNIA, a town in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 21 miles W. of Perpignan.

SOUSE, or SUSA, a town of Tunis, one of the best in the country, capital of a province of the same name. It is a place of some trade for oil and linen, and has a good harbour. It is 54 miles S. of Tunis.

SOUTCHEOU,

Soutcheou, a city of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, in China, beautifully and agreeably situated on a river which communicates with the lake Tai. It is extolled by the Chinese as an earthly paradise, for the delightfulness of the adjacent country, &c. The brocades and embroidery made here are highly esteemed.

Sovtern-Castle, near York.

Solterraine, a town in the dept. of Creuse, 12 miles W. of Gueret.

South, Sussex, near Beachy-Head. *South-Acre*, Norfolk, near Castle-Acre.

* Southam, a town of Warwicks. with a considerable market for cattle. It is seated in a fertile soil, 8 miles SE. of Warwick, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Monday. Fair on July 10.

Southam, Gloucesters. in Cleve parish, rendered remarkable for the antique house belonging to this tithing, which is a low building, in the style of the age of Henry IV. The hall floor is of painted brick, brought from Hales Abbey, in high preservation, on which are many curious devices.

* Southampton, formerly called Hantun, a town of Hampshire, situated on a fine inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water, deep enough for ships of 1500 tons burden, or rather for the largest ships. The two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Teste, Tese, or Anton) admit small craft some way up the country. The town is situated between these two rivers. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and still possesses a respectable trade in French and Port wines, and in the Newfoundland fishery; having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernsey and Jersey. The vessels employed in foreign commerce are about 30, and in the coasting-trade upwards of 100. Here are also manufactures of silk and carpets. The new church here is much admired, being chiefly designed by Mr. Reevely, from various ancient temples in Italy and Greece, and much above the general character of English buildings. The roof is said to be the most masterly performance of the kind in the world. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his parasitical courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet and wetted his robes. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where there is a curious manufactory of ship-blocks, from which the royal dock-yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles SSW. of Winchester, and 75 WSW. of London. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Southampton, the county of. See Hampshire.

Southampton, a county of Virginia.

South Ash, Kent, by Wrothem. *Southbrent*, Somersetsh. *Southbridge*, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham. *Southbrook*, or *Waters*, Sussex, W. of Sedgwick-Park. *Southburn*, Yorks. NE. of Baynton. *Southbury-Hill*, Wiltshire, near Everley-Warren. *South-Carey*, Dorsets. a mile W. of Wareham. *South Church*, or *Sea Church*, Essex, near Prittlewell. *South-Comb*, Dorsets. near E. Lulworth. *Southcot*, Berks. near Reading. *Southcot*, Kent, near Eynsford. *South-Downs*, Sussex, have a delightful prospect of the sea, and a carpet road of 13 miles, from Lewes to Brighthelmstone. *Southend*, Essex, in Prittlewell parish. Being the nearest watering place to the metropolis, it is now pretty much resorted to, for the purpose of sea-bathing, handsome accommodations for the company having been erected. It is 44 miles E. of London. *Southend*, Gloucesters. in Nibley parish. *Southend*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Chiselhurst. *Southend*, Lancas. near the Pile of Foudray. *South-Mead*, Gloucesters. in the parish of Westbury-on-Trim. *Southernby*, Cumberl. in the parish of Castle-Sowerby. *Southernton*, Lincolns. near Dunnington. *South s*, Sussex, S. of Lewes. *Southfield*, or *Banksfee*, Gloucesters. in Longborough parish. *Southfleet*, Kent, 2 miles S. of Gravesend. *Southgate*, Middlesex, a village on the verge of Enfield-Chace, 2 miles SE. of East Barnet. *South-Hams*, Devons. a number of villages near Torbay, noted for a strong, rough cyder, resembling wine in taste. The soil, also, here being a reddish sand, produces the best cabbages in England, and carrots not inferior to those of Sandwich. *South-Harting*, Sussex. *South-aven-Point*, Dorsets. in Pool Harbour. *Southoo*, Huntingdons. near Great and Little Paxton. *Southill*, Bedfords. 3 miles SW. of Biggleswade. *Southill*, Cornwall, N. of St. Ives. *Southlanes*, Sussex, in Eastbourn parish. *Southleigh*, Oxfords. 2 miles from Witney. *Southmere*, Norfolk, near Brisley. *South-Minster*, Essex. *Southold*, Middlesex, in Hayes parish. *Southold*, or *Hole*, Cornwall, near Clovelly-Harbour. *Southolt*, Suffolk, SE. of Eye. *Southorp*, Gloucesters. on the river Leck, 5 miles from Burford, in Oxfordshire. *Southorp*, Northamptons. near Ufford. *Southorp*, Somersets. between Ilminster and Yeovil. *Southover*, Dorsets. near Frampton. *Southover*, Sussex, near Lewes. *South-Park*, Suffolk, in Hargrave parish. *South-Park*, Surry, NW. of Crowhurst. *Southrey*, Lincolns. on the Witham, SW. of Horncastle. *Southrey*, Norfolk, near Holt. *South Sea-Castle*, Hamps. near Portsmouth, built by Henry VIII. *Southtown*, Suffolk, near Yarmouth.

Southwark, a town of Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, who is its bailiff, with a steward and deputy bailiff under him.

Southwark is also one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward Without, and an alderman is chosen to govern it. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and is a large and populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. The bishop of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park; when there were 18 brothels along the Bankside, licensed by that prelate, under certain regulations confirmed by parliament. The prostitutes kept here were commonly called *Winchester geese*. It is divided into two parts, the Borough Liberty, governed by the lord mayor; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, by his steward, keeps a court leet and a court of record on the Bankside. A court of conscience is established here, as well as in London. Southwark contains 6 parishes, a new Romish chapel, many places of worship for the dissenters of various denominations; several charitable foundations, particularly those two noble endowments, St. Thomas's Hospital, and Guy's Hospital; together with the Magdalen Hospital; the Asylum for Female Orphans; the Freemason's School, a lately erected building, for the same purpose; the Philanthropic Reform, &c. Beside the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county Bridewell, a new county-gaol, with a session house adjoining, has been lately built. The court-house, at St. Margaret's Hill has been also rebuilt.

Southwaite, Cumberland, near Keswick. *Southwate*, Lancas. on the Dudden, W. of Fourness Fells. *Southwater*, Sussex. *Southweald*, Essex, to which Brentwood is a hamlet, is situated on an eminence that commands an extensive prospect, 16 miles ENE. of London. *Southweek*, Gloucesters. in Tewkesbury parish. *Southweek*, Hants, 5 miles N. of Portsmouth; it commands a fine view of the harbour, dock, Isle of Wight, &c. as also of an extensive vale on the land side, well planted and cultivated, bounded with hills, spread with woods; and of the S. Downs, covered with sheep.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, noted for a church, both parochial and collegiate, called a minster, the middle of the western part of which is of Saxon architecture. There belong to it 16 prebends, or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organist, 6 singing-men, 6 choristers, 6 boys, who attend as probationers, a registrary, a treasurer, an auditor, and a verger. The chapter has a peculiar civil jurisdiction over 28 parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides others in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It is situated on the Greet, a branch of the Trent, 10 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 139 NW. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Southwick, Hants. *Southwick*, Sussex.

SOUTHWOLD, a populous sea-port of Suffolk, seated on a cliff, or point of land, near a fine bay, at the mouth of the river Blythe. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it trades largely in herrings, sprats, corn, &c. It is almost surrounded by water, especially at very high tide. It is commonly called SOWLE, or SOLE, and its bay, named SOLEBAY, is remarkable for two famous sea-fights; one in 1666, between the English fleet, of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet, of 103 men of war, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of near 70 ships, 2 admirals, and 6000 men, while the English lost only one ship. The fight of 1672, was between the combined fleets of England and France, consisting of 101 men of war, and the Dutch fleet of 91. The issue of the day was rather uncertain; the English lost four ships and the Dutch three. Southwold is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 NE. of London. Market on Thursday.

Southwood, Hants, between South-Sea Castle and Thorney-Island. *Southworth*, Lancas. N. of Warrington. *Southy-Bank*, Lincolns. in Lower-Holland.

SOUTRA-HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N. part of Berwickshire, in Scotland. In former times it was a noted sea-mark. In this dreary part of the country there is scarce a tree or a bush, and few houses or villages; some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

SOUVIGNY, a town in the dept. of Allier, seated on the rivulet Quesne, 6 miles W. of Moulins, and 107 S. of Paris.

Sow, a river in Staffords. which runs into the Trent at Tixall, about 3 miles E. of Stafford. *Sow*, a river in Warwicks. which runs into the Avon, above Stoneleigh Abbey, about 4 miles N. of Warwick. *Sowbarrow*, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Sowberthwate*, Lancas. N. of Dalton. *Sowcum*, Nottinghams. N. of Mansfield. *Sowe*, Warwicks. on the river Sow, NW. of Comb-Abbey. *Sowerby*, Cumberland, near Graystock Castle. *Sowerby*, Lancashire, in Amounderness. *Sowerby*, Westmorland, NE. of Kirby Steven. *Sowerby*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Sowerby*, Yorks. SW. of Halifax. *Sowerby Temple*, Westmorland, near Kirkby-Thore. *Sowick*, Lanc. NW. of Preston. *Sowland*, Yorkshire, SW. of Halifax. *Sowood*, Norfolk, NW. of Reedham. *Sowport*, Cumberland, near Longtown. *Sowertown*, Devons. SW. of Okehampton. *Sowterfield*, Cumberland, NW. of Ireby.

SOWTHAM, a well accommodated town of Warwickshire, situated near Napton, in the road from Banbury to Coventry, 6 miles SE. of Warwick, and 87 NW. of London.

London. A considerable market on Monday.

Sowthorp, Lincolns. W. of Stainfleet. *Sowthorp*, Lincolns. near Kirton, in Lindsey. *Sowton*, Devons. near Exeter. *Sowton*, Shrops. between Prees and Wem. *Sowton*, or *Southeram*, Sussex, near Lewes.

Spa, a town of Liege, in Westphalia, seated in a romantic valley, surrounded by woody mountains, 17 miles SE. of Liege. It is situated on a small river that runs into the Ourte. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters. That called the Old Spa, consists of miserable cottages, and is properly a suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are mostly of wood, old-fashioned, dark, and small, and yet, it is affirmed, they can make up 1200 beds for strangers. The inn, called the *Court of London*, is very large, the best, indeed, in the place, and most frequented. The chief springs are called Pouhon, Saviniere, Groisbeeck, and Geronster, to which Dr. Lucas has lately added the Pouhon Pia, and Barrisar. The inhabitants are much employed in making toys for strangers, as the town partly resembles a fair, during the water-drinking season. There are beautiful, healthful, and romantic rides on every side, with a great variety of pleasant walks. There are public rooms for assemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The waters were first discovered in 1326.

Spade-Adam, Cumberland, near Beaucastle. *Spadforth*, Nottinghs. near Newark.

Spain, a considerable kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay; on the NE. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. S. and SE. by the Mediterranean, and the Straits of Gibraltar; on the SW. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces, in summer. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts, though those in the N. and NE. are in the winter extremely cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, saffron, exquisite honey, silk, saltpetre, salt, barrillas, (a species of pot-ash) and even sugar-canes. It produces the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Their wines are deservedly in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls, which are caught in Andalusia, have so much ferocity, that their bull-fights were formerly the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit; this barbarous amusement, however, is now, in part, exploded. Their domestic animals are horses, that are remarkably swift; mules; horned cattle, which are but few; sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe; the best is that of Old Castile. Spain abounds in minerals and metals, cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquois-stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines, but, since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Duero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, Gualdalaviar, and Segura. Spain, which in the times of the Goths and Moors, contained between 20 and 30 millions of people, is now but thinly inhabited, to which various causes have contributed; as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. It is supposed to contain, at present, about 7,500,000 inhabitants. The greatest part of the necessary artisans are French, as the natives disdain to stoop to handicraft trades. The persons of the Spaniards, in general, are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. The women are small and slender, and in general, possess little of that beauty which reigns in their novels and romances. The established religion of Spain is popery, and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. Spain has 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. It was once the most free, but is now one of the most despotic kingdoms in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges; but though not absolutely abolished, they have little or no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally, (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

Spain, New. See Mexico.

Spaines-Hall, Essex, in the parish of Finchingfield.

SPAITLA, a town of Tunis, with Roman ruins of great extent and magnificence.

SPALATRO, a sea port of the late Venetian Dalmatia. Here are grand and extensive ruins of a fabric of the Emperor Dioclesian, of which the late Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account, enriched with 71 folio plates. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopuled by the plague. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, with a large, deep, and well frequented harbour, in lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 31. E.

Spaldick, Huntingdonshire.

*SPALDING, a neat populous town of Holland, in Lincolnshire, chiefly surrounded by gardeners' grounds. From its neatness, and the canals in the streets, it resembles a Dutch town, and vessels of 50 or 60 tons, carrying coals, corn, &c. come up here with the tide. Much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Welland, 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 100 N. of London. Market on Tuesday. See HOLLAND.

Spaldington, Yorks. N. of Howdon. *Spaldwick*, Huntingdons. NE. of Kimbolton. *Spanby*, Lincolns. N. of Fakenham.

SPANDAW, a flourishing and populous town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses. Here is a considerable foundry of arms. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Havel and Spree, 8 miles NW. of Berlin.

Spanish Island, in Cork, Munster, in the Bay of Baltimore.

SPANNEBURG, a town in the archduchy of Austria.

SPANISH TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARENBURG, a town and citadel of Ravensburg, in Westphalia.

Spanse-Hill, in Clare, Munster.

Sparger, Cornwall, W. of Penryn. *Sparham*, Norfolk, S. of Repeham.

SPARNECK, a town of Culmbach, in Franconia.

Sparsholt, Berks, 5 miles from Wantage. *Sparshot*, Hants, NW. of Winchester.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the NW. point of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lat 35. 42. N. lon. 5. 55. W.

SPARTENBURG, a county of S. Carolina.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory on the coast of Naples, at the SE. extremity of Calabria Ultra. Lat. 37. 50. N. lon. 16. 10. E.

Sparrton, Yorks. NE. of Kirby Moorside. *Speak*, Lancas. on the Mersey, SE. of Liverpool.

SPEAN, a considerable river of Invernesshire, which issues from Loch Laggan, and flowing in a westerly direction, falls into the Lochy, about a mile below Loch Lochy.

SPEIGHTS TOWN, a sea port town on the NW. coast of Barbadoes.

Spelbrook, Hertfords. S. of Stortford. *Speldhurst*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tunbridge. Over the porch of its church, cut in stone, are the arms of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, by Richard Waller of Gromebridge, at whose house the duke was kept near 25 years, during which he was a good benefactor to the church of Speldherst.

SPELLO, a town of Spoleto.

Spelmonden, Kent, near Horsmonden. *Spelwell Mount*, Northamptons, near Daventry. *Spen*, Durham, on the Darwent, opposite to Gibside.

Spence-River, in Down, Ulster.

SPENCEL, a town of Massachusetts.

Speene, or *Speenham-Land*, the *Spinæ*, of the Romans, Berks, on the Kennet, near Newbury. *Spennythorn*, Yorks. near Midlam. *Spernal*, Warwicks. N. of Coughton. *Spetchley*, 3 miles E. of Worcester. *Spetsbury*, Dorsets. near Blandford. *Speton*, and its *Cliff*, on the sea, NW. of Flamborough-Head. *Spexhall*, Suffolk, near Halesworth.

SPEY, a great and rapid river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Spey, in Invernessshire, divides the counties of Murray and Banff for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Speymouth, about 3 miles N. of Gordon Castle.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour, seated on a gulph of the same name, 42 miles SE. of Genoa.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIEGELBERG, a town of Calenburg, in Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is subject to the prince of Orange, under the protection of the house of Hanover.

SPIELBERG, a town of Oetingen, in Suabia, insulated in the margraviate of Anspach.

SPIETZ, a town of Berne, situated on the west coast of the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE. of Berne.

SPIGNO, a town of Montferrat.

Spigurnel, Warwicks. near Milverton.

Spike-Island, near Cork-Harbour, Munster.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Friuli.

Spillhill, or *Spilfil-Court*, Kent, near Staplehurst. *Spilsbury*, Oxfordshire, near Cadlington and Chalbury.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, seated on the side of a hill, 17 miles N. of Boston, (to which a turnpike road leads from it) and 132 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Spindleston, Northumberl. near Bamburgh. *Sprinkhull*, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Spinney-Abbey*, Cambridges. near Soham.

SPIRBACH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small river of the same

same name, which falls into the Rhine at Spire.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and in 1693, the Imperial Chamber was removed to Wetzlar. In a diet held here, in 1529, the Reformers first obtained the name of Protestants. It is 12 miles SW. of Heidelberg.

SPIRE, a bishopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country. Spire is the principal town.

SPIRITU-SANTO, a town of Brazil, in the government of Rio Janeiro, with a harbour. It is seated by the sea-side, in a very fertile country, in lat. 20. 30. S.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia.

Spital Gate, Glouces. near Cirencester. *Spital*, Cheshire, near Boughton. *Spittle*, Northumberland, S. of Berwick. *Spittle*, Northumberland, near Hexham. *Spittle*, Yorks. between Bulmer and Flaxton. *Spittle*, Yorks. on Stainmore Forest.

SPITHEAD, a spacious road for shipping, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in time of war.

Spittle in the Street, in Lincolnshire, between Gainsborough and Market-Raisin, 10 miles N. of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber, which the country people call the *High-Street*, it being thrown up to a great height, and in some places seven yards broad. Here are two springs, one called *Julian's Well*, and the other *Castleton Well*. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, and there are great foundations all around, whence it is conjectured, that some Roman town stood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, or EAST GREENLAND, the most northern country of Europe, consisting of an island, or islands, situated between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the months of June, July and August, the sun never sets; for the rest of the year it is hardly seen at all. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and some curious birds and plants. The inland parts are uninhabited, and the coasts are only frequented for the purpose catching whales. Lat. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N. lon. 6. to 16. E.

Spixworth, near Norwich. *Spodden*, a river in Lancashire. *Spoforth*, Yorks. S. of Knaresborough.

SPOLETO, a city of Italy, capital of Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto. It was formerly a large place, but, in 1703, suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of inhabitants. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for excellent wine, 53 miles NNE. of Rome.

SPOLETO, anciently UMBRIA, a duchy of Italy, in the States of the Church, E. of the Orvietan, and the Patrimonio; about 40 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth.

Spondon, SE. of Derby. *Sponebed*, or *Spoonbed*, Glouc. in Painswick parish.

SPONHEIM, a country in the circle of Upper Rhine, between the Rhine and the Moselle. It is divided between the elector Palatine, the duke of Deux Ponts, and the margraviate of Baden.

Spons Hospital, Warwicksh. near Coventry. *Spooner-Row*, Norfolk, a mile and a half SW. of Windham. *Spoonhill*, Shropsh. S. of Wenlock. *Spoonley*, Shropshire, near Drayton. *Sporle*, Norfolk, NE of Swaffham. *Spraiton*, Devonsh. near Bow.

SPRANGENBURG, a town of Hesse Cassel, 17 miles SE. of Cassel.

Spraston, Chesh. near Kinderton. *Spratton*, 2 miles from Northampton.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, crosses Lusatia, enters the marquisate of Brandenburg, and after passing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandaw.

SPREMONT, a town and small county of Limburg, insulated in the bishopric of Liege, 5 miles NW. of Spa.

Spridlington, 6 miles N. of Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD; a town of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, seated on the E. side of Connecticut River, 75 miles W. of Boston.

Springfield, in Cork, Munster.

Springfield, Boswell and *Richards*, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Spring Head*, Yorksh. 4 miles W. of Hull. *Spring Park*, Gloucestersh. 4 miles from Dursley. *Springthorp*, Lincolnshire, E. of Gainsborough. *Sprotborough*, Yorksh. NE. of Rotherham. *Sprotley*, Yorksh. in Holderness, S. of Burton-Constable.

SPROTTAU, a town of Glogau, in Silesia, situated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 21 miles WSW. of Glogau.

Sprowston, NE. of Norwich. *Sproxton*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Sproxton*, Leicestersh. E. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Sproxton*, Yorksh. in Ridale, S. of Helmesley. *Spruston*, Yorksh. E. of Leeds. *Spurleston*, Devonsh. near Plymstock. *Spurnhead*, Yorksh. at the mouth of the Humber, the SE. point of Holderness.

Spurreboy, in Limerick, Munster.

Spurstow, Chesh. NW. of Namptwich. *Spurtwell*, Northumberl. SW. of Hexham. *Sputt*, a river in Westmorland. *Sputty*, Denbighsh. *Spy Crag*, Northumb. near

near Lowes-Forest. *Spy-Park*, Wilts, near Chippenham.

SQUILLACE, a sea-port on the S. coast of Calabria Ultra, near a gulph of the same name. Lat. 38. 52. N.

Squince Island, near Glandore-Harbour, in Cork, Munster. It produces a sort of herbage, which has a wonderful good effect on diseased horses.

Squire Hills, Red and *White*, Northumberland, the former N. of Redesdale, and the latter near Cheviot-Hills. *Sreven-Wood*, Northumberl. in Herteshevod manor. *Stubbers*, Essex, in N. Ockingdon parish.

STABLO, or STAVELO, a town of Liege, with a manufactory of leather.

Stackhouse, Yorksh. near Settle.

Stack's Mountains, in Kerry, Munster.

Stackworth, Cambridgesh. S. of Newmarket Heath.

STADE, a town of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, formerly an Hanseatic town, the capital of a county, and the residence of its counts. It is now the seat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as also of the chancery, chief court of justice, and consistory, under the Elector of Hanover, to whom it is subject, together with its territory. In 1712, the Danes took it, after a bombardment, but in 1715, the Danish garrison marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Hanover. In 1755, considerable sums were assigned by the king of Great Britain, for the better fortifying of this town, and these improvements were completed with all possible skill and care. It is seated on the river Swinge, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg.

Staden, Derbysh. in the High Peak.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Schauenburg, Westphalia.

STAFARDA, in Saluzzo, Piedmont.

STAFFA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W. of Mull. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW. end of this island is supported by stupendous ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and standing in natural colonnades. Some of these columns are above 60 feet thick, and are formed almost into the shape of those used in architecture. Here is also a cavern, called Finma Coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends about 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high. Hardly any thing can be conceived more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off in order to form it. The cavern is lighted from without, so that its farthest extremity may be seen. Indeed, this island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, much superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

* STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, containing two churches, and about 5000 inhabitants. It has a free-school, and a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome county-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses handsomely built. This town has greatly increased of late, both in population and wealth, by the manufacture of cloth and shoes. A county infirmary finished here in 1772. It is situated in a plain, on the river Sow, near a navigable canal, which extends through several counties, 12 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 135 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire; on the NE. and E. by Derbyshire; and on the SE. and S. by Warwickshire and Worcestershire. It extends in length about 54 miles, and in breadth from 18 to 36. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 21 towns, 181 parishes, 670 villages, about 23,740 houses, and 142,440 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The air is reckoned pleasant, mild, and wholesome. The middle and southern parts are level and plain, and the soil is good and rich; the N. are hilly and full of heaths and moors. The county, at large, contains about 780,800 acres, of which 600,000 are in a state of cultivation. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, its inland navigations, and its foundries, blast furnaces, slitting mills, and various other branches of the iron trade. The mines of coals, copper, lead, and iron ore, are rich and extensive; those of coal are supposed to occupy a space of 50,000 acres. There are also numerous quarries of stone, alabaster, and limestone. See CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK.

Stafford, or *Stanford*, Dorsetsh. E. of Dorchester, near Winterborn. *Stafford Wood*, Surry, in Limpsfield parish.

STAGIRA, (now called LYBA NOVA, according to Dr. Brooke) a town of Macedonia, remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is situated on the gulph of Contessa.

STAGNO, a sea-port of Ragusa.

Stagno, Herts, in Paul's Walden parish. *Stagsden*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Stagshawbank*, Northumberland.

STAIN, a town in the Tyrolese, and two towns in the archduchy of Austria, the most considerable of which is situated on the Danube, 32 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Stainber Hall, Yorksh. SW. of Barnesley, *Stainborn*, Yorksh. S. of Knaresborough Forest. *Stainborough*, Yorksh. 2 miles N. of Tankersley. *Stainbridge*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Cotes. *Stainburn*, Cumb. near Workington. *Stainby*, Lincolnsh. S. of Grantham.

STAINDROP, a town of Durham, 12 miles NW. of Darlington, and 146 from London. Market disused.

Stainer Hall, Yorksh. near Selby.

* STAINES, a populous town of Middlesex, with several good inns. It was so called from its being the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London, on the Thames. There is now above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, a stone set up for this purpose, called London Mark Stone, which bears the date of 1280. It is seated on the river Thames, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, of 3 elliptical arches, 17 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Stainesby, Yorksh. NE. of Yarum, near the Tees. *Stainefield*, E. of Lincoln. *Stainfleet*, Linc. near Gunthorp. *Stainforth, Great* and *Little*, Yorksh. NW. of Settle. *Staingrave*, Yorksh. near Hovingham. *Stainham*, Yorksh. near Sheriff-Hutton. *Stainington*, Northumberl. near Morpeth, *Stainington*, Yorksh. SW. of Sheffield. *Stainley, East, North* and *West*, Yorksh. near Rippon and Boroughbridge. *Stainmore*, Westmorl. NE. of Kirby-Steven. *Stainmore Cross*, or *Roy Cross*, Yorksh. N. Riding, on Stainmore-forest, a mountainous, stony tract. *Stainston*, Yorksh. NE. of New Malton. *Stainton*, Cumberl. SW. of Penrith. *Stainton*, Cumberl. in Stanwix parish. *Stainton*, Linc. *Stainton*, Westmorl. in Heversham parish. *Stainton*, Yorksh. near Stainesby. *Stainton*, Yorksh. N. of Midlam. *Stainton*, Yorksh. E. of Rotheram. *Stainton, Great* and *Little*, Cumberl. in the parish of Dacre. *Stainton, Great* and *Little*, Durham, 5 miles NE. of Darlington. *Stainton-in-the-Street*, Durham, near Stretlam.

STAINVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, 7 miles S. of Bar-le-Duc.

Stairs, Gloucestersh. in Newnham parish. *Stakes*, Lancash. near Preston.

STALBRIDGE, a town of Dorsetshire, remarkable for a manufacture of stockings, and for great quantities of stone which are dug near it. Here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high, standing on a base of 8 feet. It has a large, ancient church, and is 20 miles N. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Stalbridge Weston, Dorsetsh. 2 miles NW. of Thornhill. *Stalesfield*, Kent, 4 miles NE. of Lenham. *Staley-Hall*, Chesh. on the Tame, NE. of Stopford. *Stalham*, Norfolk, near Hickling.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

Stallingborough, Lincolnsh. W. of Grimsby. *Stallington*, Staffordsh. near Fulford. *Stalming*, Lancash. between Garstang and the river Wire. *Stambridge, Great* and *Little*, Essex, near Rochford. *Stamerham*, Sussex, S. of Horsham. *Stamford*, Bedfordsh. near Southill.

* STAMFORD, a large, populous, rich, and compact town of Lincolnshire, formerly much more considerable than at present, as at one time it contained 14 churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to 7, and, at present, to 5. It is an ancient place, and had formerly, as some say, a university, or, at least, two colleges, called Black Hall and Brazen Nose. Some remains of these are still visible, and particularly the gate of the last, on which there is a brazen nose and a ring through it. Most of the houses are covered with slate; and here are some large, neat inns, which, indeed, have all the appearance of palaces. Its trade is chiefly in malt, sea-coals, and freestone. The custom of Borough English prevails here. It is seated on the river Welland, which is navigable here for barges, 26 miles NNW. of Huntingdon, and 96 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

STAMFORD, a town of Kentucky.

Stamford, Northumberl. in Embleton barony. *Stamford*, Yorksh. near Hatfield-Chace. *Stamford Bridge*, Middlesex, between Little Chelsea and Walham Green. *Stamford Bridge*, (by some writers called *Battle Bridge*,) Yorksh. on the Derwent, SW. of Wilton. Here King Harold gave a signal defeat to the forces of Harold the Norwegian, just before the arrival of William the Norman, in England. *Stamfordham*, Northumberland; though containing but one street, it has a well-endowed free-school. *Stamford-Hill*, Middlesex, between Newington and Tottenham; is a hill, with a small, but gradually increasing village on its side.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Archipelago, about 16 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has very few inhabitants, and wants fresh water. It is 60 miles NNW. of Rhodes.

Stanbach, Herefordsh. near the Arrow, NW. of Pembridge. *Stanborn*, Essex, near Steple-Bumsted. *Stanborough*, Herts, 2 miles beyond Hatfield. *Stanbridge*, Bedfordsh. near Leighton-Buzzard. *Stanbridge*, Hants, NW. of Rumsey. *Stanbridge*, Yorksh. W. Riding. Hither the limestone that is dug in great plenty, by Berwick in Elmet, and burnt at Knottingley and Brotherton, is brought, at certain seasons, for sale to the W. part of this county. *Stanbury*, Yorksh. SW. of Keighley.

STANCHIO, anciently Cos, an island of the Archipelago, distant about 12 miles from the coast of Natolia, and 70 miles in circumference. It abounds with cypress and

and turpentine trees, with a great variety of medicinal and other plants. The wine produced here was famous among the ancients for a purgative quality. The capital, which is of the same name, is a considerable town, situated in a bay, with a harbour defended by a castle. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Stancliff, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Stancombe*, Glouc. in Hinchcombe parish. *Stand*, Derbysh. near Chatsworth. *Standard-Hill*, Kent, S. of Newington, by Sittingbourn, on which, it is said, Julius Cæsar encamped. It is the *Durolerum* of the Romans. *Standard Hill*, Sussex, now called the Beacon-Hill, near Battel, where William the Norman erected his standard of defiance, the day before his battle with the English. *Standel*, Oxfordsh. in Pirton parish. *Standen, East* and *West*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Standen, Upper* and *Nether*, Bedfordsh. near Shitlington. *Standerwick*, Somersetsh. NE. of Frome. *Standford*, Shropsh. 2 miles from Newport, in the road from London to Chester. *Standish*, Gloucestersh. 4 miles NW. of Stroud, has a medicinal spring in great repute for the cure of many diseases. *Standish*, Lancash. N. of Wigan. *Standish Morton*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Standish. *Standley*, near Durham.

STANDON, or STANDLOW, a town in Hertfordshire, situated on the river Rib, over which it has a county bridge, and which runs through the middle of the town, 8 miles NE. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. The Ermine street is generally supposed to pass through this parish over the Stoney hill field, from Braughing to Hertford. Market on Friday.

Standon, Staffordshire, near Charlton. *Stane*, Lincolnsh. S. of the Saltfletbies. *Stane*, Yorksh. W. of Masham-Chace. *Staneland*, Yorksh. S. of Halifax, near the Calder.

STANEMORE, a dreary district of Westmorland, between Brough and Kirby-Steven, part of it being in Bows parish, in Yorkshire. Here is a fragment of Rere-cross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom.

Stanesgate, Essex, N. of Steple. *Stanfield*, Linc. W. of Horncastle, has a medicinal spring. *Stanfield*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Stanfield*, Norfolk, between Lytcham and Elmham. *Stanfield*, Yorksh. on the Calder, W. of Halifax. *Stanfield*, Yorksh. S. of Pontefract. *Stanford*, Bedf. near Southill. *Stanford*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Stanford*, Cheshire, between Delamere Forest and Chester. *Stanford*, Kent, NW. of Hithe. *Stanford*, Norfolk, near Langford and Lingford, so named from the stony ford over the river that passes through it. *Stanford*, Northumb. W. of Dunstaburg-Castle. *Stanford*, Nott. on the river Soar, opposite to Loughborough. *Stanford*, Somersetshire. *Stanford*, Worcestersh. on the Teme, and the borders of Herefordshire, S. of Orleton. *Stanford, Bishop's*, Herefordsh. SE. of Bromyard. *Standford-Bridge*, Chesh. over the Weever, S. of Nantwich. *Stanford Bridge*, Kent, SE. of Smarden. *Stanford Bury*, Bedfordsh. near Stanford. *Stanford-Dingley*, Berks, near Theal. *Stanford-Hall*, Northamptonsh. near the Avon, towards Lutterworth. *Stanford-le-Hope*, Essex, between Orset and the Thames, had formerly a ford, now a bridge, over the rivulet, called, by seamen, the Hope. *Stanford-Rivers*, Essex, near Ongar. *Stangarticksíde*, Cumberl. near Harelaw. *Stanger*, Cumberl. on the W. side of Derwent Lake, in Crosthwaite parish. *Stanger*, Cumberl. on the E. bank of the Cocker, 3 miles above Cockermouth. Here is a fine spa, but little known, and not much resorted to.

STANHOPE, a small town in Weresdale, Durham, 20 miles SSW. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. It has a spacious park, in which the Scots army encamped when they were besieged, or rather straitened, by Edward III. Market disused.

Stanhow, Norfolk, E. of Snetsham. *Stanidelf*, Warw. in the precincts of Wilnecote. *Stanigot*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Market-Raisin. *Staninfield*, Suffolk, between Bury and Lavenham. *Staninghall*, Lancash. in Amounderness, between the river Skippen and the Ocean. *Staninghall*, Norfolk, between Wursted and Norwich. *Staningley*, Yorksh. between Bradford and Leeds. *Stank*, Lancash. between the Leven Sands and Walney Island. *Stank*, Yorksh. NE. of Northallerton. *Stank*, Yorksh. near Leeds. *Stanlake*, Oxfordsh. near Stanton-Harcourt.

STANLEY-LEONARD, a town in Gloucestershire, so named from the ancient priory dedicated to that saint, of which some ruins are yet remaining. It is 4 miles SW. of Gloucester, and 104 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Stanley, Cheshire, SW. of Frodsham. *Stanley*, Cheshire, near Hooton. *Stanley*, Derbysh. N. of Bolsover, has a mineral spring. *Stanley*, Lancash. N. of Cartmel. *Stanley*, Staff. S. of Cheadle, is a rough, stony place, though situated in the Moorlands. *Stanley*, Warwicksh. near Coventry. *Stanley*, Westmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Stanley*, Wilts, W. of Calne. *Stanley*, Yorksh. near Wakefield. *Stanley-Grange*, Derbysh. near Morley. *Stanley, King's*, Gloucestersh. 3 miles SW. of Stroud. Had formerly a palace of one of the Mercian kings. The poor people hereabouts are chiefly employed in the clothing manufactory. *Stanley, North*, Yorksh. N. of Ripley.

Ripley. *Stanley-Ponteage*, Gloucestersh. by Winchcomb. *Stanley Pontlarch*, Gloucestersh. in Toddington parish. *Stanley's-End*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of King's Stanley. *Stanlow*, Staffordsh. E. of Knippersley. *Stanmore, Great*, Midd. 10 miles NW. of London. Stanmore-Common, on a hill, affords an extensive prospect, and is so very elevated, that some high trees here serve as a land mark from the German Ocean. The ground floor of one of the houses is said to be on a level with Harrow church. *Stanmore, Little*, or *Whitchurch*, Midd. near Edgeware. *Stanmore Round-House*, Midd. between Stanmore and Bushy-Heath. *Stanney, Great* and *Little*, 3 miles from Chester. *Stannington*, Northumberl. by Whalton. *Stannington*, Yorksh. W. Riding, in Ecclesfield parish. *Stannog*, Hants, near Titchfield Bay. *Stanpit*, Kent, near Dartford. *Stansby*, Derbysh. SE. of Chesterfield. *Stansby*, Yorksh. 2 miles from Stockton-upon-Tees. *Stansfield*, Suffolk, N. of Clare. *Stansgarth*, or *Stainsacre*, Yorksh. S. of Whitby. *Stansgate*, Essex, in Steple parish. *Stanshaw*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Yate. *Stanshope*, Staffordsh. 4 miles from Ashburn.

STANSTED, a town of Virginia.

Stansted, Kent, NW. of Hithe. *Stansted*, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Wrotham. *Stansted*, Suffolk, near Melford. *Stansted Abbots*, Herts, on the Lea, in the vale, near Eastwick. *Stansted-Bury*, Herts, near Stansted-Abbots. *Stansted-Forest* and *Park*, Sussex, near Racton, on the borders of Hampshire; it is surrounded with woods, through which are cut the most agreeable vistas imaginable; and at the W. opening, there is a fine view of the town and harbour of Portsmouth, the shipping at Spithead, St. Helen's, &c. &c. *Stansted Monfichet*, Essex, near Birchanger, had its name from a castle fixed here anciently on an artificial mount, some relics of which were, lately, if they are not still visible, about a quarter of a mile from the church. *Stansted-Street*, Essex, near Stansted-Monfichet. *Stanted Thele*, Herts, NE. of Hodsdon. *Stanswood*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Stanthorn*, Chesh. NW. of Middlewich. *Stantney*, Cambridgesh. near Ely.

STANTON, a small town in Lincolnsh. 16 miles ENE. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Market on Monday.

Stanton, Derbysh. near the Trent, S. of Burton. *Stanton*, Derbysh. W. of Kegworth. Here is a very ancient chapel, the inside of which is still entire. The ceiling, which was painted, carved, and gilded, is in tolerable preservation. It is now kept locked up, not being made use of. In the tower are three rooms, and over a part of the chapel is a fourth, all accessible by winding stairs of stone. One of these rooms Popé made use of as a study, having passed part of two summers here, in retirement, while employed in his translation of Homer. At this place he was frequently visited by Gay, who used to spend some time at Cockthorp, a seat belonging to Lord Harcourt, about 2 miles off. *Stanton*, Derbysh. between Dall and the river Erwash. *Stanton*, Herefordsh. on the Arro, NW. of Pembridge. *Stanton*, Lancash. SE. of Dalton. *Stanton*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth. *Stanton*, Nott. near Newark. *Stanton*, Shropsh. W. of Albrighton. *Stanton*, Shropsh. E. of Wem. *Stanton*, Shropsh. NE. of Bishop's Castle. *Stanton*, Staffordshire, near Wotton-under-Weever. *Stanton*, Wiltsh. near Highworth. *Stanton*, Wilts, near Bishop's Canings. *Stanton*, Worcestersh. near Ridmerley, on the borders of Gloucestershire, watered by two streams, on which it has seven corn-mills. It had formerly a market and fairs, now disused. *Stanton*, or *Staunton*, Gloucestersh. 7 miles SW. of Campden, and 7 N. of Winchcomb. *Stanton*, or *Staunton*, Gloucestersh. 2 miles W. of Colford, and 5 E. of Monmouth. The labouring people here are chiefly employed in the getting of iron ore, at which they earn good wages. Here is a stone of a prodigious size, standing, as it were, on a point, so as to fill the beholder with apprehensions of its being ready to fall. It is supposed to have been a rocking stone, placed here in the times of Paganism; but it has now lost its motion. *Stanton, All Saints*, and *St. John's*, Suffolk, NE. of Ixworth. *Stanton Brudenel*, Leicestershire, 4 miles from Market-Bosworth. *Stantonbury-Hall*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Stanton Chapel*, Monm. on the river Hothny, NW. of Michael Church. *Stanton-Drew*, Somersetsh. on the river Chew, which runs into the Avon, near Pensford, between Bath and Bristol, 8 miles W. of the former. Here is a monument resembling Stonehenge, consisting of a circle of stones 5 or 6 feet high; the diameter of the circle is 90 paces. *Stanton-Fenny*, Huntingdonsh. SW. of St. Ives. *Stanton Gabriel*, Dorsetsh. on the coast, E. of Lime. *Stanton Hall*, Northumberl. on the Font river, NW. of Morpeth. *Stanton-Harcourt*, 6 miles W. of Oxford. There is a large barrow in the fields adjacent, and near it some stones, which are 8 feet high, and 7 broad near the bottom. They are called the Devil's Coits, and are supposed to be made, by art, of small stones cemented together, of which there are vast numbers in these fields. *Stanton-Harold*, with a park, Leicestersh. 2 miles N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Stanton-in-the-Hole*, Linc. NE. of Market-Raisin. *Stanton-in-the-Stones*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Stanton, King's*

King's, Devonsh. near Newton-Bushel. *Stanton-Lacy*, Shropsh. on the Corve, N. of Ludlow. *Stanton, Long*, 8 miles from Cambridge. *Stanton, Long*, Shropshire, near the Corve, NW. of Prior's Ditton. *Stanton-on-the-Would*, Nott. N. of Plumtree. *Stanton Prior*, Somers. E. of Pensford. *Stanton Quinton*, Wilts, between Somerford and Castlecomb. *Stanton, St. John*, NE. of Oxford. *Stanton-under-Barton*, Leicestershire, near Bagworth. *Stanton-upon-Wye*, Herefordsh. N. of Mockes. *Stanton Wivil*, Leicestersh. S. of Hallaton.

STANTZ, a town of Swisserland, formerly capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is situated near the lake of Lucerne, 8 miles SE of Lucerne, and 42 E. of Berne. Also a river of Stiria, which runs into the Muhr, 2 miles ENE. of Luttenburg.

Stanville, or *Park Corner*, Oxfordsh. in Bix and Swincomb parishes. *Stanwardins*, Shropsh. SW. of Wem. *Stanway*, Essex, SW. of Colchester. *Stanway*, Gloucesters. 7 miles SW. of Campden. *Stanwell*, Middlesex, 2 miles NE. of Staines. *Stanwick*, Northamptonsh. N. of Higham-Ferrers. *Stanwick*, Yorksh. 5 miles N. of Richmond. There is a ditch near it, 8 miles in length, cut between the Tees and Swale. *Stanwix*, Cumberland, near Carlisle, on the opposite side of the Eden. *Stanyone*, Northamptonsh. SW. of Weldon. *Stapeley*, Cheshire, SE. of Namptwich. *Stapenhill*, Derbyshire, SE. of Burton. *Stapes-Hill*, Dorsetsh. near Hamperston. *Staple*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Sandwich. *Staple*, Somersetsh. NW. of Ilminster. *Stapledon*, Devonsh. near Thornbury. *Stapleford*, 5 miles SE. of Cambridge. *Stapleford*, E. of Chester. *Stapleford*, Derbysh. has a bridge, leading into Nottinghamshire, on the Erwash. *Stapleford*, N. of Hertford, in the vale, near the river Beane. *Stapleford*, Leicestersh. 3 miles SE. of Melton-Mowbray. *Stapleford*, Lincolnsh. N. of Beckingham. *Stapleford*, near Nottingham. *Stapleford*, Wilts, near Staple-Langford. *Stapleford, Abbots*, Essex, near Ongar, E. of the river Rodon, or Rothing, over which it had a ford. *Stapleford, Tany*, or *Tawny*, Essex, N. of Stapleford-Abbots. *Staplegate*, Kent, near Nackington. *Staplegrove*, Somersetshire, NW. of Taunton. *Staplehurst*, Kent, 4 miles N. of Cranbrook. It stands in a healthy air, and fruitful soil. *Staplehill*, Devonsh. near Trusham.

Staplestown, in Carlow, Leinster.

Stapleton, Cumberl. near Beaucastle. *Stapleton*, Glouces. on the Frome, 3 miles NE. of Bristol. Here is a well, called the Boiling Well, the waters of which gush out from many places, in a perpendicular direction, like a boiling cauldron, and with so copious a stream, as to drive a mill a quarter of a mile from its source. *Stapleton*, 7 miles from Leicester. *Stapleton*, Somersetsh. near Martock. *Stapleton*, Yorksh. on the Tees, SW. of Darlington. *Stapleton*, Yorksh. near Pontefract. *Stapley Beacon*, Sussex, E. of Rotherbridge.

STARA RUSA, a town of Novogorod, in Russia, situated to the S. of Lake Ilmen, on the river Polish, 56 miles S. of Novogorod.

Starborrow, Kent, SW. of Pensherst. *Starborton*, Yorksh. W. Riding, between Lanstrethdale and Netherdale. *Starburgh*, Surry, E. of Crowherst, was formerly called Pringham. *Starch-Green*, Middlesex, between Shepherd's Bush and Acton. *Stareton*, Warwicksh. near Stonely.

STARCKENBURG, a town of Tyrol.

STARENBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Wurmsee.

STARGARD, or STAROGARD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, situated on the Fers, 20 miles S. of Dantzick.

STARGARD, OLD, a town of Mecklenburg, capital of a circle, 55 miles SE. of Gustro.

STARGARD, NEW, a large, well-built town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy, and of all Ulterior Pomerania, with a noble college, good woollen manufactures, and a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Ibna, 14 miles ESE. of Stetin, (whither the court of regency, the chief tribunal, the exchequer, with other offices ecclesiastical and civil, have been removed,) and 74 NE. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 14. 18. E.

STARKENBURG, a town and castle of Sponheim, Upper Rhine, one mile N. of Traerbach, and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Starston, Norfolk, N. of Harleston. *Starton*, Gloucestersh. W. of Cheltenham.

STARA-POINT, a promontory of Devons. in the English Channel, about 12 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50. 9. N. lon. 3. 38. W.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of North America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in its mean breadth, and contains upwards of 3100 inhabitants; in general the land is rough, and the hills high. Richmond, the only town of note, is principally inhabited by Dutch and French families, and is 9 miles SSW. of the city of New York.

STATEN LAND, a barren, craggy island, about 36 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, lying on the SE. side of Terra del Fuego, between which and this island are the Straits of Le Maire. Nothing can be imagined more savage, wild, gloomy, and horrible, than the aspect of some parts of this coast, according to the author of Anson's voyage, being composed of inaccessible

accessible rocks, without the least mixture of earth or mould between them, spiring up to a prodigious height, and terminated in a vast number of ragged points, which points are themselves surrounded on every side with frightful precipices, and often overhang in a most astonishing manner. All of them are covered with everlasting snow, and are generally separated from each other by narrow clefts or chasms, nearly perpendicular, which extend through the main substance of the rocks or hills which bear them, almost to their very bottoms, and appear as if the country had been rent by earthquakes. On the N. side, however, (according to Capt. Cook, who passed the Straits of Le Maire, in January 1769) are the appearances of bays or harbours, and the land is neither destitute of wood nor verdure. Lat. 54. 40. S. lon. 65. W.

Statfall Castle, Kent, on the descent of the hill below Limme church; it inclosed about ten acres, and its walls, though now much broken, were very thick. It is evidently of Roman original. *Statfold*, Staffordsh. W. of Tame and Tinmore. *Stathe*, Somersetsh. on the Parret, W. of Langford. *Stathes*, Yorksh. NW. of Whitby, *Stathorn*, Leicestersh. N. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

STATO-DE-GLI-PRESIDII. See PRESIDII.

STATO-DELLA CHIESA, or STATES OF THE CHURCH. See POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE.

STAVANGER, a sea-port of Christiansand, in Norway, situated on a bay of the North Sea, 75 miles S. of Bergen.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract near Lauterbrunnen, in Berne, Swisserland. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high, with such impetuosity as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, when viewed in some particular directions, resembles a cloud of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this current is named the Kapfer Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

Stavely, Derbysh. SE. of Dronfield. *Stavely*, Westmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Staverdale*, Somersetshire.

STAVEREN, an ancient town and sea-port in W. Friesland, formerly very rich, powerful, and populous, but now much reduced, the harbour being choked up with sand. It was anciently the residence of the kings of Staveren, or Friesland; the first king, Richolde, having built a palace here about the year 400, and after he had conquered all the country as far as Utrecht, called his conquests the kingdom of Staveren. The inhabitants carry on some trade in fishing and in passage-boats, over the pools and moors of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuyder Zee, 8 miles W. of Slooton, and 40 N. of Amsterdam.

Staverton, Devonsh. between broad and Little Hempston. *Staverton*, Devon h. 3 miles from Totness. *Staverton*, Glouces. 4 miles W. of Cheltenham. *Staverton*, Northamptonsh. W. of Daventry. *Staverton*, Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Bradford and Trowbridge. *Staughton*, Surry, NW. of Guildford. *Staunton*, Staffordsh. W. of Swinerton. *Staunton*, Gloucestersh. N. of Winchcomb. *Stawel*, Dorsetsh. a mile SE. of Nether-Compton. *Stawley*, Somersetsh. SW. of Milverton. *Staxton*, Yorksh. near Pickering Forest and Harford river. *Steanbridge*, Gloucestersh. in Painswick parish. *Steanbridge*, Gloucestersh. a hamlet to Bisley. *Steanbridge*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Stroud. *Steanford*, Nottinghamsh. on the Trent, near its entrance into the county. *Stebbing*, Essex, NE. of Dunmow. *Stedes*, Berks, S. of the Kennet, almost opposite to Theal. *Stedham*, Sussex, near Wolbeding. *Steel*, Northumberl. E. of Billingham. *Steel*, Shropsh. S. of Whitchurch. *Steel*, *Bridge* and *Cross*, Sussex, NW. of Rotherfield.

STEENBERGEN, a small town of Dutch Brabant, 5 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

STEENKIRK, a village of Hainault, famous for a battle fought here, July 24th, 1692, between the confederates, under William III. king of England, and the French, under the Duke of Luxemburg, in which the latter were victorious. The allies, who were the assailants, lost about 7000 men, killed and wounded, including the Earl of Angus, General Mackay, Sir John Lanie, Sir Robert Douglas, and other gallant officers. The French lost about 3000 men killed, among whom were the Prince of Turenne, the Marquis de Bellefonds, Fermaçon, Tilladet, and many other officers of rank and merit. The Duke of Chatres, then in his 15th year; Louis de Bourbon, grand nephew of the great Condé; and Arnaud, prince of Conti, were in the French army. It is situated on the river Sonnecque, 15 miles N. of Mons.

STEENWICK, a town of Overyssel, which has 3 churches. It is situated on the river Aa, in the country of Zallant, and on the confines of Friesland, 41 miles N. of Zutphen.

Steep, Hampshire, N. of Petersfield. *Steepholm*, Somersetsh. an island in the Bristol Channel, under Quantock-Hills. *Steeple*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck-Isle, 3 miles from Corfe. *Steeple-Ashton*, Somersetsh. *Steeple-Barton*, Oxfordsh. near Woodstock. *Steeple-Lease*, Dorsetsh. W. of Steeple.

STEGEBURG,

STEGEBURG, a town of E. Gothland, seated on the Baltic, with a small commodious harbour, 8 miles N. of Calmar.

STEIN, a small, independent town of Swisserland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich. It is situated on the N. side of the Rhine, with a bridge over it, at the W. extremity of Lake Zell, 13 miles W. of Constance. Also a town and fortress of Worms, on the E. side of the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Worms; a town, with a citadel, of Carinthia, on the Drave, 2 miles S. of Clagenfurt; a town of Carniola, on the Feistriz, 10 miles N. of Laybach, and a town of Schonberg, in Upper Saxony.

STEINAU, a town, capital of a circle, of Wohlau, in Silesia, situated on a small river, near the W. side of the Oder, 10 miles WNW. of Wohlau. It contains 2 churches, and has some manufactures of cloth. Also a town of Bremen, and a town of Hanau, Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine.

STEINBACH, a town of Baden, in Suabia; a town in the archduchy of Austria; a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony; and a town of Nassau Dillenburg, in Westphalia.

STEINBERG, a town of Lippe, in Westphalia; a town of Colenburg, in Lower Saxony, near Minden; and a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

STEINFURT, a town, capital of a county, to which it gives name, in Westphalia, 9 miles S. of Bentheim; a county and principality, about 25 miles long, and from 5 to 8 broad, insulated in the bishopric of Munster, partly subject to the bishop, and partly to the Count of Bentheim, and a town of Munster.

STEINHEIM, a town of Mentz, situated on the Main, and a town of Paderborn.

STELLENBOSCH, a town, capital of a district, or jurisdiction, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, formed in the year 1670. It was burnt down in 1710, but has since been rebuilt. The town contains about 60 houses.

Stelling, Kent, NW. of Elham.

STENAY, a town in the dept. of Meuse, seated on the river Meuse, 21 miles NNW. of Verdun.

Stenbury, Isle of Wight, near Appledurcomb.

STENDAL, a town, capital of the Old Marche of Brandenburg. It contains 4 churches, has some considerable manufactures, introduced by the French refugees, and is seated on the river Ucht, 28 miles WNW. of Brandenburg.

Steane, Northamptonsh. near Brackley.

STENFORT, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 8 miles S. of New Stettin.

STENNIS, a village in the island of Orkney, between Kirkwall and Stromness. Near this place some stones, of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected, and there are many other huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, similar to the celebrated ancient monument, called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

STENOSA, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circumference. It is inhabited only by a few goats, and their keepers. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 25. 46. E.

Stephen's, St. Cornw. near Saltash. *Stephen's, St.* Cornw. N. of Launceston. *Stephen's, St.* Herts, near St. Albans. *Stephen's, St.* or *Hackington*, Kent, a mile N. of Canterbury; had an image of St. Stephen, much resorted to by pilgrims. King Edward III. on his return from France, held a tournament here. *Stephen's, St.* Warwicksh. near Tamworth. *Stephen's-in-Bramil, St.* Cornw. NE. of Grampound. *Stephenton*, Hants, SW. of Basingstoke.

STEPHEN'S, ST. ISLANDS, two small islands in the Eastern Indian Ocean, discovered by Captain Cartwright, in 1767. They had a green, pleasant appearance, and were covered with trees, but whether they are inhabited or not, he could not learn. Lat. 22. 3. N. lon. 138. 39. E.

Steepingley and *Park*, Bedfordsh. near Ampthill. *Steping*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Spilsby. *Stepington*, Dorsetsh. NW. of Gunfield. *Steple*, Dorsetsh. S. of Wareham. *Steple*, Essex, W. of St. Lawrence, reaching to the creek of St. Osyth. *Stepleford*, Dorsetsh. near Beminster, and N. of Blandford Forum, on the rivulet Iwerne. *Stepleton*, Dorsetsh. E. of Stourminster. *Stepleton*, Dorsetsh. SW. of Dorchester. *Stepleton*, Shropsh. between Shrewsbury and Church Stretten. *Stepleton Castle*, Herefordsh. near Prestayne, in Radnorshire. *Stepney*, Middlesex, E. of London, but contiguous to it, by the increase of buildings of late; it was called, in the time of the Conqueror, Stibenhede, or Stiben's Heath. Its parish is very ancient, and was of such extent, and increased so much in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, at Bow; St. John's, Wapping; St. Paul's, Shadwell; St. Mary's, Whitechapel; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff-Highway; Christchurch, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar. *Sterbury-Hill*, Essex, a mile W. of Saffron-Walden.

STERNBERG, a town in the New-Marche of Brandenburg, 24 miles SE. of Custrim.

Steresby, Yorksh. SW. of Hovingham. *Sterndale, Earl's*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Sterndale, King's*, Derbysh. in Hartington parish. *Sternfield*, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Stert Point*, Somersetsh. W. of Bridgewater-Bay.

STERTZINGEN, a town in the Tirol, with a noted manufactory of sword-blades.

STETTIN, OLD, a handsome and well fortified sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania; containing 5 parish churches, about 1400 houses, and 20,000 inhabitants. Here is also a court of admiralty, a chamber of commerce, a college of physicians, a board of health, &c. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed, and has several flourishing manufactures, and a great trade with England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Dantzig, Lubeck, Hamburgh, &c. It has also a dock for building of ships. It is seated on the river Oder, which divides it into 4 parts, 74 miles W. of New Stettin, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 35. N. lon. 14. 8. SE.

Steton, Yorksh. NW. of Keighley. *Steton*, Yorksh. SE. of Skipton.

*STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordsh. 12 miles N. of Hertford, and 31 N. of London. Market on Friday, if not disused.

Stevenson, Berks, NW. of Wantage. *Steevnstown*, Devonsh. near Great Torrington.

STEVENSWAERT, or FORT ST. ETIENNE, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the E. side of the river Maese, over which there is an important passage at this place, 7 miles SSW. of Ruremonde, and 30 N. of Liege. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, and taken after a short resistance. The garrison, with two pieces of cannon, was conducted to Namur. In 1715, it was ceded to the States General, by an article in the barrier treaty.

Steward's, Essex, in Rumford parish.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791, and named by him in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lat. 8. 26. S. lon. 163. 18. E.

Stewart's Town, in Tyrone, Ulster, 5 miles NNE. of Dungannon.

STEWART'S TOWN, a town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, containing about 2800 inhabitants in the town and parish, among whom are about 120 weavers. Here is also a manufactory of bonnets, and French or Quebec caps. It is situated on a small river which runs into the North Sea, 14 miles NNE. of Ayr.

Steyborough, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

*STEYNING, a poor, little borough of Sussex, with scarcely 200 families. It is chiefly noted for its church, which is a small but curious and most complete Norman built structure, in its first plan. The middle aile has on each side 4 Norman round arches, zigzagged, surmounted with as many round headed, small windows. The two side ailes are much and disproportionably lower, as was the custom. The roof is of rafter, as stone vaulting was neither common, nor known at that time. A lofty Norman arch leads into the chancel. The tower is more modern. Steyning is situated in a very healthy air, on the road from Lewes, Brighthelmstone, and Shoreham, to Petworth, Midhurst, &c. 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday, and one on the 2d Wednesday in every month, for cattle. Fairs on June 9, Sept. 19, and October 10. The Michaelmas fair is very considerable, for Welsh and other cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, wheat, seed, &c.; the others are pretty large.

STEYRE, a well-built town of Traun, in the archduchy of Austria, with noted manufactures of iron and steel. It is situated on a small river, near its conflux with the Ems, 20 miles SE. of Lintz, and 44 SE. of Passau.

STEYREGG, a town in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the side of the Danube, 36 miles ESE. of Passau.

Stibard, Norf. near Fakenham. *Stibinton*, Hunts. in the W. angle of the county, on the borders of Northamptonshire. *Stichel*, or *Stivichal*, Warw. near Coventry. *Stitchbrook*, Staffordshire, near Litchfield. *Stickford*, Lincolnshire, SE. of Bullingbrook. *Stickford*, Warw. by Castle Bromwich.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and citadel of E. Friesland, in Westphalia, founded by the Hamburghers, about the year 1435, as a security against pirates, and afterwards more strongly fortified. It is 18 miles ESE. of Embden.

Stickland, Dors. SW. of Blandford. *Stickney*, Lincolnshire, between Wildmore and the East Fen. *Stid*, Derbyshire, on the Dove, SW. of Derby. *Stidcot*, Gloucestershire, in Titherington parish. *Stifford Clay*, Essex, one mile and a half from Graves, and E. of Aveley, on a stream that goes to Purfleet. *Stifkey, St. John's* and *St. Mary's*, Norfolk, E. of Wells, with *Stifky Hall*, 3 miles from Walsingham.

STIGLIANO, a town of Basilicata, in Naples, famous for its baths.

STILI, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, situated in lat. 37. 25. N. and lon. 22. 36. E.

Stillingfleet, on the Ouse, S. of York. *Stillington*, Lincolnshire, S. of Grantham. *Stillington*, North Riding, 7 miles from York.

Stillorgan, in Dublin, Leinster.

Stilton, Hunts. SW. of Yaxley, on the Roman

Roman highway, from Castor to Huntingdon, called Ermine-street, (some parts of which, in this neighbourhood, appear still paved with stone) and 75 miles from London. It is famous for its cheese, sometimes called the English Parmesan. *Stinchcomb*, Gloucester. 2 miles W. of Dursley. *Stinford*, Dorset, near the Frome, one mile NE. of Dorchester.

STIPEL, a town of Mark, in Westphalia.

Stiperden, Yorkshire, SW. of Heptonstall. *Stiperley Park*, Ches. near Limepark, is noted for sheep larger than the common size, the fleece of which is rather hair than wool; besides two sheep's horns, they have two as erect as goats', and their flesh, though sufficiently agreeable, has more the taste of goat than mutton. *Stipershill*, Warw. near Polesworth. *Stipperstone-Hill*, Shropshire, NE. of Chirbury.

STIRIA, a duchy of Austria, N. of Carniola, and E. of Carinthia, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Stiria is about 110 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth: Juddenburg is the capital. Lower Stiria is about 80 miles in length, and 48 in breadth: Gratz is the capital. Though in general, a mountainous country, the inhabitants raise great quantities of fine wheat; they have also large breeds of cattle, with wild fowl, chamois, and other game. Here are mines of iron, which have been worked these thousand years, and still continue rich. The Stirian steel is held in high estimation. The language is rough; but the inhabitants of Cilley are mostly Wends, and speak the Wendish language.

STIRLING, an ancient town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingshire. It is seated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, which, rising from the E. terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland. The outside of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiously adorned with various grotesque figures. From the castle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are so numerous, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa is above 20 miles by water, although only four by land. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood are flourishing manufactures of carpets, as also of coarse shalloons and cottons; but that of tartans is on the decline. Stirling is commodiously seated, being a pass between the N. and S. parts of Scotland, but with such a difficult navigation of its river, that only small vessels can come up to the town. It is 30 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded, on the N. and NE. by Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, on the E. by the Frith of Forth, and the county of Linlithgow, on the S. by Lanerkshire, and on the W. by Dumbartonshire. It is about 36 miles in length, 8 or 9 in its general breadth, and not more than 13 in its greatest. The S. parts are mountainous, but the parts about the Forth are fertile and abound in coals. The principal rivers are the Forth, (which receives a great number of smaller streams) Carron, and Avon; besides which, the new canal from Glasgow runs through this country to the Carron mouth. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

Stirrop, Nottingh. W. of Blithe. *Stirthill, Upper* and *Lower*, Dorset, in the chapelry of Shipton. *Stirthill, Lower*, has the ruins of a chapel, called Old St. Luke's. *Stirthwith*, Durham, on the Tees, N. of Egglestone.

STIRUM, a town of Berg, in Westphalia, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp.

Stirwood, Rutland, W. of Uppingham. *Stisted-Hall*, Essex, near Braintree. *Slit*, Salop, NE. of Stipperstone's-Hill. *Stitchworth*, Camb. 10 miles from Cambridge. *Stithian's*, Cornwall, NE. of Helstone, at the source of Trethege water. *Stitnam*, Yorkshire, North Riding, near Bulmer. *Stobswood*, Northumberland, near Widdrington Castle.

STOCHEM, a town of Liege, seated on the river Maese, 12 miles N. of Maestricht.

Stock, Glouces. in Littleton-upon-Severn. *Stock*, alias *Herwood Stock*, Essex, between Chelmsford and Billericay.

STOCKACH, a town of Nellingburg, in Austrian Suabia, seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles NW. of Constance.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, chiefly noted for wheelwrights and carpenters. It has some good inns, being a considerable thoroughfare, on the SW. road from London, and is 9 miles NW. of Winchester, 15 E. of Salisbury, and 67 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Holy Thursday, July 10th, and October 7th, for all cattle, especially sheep.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Massachusetts.

Stockbridge, Westmorland, in Barton parish. *Stockbridge*, Yorkshire, West Riding, near Bramwith-Ferry. *Stockbury*, Kent, 4 miles SW. of Milton. *Stock-Common*, Essex, E. of Ingatestone. *Stockel*, Yorkshire, W. of Wetherby. *Stockel*, or *Stocks*, Shropshire, near Ellesmere. *Stock Hall*, Essex, near Matching. *Stockham*, Cheshire, N. of Rocksavage. *Stockham*, Nottinghamshire, NE. of the Markhams.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It is very long and irregular, being built on 7 small, rocky islands, from one of which the city takes its name, (between the Baltic and the Malar lake) besides which, it occupies two peninsulas. Between these several parts of the city a communication is formed by means of bridges. A variety of contrasted and beautiful views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water, of a blackish colour, is of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The arsenal contains many curiosities, among which are an immense number of standards, and other military trophies, taken from the Imperialists, Poles, Russians, and Danes. Except in the suburbs, where some houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings are mostly of stone, or brick, stuccoed white, and built on piles. A Royal Academy of Sciences was instituted here in 1741: here is also a Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. In Stockholm are manufactures of glass, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. The court formerly resided at Upsal, but removed here in the last century.

Stockingford, Warw. near Nuneaton. *Stockland*, Dorsetshire, W. of Membury, and 4 miles NW. of Chadstock. It is a large parish, almost surrounded by Devonshire. *Stockley*, Wiltshire, S. of Calne. *Stockley, English, Lucombe*, and *Pomeroy*, Devonshire, villages near each other, between Tiverton and Crediton. *Stocklinch, Magdalen* and *Ottersey*, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilminster.

*STOCKPORT, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Mersey, over which it has a bridge that leads into Lancashire, and connected with the late extensive inland navigations, 7 miles SE. of Manchester, and 176 NNW. of London. Standing on uneven ground, it is generally ill-built, but is, however, a town of good entertainment. Its population fluctuates from 16 to 20,000 inhabitants, according to the state of its manufactories, which are very considerable, and include the business of cotton and printed goods, with a few silk-mills, and a share of hat-making for the London market. Market on Friday.

STOCKPORT, a town of the United States of America, situated on both sides the Susquehana river, partly in New York, and partly in Pennsylvania, 95 miles NW. of New York, and 115 N. of Philadelphia.

STOCKSEE, a town of Holstein.

STOCKSTADT, a town of Mentz.

STOCKSUND, a town of Drontheim, in Norway, 60 miles N. of Drontheim.

STOCKTON, a clean, well-built, and well-paved town of Durham, containing a handsome town-hall, a spacious market-place, excellent inclosed shambles for butchers' meat, and about 3400 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, corduroys, thicksets, and other articles in cotton, and of linen damasks, in which last branch, some considerable improvements have been made here. The ships built at this place are admired for their beauty and strength; abundance of fine salmon is caught in the river, and carried by the fish machines to York, Leeds, &c. and there is a flourishing country trade, great quantities of lead, corn, butter, and bacon, being exported in vessels, which load at the three quays before the town, for London, as well as other places. Stockton is a member port of Newcastle, and is seated on a point of land like an island, about 8 miles from the German Ocean, and on the river Tees, over which it has a fine stone bridge of 5 elliptical arches, 22 miles SE. by E. of Durham, and 244 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Stockton, Heref. NE. of Leominster. *Stockton*, Norfolk, S. of Loddon. *Stockton*, Shropshire, near Badger. *Stockton*, Shrops. N. of Chirbury. *Stockton*, Shropsh. E. of Newport. *Stockton*, Warwickshire, NE. of Southam. *Stockton*, Worcestershire, SW. of Aberley, and NW. of the river Teme. Its church is built after the Norman style of architecture, in the reign of Henry II. *Stockton-on-the-Moor*, Yorkshire, near the Helmesleys.

STOCKUM, a town of Osnaburg.

Stockwell, Surry, in the parish of Lambeth, SW. of London; one of the precincts of the parish of Lambeth. *Stockwith*, Nottingh. with a ferry over the Trent, a hamlet of Misterton. A market and fair were proclaimed here in the reign of Henry III. but both are since disused. *Stockwith, East*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Gainsborough, and opposite Stockwith. *Stockwood*, Bedfordshire, in Luton parish. *Stodham*, Oxfordsh. near Chiselhampton. *Stodmarsh*, Kent, near the Stour, 5 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Stoford*, Devonsh. in Harford parish. *Stoford*, Somersetsh. near Barwick. *Stogbach*, Heref. SW. of Leominster. *Stoke*, N. of Chester. *Stoke*, Cheshire, NW. of Namptwich. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Stoke*, Devonshire, E. of Newton-Bushel. *Stoke*, Devonshire, N. of Exeter. *Stoke*, or *East Stoke*, Dorsetsh. NW. of Wareham. *Stoke*, Dorsetsh. near Mulbury. *Stoke*, Glouces. 3 miles from Bristol.

Bristol. *Stoke*, Hants, in the parish of St. Maryborn. *Stoke*, Hants, S. of Havant. *Stoke*, Herefordshire, E. of Leominster, on the Lug. *Stoke*, Kent, NE. of Rochester, near the Isle of Greane. *Stoke*, Middlesex, between Littleton and Laleham. *Stoke*, Norfolk, SE. of Downham, with a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Nayland. *Stoke*, Norfolk, between Saxlingham and Norwich. *Stoke*, Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, by Newark. *Stoke*, Shropshire, between Newport and Whitchurch. *Stoke*, Shropshire, between Ludlow and Tenbury. *Stoke*, Somersetshire, E. of Bridgewater. *Stoke*, Somersetshire, near Wincaunton. *Stoke*, Somersetshire, between Bath and Bradford. *Stoke*, Suff. on the Stour, opposite to Ipswich. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church upon a hill, the tower of which is 120 feet high, and the steeple serves as a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the Orwell, at 15 miles distance. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Clare. *Stoke*, Surry, near Guildford. *Stoke*, Sussex, NW. of Chichester. *Stoke*, Warwickshire, E. of Coventry, *Stoke*, Wilts, W. of Bradford. *Stoke*, Wilts, E. of Savernoke-Forest. *Stoke-Albany*, Northamp. in the precincts of Rockingham-Forest. *Stoke-Archer*, or *Stoke-Orchard*, Glouces. in Bishop's Cleve parish. *Stoke Ash*, Suff. near Thwayt. *Stoke-Bardolph*, E. of Nottingham, by the Trent. *Stoke Bevern*, Northamp. between Towcester and Northampton. *Stoke-Bishops*, Gloucestershire, near Bristol. *Stoke-Bishops*, Hants, W. of Bishop's Waltham. *Stoke-Bliss*, Heref. near the Sapys. *Stoke-Bridge*, Westmorland, S. of Penrith. *Stoke-by-Walton*, Staffordshire, SE. of Stone. *Stoke Canon*, Devonsh. near Pinhoe. *Stoke Castle*, Shropshire, NW. of Ludlow. *Stoke-Chrity*, Hants, E. of Barton-Stacy. *Stoke-Church*, Devonshire, S. of Chard. *Stoke-Climsland*, Cornwall, 3 miles from Callington. *Stoke*, *Dalberon*, *Daborn*, or *Dabernon*, Surry, between Cobham and Fetcham, near the river Mole. At Jessop's Well, here is a purging, mineral water. *Stoke - Dale*, Northamptonshire, near Oundle. *Stoke Damarel*, Devonshire, 2 miles N. of Plymouth, by a creek called Damarel. It lies along the harbour of Hamoaze, and contains the royal docks, &c. to which it owes its population and extent. *Stoke*, *Dry*, Rutland, on the side of a hill, near the little river Ely, below Uppingham. *Stoke*, *Earl*, Wilts, W. of the Lavingtons. *Stoke-Edith*, NE. of Hereford. *Stoke Fleming*, Devonshire, on the coast, very near Dartmouth. *Stokeford*, Dorsetshire, a hamlet to East-Stoke, and almost opposite to it, on the river Frome. *Stoke-Gabriel*, Devonshire, near Bury-Pomeroy. *Stoke-Galliard*, Dorsetshire, W. of Stourminster. *Stoke Gaylard*, Dorsetsh. 3 miles N. of Fulham. *Stoke-Gifford*, Glouces. W. of Pucklechurch, on the Frome. Its parish is 25 miles in compass. *Stoke*, *Great*, *Little*, and *Harris*, are hamlets of this parish. *Stoke-Gifford*, or *Rodney-Stoke*, Somersetshire, between Wells and Axbridge. *Stoke Goldington*, Bucks, SW. of Olney. It has beautiful views, enlivened by the Ouse, running through rich meadows, and the sight of Olney church. *Stoke-Golding*, or *Mansfield*, Leicestershire, in Hinckley parish.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somersetsh. 12 miles NW. of Taunton, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday, if not disused.

Stoke Green, Berkshire, near Windsor. *Stoke Gregory*, Somersetshire, N. of Curry-Mallet. *Stoke Gurcy*, Somersetshire, N. of Stowey. *Stoke-Hall*, Cheshire, near Stanney. *Stoke-Hall*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak, near the lead mines. *Stoke-Hall*, Essex, near Althorn. *Stoke Hamond*, Bucks, NE. of Winslow. *Stoke-Hill*, NW. of Warwick. *Stoke-Lacy*, Heref. S. of Bromyard. *Stokeland*, Somers. between Shepton-Mallet and Babington. *Stokeland*, Somersetshire, near Stoke Gurcy. *Stokeland Marsh*, Somersetshire, between the river Parret and the Bristol Channel. *Stoke Liberty*, Essex, S. of Harwich, includes Thorp, Kirby, and Walton. *Stoke-Line*, Oxfordshire near Hardwick. *Stoke-Lodge*, Gloucestershire, near Horfidel. *Stoke-Mandeville*, Bucks, S. of Aylesbury. *Stoke-Mary*, Somersetshire, SE. of Taunton. *Stoken-Church*, Oxfordshire, NW. of Chipping-Wicomb. *Stokenham*, Devonsh. NE. of Salcomb-Haven, where the shores form a bay. By it is a spacious meer, which abounds with fish, separated from the sea by a ridge of gravel, called Long Sand. A well-frequented fair on Good Friday. *Stoke*, *North*, Hampshire, near Thorney-Island. *Stoke*, *North*, Oxfordsh. S. of Wallingford. *Stoke*, *North*, Somersetshire, between Lansdown and Swinford Mills and Lock. *Stoke*, *North*, Sussex, NE. of Arundel. *Stoken Tinhead*, Devons. E. of Newton-Bushel. *Stoke Orchard*, Gloucestershire near Calne. *Stoke Pero*, Somers. S. of Porlock. *Stoke*, or *Stoke-Poges*, Bucks, 2 miles N. of Eaton. The church is a Saxon structure, but the tower was built in the reign of Henry I. The church-yard was the scene of Mr. Gray's celebrated elegy. A little to the N. of it is *Stoke-House*, the great hall of which is adorned with many fine ancient bustos of the Roman emperors, brought from Rome. From the hall, there is an entrance into a noble park, with 7 great avenues, cut in the shape of a star, from each of which there is a delightful prospect. *Stoke Priors*, Worces. S. of Bromsgrove. *Stoke Rivers*, Devonshire, near Sherwell. *Stoke Row*, Oxfordshire, S. of North Stoke. *Stokerston*,

ston, Leices. near Hallaton. *Stokesey*, Shropshire, near Onybury.

STOKES-BAY, a bay on the coast of Hampshire, a little to the S. of Gosport.

Stokesby, Norfolk, E. of Accle.

STOKESLEY, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, consisting chiefly of one well-built street, about half a mile long. It is seated in a fruitful tract, called Allertonshire, watered by the river Wisk, near the source of the Tees, among several other small streams, a few miles E. of Yarum, 36 N. of York, and 239 N. by W. of London. A very good market on Saturday, and a large fair for horned cattle, horses, and linen, on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday.

Stoke, South, Lincolnsh. near Grantham. *Stoke, South*, Oxfordshire, on the Thames, S. of Wallingford, has 2 small springs, the waters of which have the colour but not the taste of milk. *Stoke, South*, Somersetshire, near Combhay. *Stoke, Stoney*, or *Truster*, Somersetshire, 2 miles from Bruton. *Stoke Talmoge*, Oxfordshire, SW. of Tame. *Stoketon*, Wilts, between Salisbury and Warminster. *Stoke-under-Hamden*, Somersetshire, near Odcombe. *Stoke-upon-Trent*, Staff. near Newcastle-under-Line. *Stoke-Wake*, Dorsetshire, SW. of Wolland. *Stokewood*, Dorsetshire, 3 miles SE. of Yateminster. *Stokeley*, Durham, in Branspeth parish.

STOLBERG, a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, capital of a county, about 20 miles long and 15 broad, to which it gives names. It has a handsome castle, the residence of the Count, and is seated in a valley, between two mountains, 37 miles E. of Halle, and 53 NW. of Leipsic. Also a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony, 8 miles SSW. of Chemnitz, and a town of Juliers, in Westphalia.

STOLHOVEN, a town of Baden, in Suabia, situated in a morass, near the Rhine, 16 miles NNE. of Strasburg.

STOLPEN, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony, 55 miles WNW. of Zittau.

STOLPEN, or STOLPE, a town of anterior Pomerania, 5 miles W. of Anclam; also a lake in the March of Prignitz, Upper Saxony; a town in the Ucker March of Brandenburg, 38 miles NE. of Berlin, and a town of Ulterior Pomerania, seated in a pleasant valley, on a river of the same name, which here begins to be navigable to the Baltic, 8 miles ENE. of Cosslin, and 66 NW. of Dantzick. It contains 3 churches, and a Lutheran convent for ladies, and has a considerable trade.

STOLPEMUNDE, a town of Ulterior Pomerania, situated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Stolpe, 10 miles N. of Stolpe.

Stoneacre, Kent, near Othum. *Stonall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordshire, near Shenston. *Stonar*, Kent, opposite to Sandwich, near the Wantsum river, and about a mile to the right of Richbor Lough; like that, it might properly be termed a deserted village. It was the *Lapis Tituli* of the Romans, and appears to have been very populous in the reign of William II. when it enjoyed some privileges. Some salt works have been lately erected here. *Stondon Massy*, Essex, 2 miles from Ongar, towards Kelvedon.

*STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with commodious inns, seated on the river Trent, by which it communicates with all the great inland navigations, 7 miles N. of Stafford, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Stone, Bucks, NW. of Aylesbury. *Stone*, Glouces. 2 miles S. of Berkeley. *Stone*, Hants, near Redbridge. *Stone*, Kent, in Oxney Isle, near the river Rother, 4 miles SE. of Tenterden. The sea formerly came near it. *Stone*, Kent, SW. of Feversham. *Stone*, Kent, NE. of Dartford, at a little distance from it is Stone Castle, the erection of which is imputed to the family of Norwood. Its principal remaining part is a square tower, wrapped in its own ruins. *Stone*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Stone*, Somers. between Wellow and Pensford. *Stone*, Worcestershire, SE. of Kidderminster. The N. door of the church has a Saxon arch and mouldings.

STONE, a small island in the Frith of Forth, about 8 miles SE. of Dumferline.

Stone Aston, Somersetshire, near the coal-pits, between Mendip and Midsummer-Norton. *Stone Bay*, Kent, between Ramsgate and the North Foreland. *Stone Bridge*, Middlesex, over the Brent, in the road from London to Harrow. *Stonebury*, Herts, in Hormead parish.

STONEBYRES. See CLYDE.

Stone Cliff, Kent, in Oxney Isle, S. of Stone, on the Rother. *Stone-Dale*, Yorks. NW. of Swale-Dale. *Stone-End*, Kent, near Lyd, by the sea. *Stone-Ferry*, Yorks. over the Hull, N. of the town of Hull.

Stonehall, in Limerick, Munster.

Stone-Hall, Essex, on the Roding, near Redbridge. *Stone-Hall*, Northumberland, NW. of Beltingham. *Stoneham*, Sussex, N. of Lewes. *Stoneham-Aspol*, Suffolk, SW. of Debenham. *Stoneham Earl's*, Suffolk, SW. of Stoneham-Aspol. *Stoneham, North* and *South*, Hants, on the river Itchen, N. of Southampton. *Stoneham, Parva*, Suffolk, NW. of Stoneham-Aspol.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a fishing town of Kincardineshire, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, which is remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwake, the young of which are esteemed a great delicacy. To the S. of it, the rocks rise to a considerable height. Here is a manufacture of canvas, and some trade in dried fish oil. This oil is obtained chiefly

chiefly from the dogfish, great quantities of which are caught on this coast. Stonehaven is 14 miles S. by W. of Aberdeen.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable monument of antiquity, situated in Salisbury Plain. It has the river Avon and other streams on the E. and a brook that runs into the Willy, on the W. which streams encompass it half round. It stands on the summit of a hill, which rises with a very gentle ascent. At the distance of about half a mile, it has a very stately and august appearance, and advancing nearer, especially up the avenue, on the NE. side, where the remains of this wonderful structure are most perfect, it fills the eye in an astonishing measure. It is encompassed with a circular ditch; after this is passed, there is a space of exactly 108 feet to the work itself, which is also 108 feet in diameter. It consists of several stones of enormous size, placed upon one another in a circular form: many of them are really stupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with surprise and admiration. The exterior circle, in its perfection, consisted of 60 stones, 30 uprights, and 30 imposts, of which only 17 uprights are left standing. About 8 feet from the inside of this outer circle is another of 40 smaller stones, without imposts, forming, as it were, a circular portico. Of these 19 are left, of which 11 only are standing. Besides this outer portico, which is 300 feet in circumference, there is an inner one, which originally composed two-thirds of an oval. On the inside of this oval, there is a lesser one of 19 stones, of a pyramidical form; these are 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, one foot and a half thick, and about 8 feet high, rising in height as they approach the upper end of the inclosure. The space within it has been called the *Adytum*, or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where it is supposed the priests entered, to offer their sacrifices on the altar at the upper end. This altar is composed of a kind of blue, coarse marble, 20 inches thick, 4 feet broad, and 16 feet in length. All the stones added together, with which this whole temple was built, make just 140. One stone at the upper end, which is fallen down and broken in half, measures, according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and at a medium, 3 and a half in thickness. The stones are supposed to have been brought from the Grey Weathers, upon Marlborough Downs, but the difficulty in bringing them hither, and especially in laying them one upon another, is inconceivable, as no mechanical powers now known, are sufficient to raise those that lie across, to their present extraordinary situation. Stonehenge is 2 miles W. of Amesbury, and 6 NNW. of Salisbury.

Stone-Hill, Kent, in Wilmington parish. *Stone-Holm*, Kent, in Dengy-Marsh. *Stonehouse*, Glouces. 4 miles W. of Stroud. *Stonehouse, East* and *West*, Devonshire, near Plymouth. The latter is W. of the passage at Crimble Ferry. From it there is a prospect of St. Nicholas Island, and the towns of Plymouth, Saltash, and Milbrooke. East Stonehouse, anciently called Hipeston, is become a large, populous place, and has the finest barracks in the kingdom. *Stonlinch*, Sussex, near Winchelsea.

STONELY, a town of Warwickshire, situated on the N. bank of the Sow, near its confluence with the Avon, 4 miles S. of Coventry, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Stone-Place, Kent, near Stone, by Dartford. *Stoner*, Kent, by Sandwich-Haven. *Stoneraise*, Cumberland, in the parish of Westward. *Stonesby*, Leic. E. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Stonesfield*, Oxfordsh. near Blenheim House. In 1711, a Roman pavement was discovered here; and in 1779, on the same spot, a few feet under ground, the æreas of several large apartments were found, with tessellated pavements, and borders of the most beautiful patterns; and adjoining to these a brick hypocaust with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the sides, covered with plaster painted red, arcades and pilasters. The brick work appeared fresh and sound. *Stonestreet*, Kent, a Roman way, from the Hithes to Canterbury and Stutfall Castle. *Stone-Street*, Surry, the old Roman causeway from Holmsdale to Sussex-Downs, through Dorking church-yard. *Stone-Wall*, Suffolk, near Codenham. *Stoney-Fen*, Cambridgesh. near Wisbeach.

Stoneyford, in Antrim, Ulster. *Stoneyford*, in Meath, Leinster.

Stoney, Morton, Worcestershire, near Inkborough. *Stonihurst*, Lancashire, near Whaley. *Stonland-House*, Sussex, near Buckhurst. *Stonley*, Huntingdonsh. E. of Kimbolton. *Stonley*, Wiltshire, S. of Clarendon Park. *Stoner*, Oxfordshire, E. of Wallingford. *Stony Stanton*, Leices. SE. of Hinckley. *Stopesley*, Bedfordshire, in Luton parish. *Stopham*, Sussex, E. of Petworth. *Store Point*, Devonshire, E. of Exmouth. *Storeton, Great* and *Little*, Cheshire, between the Dee and Mersey.

STORMARIA, a principality of Holstein, bounded on the N. by Holstein Proper, and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Hamburgh is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a growing, flourishing town of Scotland, capital of the Isle of Lewis, situated on the E. coast, with a harbour, safe, spacious, and easy of access. The Stornaway fishermen are famous for the vast herds of porpoises, which they kill in the lochs, sometimes by hundreds at a time;

time; and their general industry and activity, particularly in their trade of fishing for herrings, for which, indeed, their situation is very happy. They also send great quantities of oil, seal skins, and other skins, annually, to different markets. Lat. 58. 24. N.

STORRINGTON, a small town of Sussex, near Parham. Market on Wednesday.

Storr's, or *Storth's Hall*, Yorkshire, near Almonbury.

STORTFORD. See BISHOP'S-STORTFORD.

Storthwood, Yorkshire, SW. of Pocklington. *Stotfield*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Stothy*, or *Stotby*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Horncastle. *Stottescomb*, Devonsh. near Axmouth. *Stottesden*, Shropshire, E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Stotton*, Dorsetshire, in Upway parish. *Stoubes*, Northumberland, near the river Read, NW. of Otterburn. *Stoven*, Suffolk, between Halesworth and Benacre.

STOUGHTON, a small town in Sussex, NE. of Racton. Market on Wednesday, if not disused.

Stoughton Grange, Leic. 3 miles SSE. of Leicester. *Stoughton, Great*, Huntingdonshire, S. of Kimbolton. *Stoughton-Green*, Huntingdonshire, 3 miles from St. Neots. *Stoughton, Little*, Bedfordshire, NW. of Bushmead. *Stoughton Moor*, Huntingdonshire, S. of Great Stoughton. *Stoulton*, near Worcester.

STOUR, a river which rises in Somersetshire, from three sources, the first near Wincaunton, the second near Peu, and the third near More Park. The second and third of these streams, unite soon after their entering Dorsetshire, in Gillingham Forest, where the Stour becomes a considerable river, and directs its course nearly towards the S. where it is joined by the stream from Wincaunton, near Fifehead. About two miles and a half below this junction, it receives the waters of the Lyddon; and about half a mile farther, it is joined by the Dulish, flowing with a full stream to Sturminster Newton. Here it directs its course to the SE. washing the town of Blandford, and receiving at Wimbourn Minster the waters of the Allen. About 4 miles below its junction with the Allen, it leaves Dorsetshire, and falls into the English Channel at Christ Church, in Hampshire.

STOUR, a river which rises in Shropsh. and running through Staffordshire and Worcestershire, falls into the Severn at Stourport, above Hartlebury Castle. Its course is about 20 miles, and it has on it, in that space, upwards of 30 slitting-mills, forges, corn-mills, &c.

Stour, a river in Worcestershire, which runs into the Severn, near Redstone Passage.

STOUR, a river consisting of two streams, called the Greater and Smaller Stour, both which rise in the Weald, or woody southern part of Kent, and run NE. the greater Stour through the city of Canterbury, and the lesser through Elham; here they fall into one channel, called the Wantsum, but are again divided into 2 streams, one of which running NW. falls into the German Ocean, near Reculver, and the other running SE. enters the Straits of Dover at Sandwich. This river is famous for trout.

STOUR, a river which forms almost the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, waters Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree; and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

Stour, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon, near Canford Lawn. *Stour*, a river which rises in Essex, and, running through Hertfordshire, falls into the Lea at Hawsham. *Stour*, or *Soar*, a river in Leicestershire, which passes by Leicester, Loughborough, Mountsorrel, Quarndon, Barrow, &c. and falls into the Trent, at Thrumpton, in Nottinghamshire. It has lately been made navigable from Loughborough to Leicester. *Stour*, a river which rises in Oxfordshire, and running through Warwickshire, falls into the Avon below Stratford.

*STOURBRIDGE, a well-built town of Worcestershire, noted for its considerable glass and iron works, (here being about 10 glass-houses, in which are made drinking-glasses, bottles, &c.) and has also a manufactory of cloth, and especially fine frieze. It is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 124 NW. of London.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a common field, extending between Chesterton and Cambridge, near the little brook Sture, for about half a mile square, is noted for its fair, which is kept annually on September 19th, and continues a fortnight. It is surpassed by few fairs in Great Britain, or even in Europe, for traffic, though of late it is much lessened. The booths are placed in rows, like streets, by the name of which they are called, as Cheapside, &c. and are filled with all sorts of trades. The Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, resembles Blackwell-Hall. Large commissions are negociated here, for all parts of England, in cheese, woollen goods, wool, leather, hops, upholsterers and ironmongers' ware, &c. &c. Sometimes 50 hackney coaches from London, ply morning and night, to and from Cambridge, as well as all the towns round, and the very barns and stables are turned into inns, for the accommodation of the poorer people. After the wholesale business is over, the country gentry generally flock in, laying out their money in stage-plays, taverns, music-houses, toys, puppet-shows, &c.

&c. and the whole concludes with a day for the sale of horses. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge.

Stourden, Gloucestershire, in Winterbourn parish. *Stourmouth*, Kent, near the mouth of the Stour, 4 miles NW. of Sandwich. *Stourport*, Worces. 4 miles S. of Kidderminster, where the navigable canal empties itself into the Severn. This canal was begun in 1768, and finished in 1771, at the expence of 105,000l. A bridge, also, over the Severn, which cost 5000l. was finished here in 1775.

Stourprovost, Dorsetshire, on the Stour, 4 miles SW. of Shaftsbury. *Stourton*, Warwick. on the Stour, SE. of Brailer. *Stourton Candal*, see *Candal Stourton*. *Stourton*, Wilts, or *Stour Head*, near Hindon. Here is a seat, or villa, which, though not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well designed for pleasure and convenience. From Alfred's Tower, a beautiful building in a triangular form, 155 feet high, and ascended by 221 steps, in the pleasure ground, there is one of the most striking and beautiful prospects in England. This tower is built on the spot where king Alfred erected his standard, in the year 879, when he collected together his scattered friends, and defeated the Danes. The river Stour has its rise near this village.

STOW-ON-THE-WOULD, (generally called in old records, STOW, ST. EDWARD, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on a hill, exposed to the bleak winds, and destitute of both wood and water. It is 11 miles SSE. of Camden, 25 NE. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. The fairs, on May 12th and October 24th, have long been famous for hops, cheese, and sheep.

Stow, 2 miles NW. of Buckingham. Here are very magnificent gardens, adorned with temples, pavilions, obelisks, &c. with a variety of statues and busts, ancient and modern, besides the statutes of the 9 muses, of the liberal arts and sciences, and of the Saxon idols, that gave name to the days of the week, &c. *Stow*, Cornwall, in the Bristol Channel, below Hartland. *Stow*, Huntingdonsh. NE. of Kimbolton. *Stow*, Monmouthshire. *Stow*, Lincolnsh. one mile E. of Fokingham, noted for a very large fair, on a neighbouring hill, for all sorts of goods, on October 10. *Stow*, between Lincoln and Gainsborough, supposed to be the ancient Sidnacester. It was famous before Lincoln was a bishop's see. The church, which is a very large fabric, was founded by one of the bishops of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, and rebuilt by the first bishop of Lincoln. *Stow*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Stow*, Northampt. near Weedon-Beck, on the S. side of the county. *Stow*, Shropshire, W. of Brumpton-Brian. *Stow*, Staffordshire, NE. of Stafford. It is also called *Stow Nine Churches*. *Stow-Bardolph*, Norfolk, NE. of Downham. In the fenny grounds adjacent, there is great plenty of turf for firing. *Stow-Beden*, Norfolk, between Watton and Harling. *Stowborough*, Dorsetshire, on the Frome, a sort of suburb to Wareham. *Stowell*, Glouces. on the Coln, near Northleach. *Stowell*, Somersetshire, near Milbourn-Port. *Stowell*, Somersetshire, in Morlinch parish. *Stower*, *Eastover*, and *Westover*, Dorsetsh. SW. of Shaftsbury, on opposite sides of the Stour, and only parted by a bridge. *Stower-Pain*, Dorsetsh. near Blandford.

STOWEY, NETHER, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 106 houses. It had formerly a castle, of which no vestiges now remain, except the ditch. It is 12 miles N. of Taunton, and 145 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Stowey, or *Stowley*, *Upper* and *Nether*, Somersetshire, between Stoke-Gurcy and Stoke Gomer. *Stowford*, Devonshire, between the rivers Lid and Thrushel, before they meet at Lifton. *Stoughton*, Surry, NW. of Guildford. *Stowick*, Glouces. a hamlet to Henbury parish. *Stow-Langtoft*, Suffolk, near Ixworth. *Stow-Long*, Cambridgeshire, near the Gransdens, 10 miles from Cambridge. *Stow Maries*, Essex, N. of North Fambridge.

STOW MARKET, a large town of Suffolk, containing a spacious, beautiful church, with a large steeple and lofty spire, 120 feet high, and several good inns. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England. It has a large manufactory of tammies, and other Norwich stuffs; and is seated in the centre of the county, between the branches of the rivers Gipping and Orwell, 12 miles and a half NNW. of Ipswich, and 75 NNE. of London. Market on Thursday.

Stow Qui, Cambridgeshire, SW. of Newmarket. *Stowting*, Kent, 3 miles and a half SW. of Eltham, had formerly a market on Tuesday. *Stowton*, Worcestershire, NW. of Pershore. *Stoxfield*, Northumberland, on the Tyne, SW. of Prudo Castle.

*STRABANE, a populous town of Tyrone, in Ulster, seated on the river Mourne, near Lough Foyle, 11 miles SSW. of Londonderry, and 101 NNW. of Dublin.

Stradbrook, Suffolk, 5 miles from Harleston.

*STRADELLA, a town of Pavia, seated on the river Versa, near the Po, 9 miles ESE. of Pavia. It is defended by a citadel, and is a passage of great importance.

STRADBALLY, a town of Queen's County, in Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin.

Stradbally, in Waterford, Munster. *Stradone*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Stradset, Norfolk, NE. of Downham. *Stradshill*, Suffolk, near Great and Little Bradley. *Strafford*, Yorkshire, between

Doncaster and Rotheram. It is a passage over the Don, by the Roman Ikenild Street, and gives name to a wapentake. *Straford*, Dorsetshire, E. of Dorchester.

Stragona, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Straid*, in Antrim, Ulster.

STRALEN, a town of Prussian Guelderland, 6 miles SW. of Gueldres.

STRALSUND, a sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Swedish Pomerania. It is very strong, being so surrounded by the sea, and the lake Franeen, that it is only accessible by bridges, and has besides very good fortifications. The harbour is separated from the Isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is the residence of the king's governor-general, and the place where the war-office is kept, and the states hold their meetings. It is 40 miles NE. of Gustrow. Lat. 54. 47. N. lon. 13. 28. E.

Stramore Inn, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Stramshall, Staffordshire, on the Taine Water, N. of Uttoxeter.

Strand, in Donegal, Ulster. *Strandhouse Inn*, in Sligo, Connaught.

Strand Green, Middlesex, by the Thames, between Chiswick and Brentford.

*STRANGFORD, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the W. side of the narrow entrance of Lough Strangford, 7 miles NNE. of Down, and 80. N. of Dublin.

STRANAFORT, LOUGH. See LOUGH STRANGFORD.

Stranground, Huntingdonshire, S. of Peterborough. *Strangward*, Herefordshire, near the river Arro, W. of Pembridge. *Strangwes*, Lanc. near Manchester.

Stranmore, in Down, Ulster, near Mohallen. *Stranocum*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Stranorlane*, in Donegal, Ulster.

STRANRAWER, a pretty large borough of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, containing above 1600 inhabitants. It has a harbour, to which belong more than 20 coasters and herring vessels, of 100 tons burden each; some ships of a larger burden sail to the Baltic and Norway, for deals, iron, &c. It has a manufacture of linens, and is situated at the head of Loch Ryan, 20 miles W. of Wigton, and 35 S. of Ayr.

Stranton, Durham, S. of Hartlepool.

Stranygore, in Down, Ulster. What is commonly called the tide of Stranygore, is occasioned by the flood-tide coming in from the north, and meeting with an intercepting tide from the Bay of Carrickfergus.

STRASBERG, a town and lordship of Suabia, belonging to the abbey of Buchau; and a town of Stolberg, in Upper Saxony.

STRASBURG, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ill and Brusch, over the former of which, there are 8 bridges of communication. The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, and 3900 feet in length. It is supported in the middle by an island, on which is a strong fortification. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are estimated at 60,000. Here are 6 gates, and 200 streets, which, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are regular and handsome; and the public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a clock, of admirable mechanism, which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another curiosity in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, uniting, in its workmanship, delicacy with solidity. It is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. Strasburg was formerly an Imperial city, but was taken by Louis XIV. in 1682, and its citadel and other fortifications much augmented by Vauban. In one of the seven Lutheran churches, is a superb mausoleum of white marble, erected to the memory of Marshal Saxe. It is 255 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35. N. lon. 7. 51. E.

STRASBURG, a town of Culm, in Polish Prussia, situated on the right side of the Drabnitz, 30 miles NE. of Thorn; a town in the Ucker March of Brandenburg; a town of Beleslau, in Bohemia; a town of Carinthia, situated on the Gurck, 12 miles N. of Clagenfurt; and 2 towns of Pennsylvania.

Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, SW. of Swallowfield. *Stratfield Say*, Hampshire, NW. of Hartley Row.

STRATFORD, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, seated on the river Slaney, 26 miles nearly S. of Dublin.

Stratford, a considerable village of Essex, separated from Bow in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone arch in England, having been built by Maud, wife of Henry I. as its old church was by Henry II. It has a manufactory of porcelain, and is 4 miles ENE. of London.

*STRATFORD, FENNY, a town of Buckinghamshire, 12 miles E. of Buckingham, and 45 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Stratford, Old, Northampt. on the Ouse, opposite to Stony Stratford. A little N. of the Horse Shoe inn, stood one of queen Eleanor's crosses, which was pulled down in the civil wars. *Stratford, Old*, Warw. near Lapworth. *Stratford, St. Andrew's*, Suffolk, SW. of Saxmundham. *Stratford, St. Mary's*, a considerable thoroughfare trading village of Suffolk, near Dedham, with a share in the woollen manufacture.

STRATFORD, STONY, a pretty large town of Buckinghamshire, containing 2 parish churches. The houses are, for the most part, built of stone. It has a manufactory of bone lace, and is seated on the river Ouse, on the Roman highway, called

called Watling-street, 6 miles NW. of Fenny-Stratford, and 52 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

* STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on the river Avon, which is navigable up to the town in barges, and over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with 15 great and 6 small arches, and a long causeway at the W. end of it, walled on both sides. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakespeare, who was buried here in 1616, and whose monument stands near the furthermost corner of the church. It has a considerable trade in corn and malt, of which last it makes abundance, and is 8 miles SW. of Warwick, and 94 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

STRATFORD, a town of Connecticut, situated near the mouth of a river of the same name, (which is formed by the union of the Housatonic and Naugatac, at Derby, which runs into Long Island Sound, 52 miles NE. of New York, and 112 SW. of Boston.

Stratford, Tony, Wilts, SW. of Sarum. *Stratford Water*, near Buckingham.

STRATHAVON, a town giving name to a fertile little tract of Lanerkshire, 6 miles S. of Hamilton.

STRATHBOGIE, a town of Aberdeenshire, 18 miles SW. of Banff, and 36 NW. of Aberdeen.

STRATHEARN, a fine vale of Perthshire, in Scotland, screened on the N. by the Grampian mountains, and on the S. by the Ochills. It contains a great number of Villas. See EARN.

STRATHMORE, an extensive valley of Kincardineshire, and one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, and extends SW. almost as far as Benlomond, in Stirlingshire.

Strathmore, a river of Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope.

STRATHNAVER, a district of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which comprises the whole NE. part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, an extensive valley of Murryshire, giving name to a very striking popular species of Scotch music.

Strathy, a river on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, which runs into the North Sea, 3 miles SSE. of Strathy Head.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, chiefly noted for its orchards, gardens, garlic, and countryman's treacle. It is seated between 2 rivulets, which here unite and fall into the sea, at a small distance, 18 miles NW. of Launceston, 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Stratton, Bedfords. near Biggleswade. *Stratton*, Dorsets. near Frampton, on the Roman road, N. of the river Frome. *Stratton*, Gloucesters. one mile from Cirencester. *Stratton*, Glouces. E. of Camden. *Stratton*, Norfolk, S. of Alesham. *Stratton*, Staffords. near Wolverhampton. *Stratton, Audly*, Oxfords. N. of Bicester. *Stratton, E.* and *W.* Hants, SW. of the Candovers. *Stratton, Margarets*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Stratton Mary* and *Mille*, Norfolk, SW. of the Saxlinghams. *Stratton-on-the-Posse*, Somersets. near the coal pits, and Kilmersdon. *Stratton Over*, Somersets. on the Parret, near South-Petherton. *Stratton Over*, Wilts, SW. of Highworth.

STRAUBING, a large town of Lower Bavaria, with broad streets, and containing 2 churches, (one of which is collegiate) and 4 convents. It is defended by a castle, and is situated on the Danube, 22 miles SE. of Ratisbon.

Stravert Peel, Northumberland, S. of Beltingham. *Strawberry-Hill*, Middl. near Twikenham, on the Thames, represents an ancient abbey, late the seat of Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. *Strawton*, Lincolns. S. of Grantham. *Stretchly*, Shrops. SE. of Wellington. *Street*, Somersets. E. of Glastonbury. *Street*, Somersetshire, SW. of Glastonbury. *Street*, Somersets. near Ford Abbey, Devonshire. *Street*, Sussex, SE. of Dichling. *Street*, Wiltshire, near Devizes. *Streethey*, Staffordshire, near Lichfield. *Streethorp*, Yorks. near Doncaster. *Street Houses* and *Street Lane*, Yorkshire, near Leeds, so called from the Via Vicinatis passing through it, from the Watling Street Road to the Roman station that was at Addle. *Streglethorp*, Lincolnshire, SE. of Beckingham.

STRELITZ, GREAT, a town, capital of a circle, of Oppeln, in Silesia. It is 20 miles N. of Ratibor.

STRELITZ, a town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, giving name to a branch of the house of Mecklenburg. It is situated in a marshy district, 50 miles W. of Stettin. Adjoining to it is a new town, founded in 1733, and in which is a palace, where the duke resides.

Strelly, NW. of Nottingham.

STRENGNAS, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a celebrated gymnasium, or seminary, founded in the year 1626, by Gustavus Adolphus. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm.

Strenixton, or *Strinxton*, Somersets. W. of Stoke Gurcy. *Strenshall*, York. near Galtres-Forest. *Strenshall*, York. S. of Doncaster. *Strensham*, Worcesters. SW. of Pershore, not far from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. It is noted as the birth-place of Mr. Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras. *Stretchley*, Devons. near the river Yalme, NW. of Modberry. *Strete*, Essex, on the Crouch, opposite Walfleet. *Streteston*, Warw. in Monks Kirby manor. *Stretford*, Heref. E. of Pembridge. *Stretford*, Herefordshire, near Kinnersley. *Strethall*, Essex, NW. of Saffron Walden. *Stretham*, and its *Mere*, Cambridges. SW. of

of Ely, at the conflux of the Cam and Ouse. *Stretham*, Surry, 3 miles N. of Croydon, with a noted mineral water, of a cathartic quality. *Stretham*, Sussex, on the Adur, between Breeding and Henfield. *Stretlam*, Durham, near Marwood. *Stretley*, SE. of Bedford. *Stretley*, Berkshire, by the Thames, S. of Moulsford. *Strettenton*, Sussex, on the river Lavant, near Chichester. *Stretton*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Stretton*, Derb. SW. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Stretton*, Derbyshire, on the Ikenild Street, 4 miles S. of Chesterfield. *Stretton*, NW. of Hereford. *Stretton*, between Gainsborough and Lincoln. *Stretton*, Rutland. *Stretton*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Stretton*, Staff. N. of Burton-on-Trent. *Stretton All*, Shrops. NE. of Church-Stretton. *Stretton Baskerville*, Warw. N. of Wolvey. *Stretton Chapel*, Cheshire, 4 miles N. of Northwich. *Stretton, Church*, Shrops. 13 miles S. of Shrewsbury. *Stretton Grantham*, Heref. at the conflux of the Loddon and Frome, near Canon Frome. *Stretton Little*, Shrops. S. of Church Stretton. *Strettons, Magna* and *Parva*, SE. of Leicester. *Stretton under the Fosse*, Warwicks. near Monks Kirby. *Stretton - upon - Dunsmore*, Warwickshire, E. of Stoneley. *Stretton upon the Roman Fosse Way*, Warwickshire, SW. of Shipston. *Stretwood-Head*, Devons. near Ottery. *Strickland-Hall*, Westmorland, W. of Appleby. *Strickland, Great* and *Little*, Westmorland, S. of Strickland-Hall.

STRIMON, *or* Emboli, a river of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Contessa, 6 miles S. of Emboli.

Strixton, Northamptonshire, near Easton Mawduit. *Stroat*, or *Strode*, Glouces. in Tiddenham parish. *Strode*, Dorsetshire, W. of Netherby. *Strogle Castle*, Monmouthshire, 5 miles W. of Chepstow.

Strokestown, in Roscommon Connaught.

STROMA, a small island on the coast of Caithnessshire, in Scotland, 3 miles NW. of Dungsbay Head, once used as a place of interment by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In caverns of this island, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead 60 years, or more, were formerly to be found.

STROMBERG, a town of Munster; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

STROMBOLO, or STRONGOLI, one of the Lipari Islands, anciently STRONGYLE, about 12 miles in circumference. It consists of one large mountain, on which is a volcano, which rises in a conical form, to the height of above 500 fathoms. On the east side, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of its height. The common chimney is also on the declivity, although always in the centre of the whole base. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires; but care is taken by its few inhabitants (who are represented as unsocial in their manners) to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. "I was assured," says M. De Luc, "by an Englishman, who, like me, had the curiosity to visit these isles, that the fine weather having invited him and his company to land at Strombolo, they ascended a volcano, whose craters at that time threw out nothing; but that while they were attentively viewing them, unapprehensive of any danger, they were suddenly saluted by such a furious discharge, as to be obliged to retreat with precipitation, and not without one of the company being wounded by a piece of the scoria. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and for ages past, has been looked upon as the great light-house of these seas. The island is, notwithstanding, fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton. Lat. 38. 50. N. lon. 15. 45. E.

STROMNESS, a town on the SW. coast of the island of Orkney, or Pomona, with an excellent harbour for small vessels. It contains about 220 houses, and 1344 inhabitants. It is 10 miles W. of Kirkwall.

STROMOE, one of the Faroer islands in the North Sea; the largest being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth.

STROMSOE, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, 18 miles SW. of Christiana.

STRONGILO, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles SW. of Paros.

STRONGOLI, a town of Calabria Citra, containing 4 churches. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded by others, 3 miles from the sea, and 47 E. of Cozenza.

STRONSA, one of the Orkney Isles, about 6 miles long, and almost as broad, so indented with bays, that there is no part of the island above one mile distant from the sea. This with the island of Papa, the extent of which, round the shores, is about 3 miles, separated from Stronsa by a narrow sound, over which two men can row in a small boat in five minutes, and, with the holms, or pasture islands, comprehends what is termed the parish of Stronsa. The sandy beaches, the skerries (flat rocks, over which the sea constantly flows and ebbs) and the shores of the nesses, or promontories, produce great quantities of tang, or sea-weed, fit for the kelp manufacture. This sea weed is the chief and almost the only manure. The water is deep, nigh the shore, and the rocks abrupt. The number of souls is about 887. The island of Stronsa has two commodious harbours or road-steds, safe for

for shipping at all seasons and in all weathers, viz. Ling, a sound on the W. side, and Papa Sound on the NE. side, sheltered by the island of Papa Stronsa. There are also other bays on the E. SW. and NW. sides, in which vessels may safely ride at anchor, if the wind does not blow too strong on shore. Lat. 58. 59. N.

Stroud, Devonshire, near Modbury.

* STROUD, a flourishing town of Gloucestershire, situated on a gentle ascent, at the foot of which runs the Frome, here called Stroud Water, a small stream, which is very clear, and particularly celebrated as a menstrum for dying scarlet broad cloth, and all other grain colours. On this account the manufacture of white cloth was establishd here, and many clothiers, who live on the banks of this river, for near 20 miles together, have erected many fulling mills on it: some of whom are computed to make 3000 cloths a year to their own share. As this rivulet is in itself considerable, a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn, into which it runs about 5 miles below Gloucester. This canal has been lately extented to join the Thames at Lechlade. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE. of Gloucester, and 103 W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

Stroud, a village of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, from which it is only parted by the river Medway. *Stroud*, Surry, NW. of St. Ann's Hill. *Stroud-End*, Gloucesters. in Painswick parish. *Stroud-Green*, Middlesex, in Hornsey parish. *Stroud-Green*, Surry, NE. of Croydon. *Stroway*, a river in Monmouthshire. *Stroxton*, Lincolnshire, near Grantham. *Strubby*, Lincolns. between Saltfleetbay and Alford. *Strumpshaw*, Norfolk, S. of Blowfield. *Strutton*, Surry, near Croydon. *Stubbington*, Surry, near Farnham. *Stubby Lane*, Staffordshire, S. of Marchington.

STUBEN, a town of Hungary, with hot-baths, and mines of copper and silver in the neighbourhood, 8 miles N. of Cremnitz.

Stubham Lodge, Yorks. near Ilkley. *Stubhampton*, Dorsetshire near Eastbury. *Stubley*, Derbys. near Dronfield. *Stubley*, Lancas. NE. of Rochdale. *Stubton Heath*, 4 miles from Lincoln heath. *Stuckley*, Bucks, between Winslow and Leighton. *Studdy*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Studham*, Bedfords. near Market-street. *Studham*, Herts, adjoining Kensworth. *Studholm*, Cumb. in Kirbanton parish. *Studland*, Dorsetshire, S. of Pool Bay, in the extremity of the NE. part of the isle of Purbeck. On the common are many barrows, some of them large and oblong, but generally round. The most remarkable is *Agglestone*, or *Stone Barrow*, the bottom of which takes up half an acre and 12 perches of ground, the diameter on the top is 60 feet, and its perpendicular height 90 feet. It is supposed to have been a rock idol of the ancient Britons, of the same kind as the Wring Cheese, in Cornwall. It is 18 feet high, 60 in girth at the bottom, 80 in the middle, 90 near the top, and is supposed to weigh 400 tons. *Studland Bay*, Dorsets. E. of Studland, is reckoned a safe harbour to anchor in, for any ship that does not require above 14 feet. *Studley*, Bucks, in Ockley parish; but part of it is in Oxfordshire. *Studley*, Devonshire, NW. of Tiverton. *Studley*, Oxfordshire, NE. of Wood Eaton. *Studley* Warwickshire, on the Arrow, SE. of Ipsley. *Studley*, Wilts. near Calne. *Studley*, Yorkshire, a mile from Rippon. *Stukeley, Great* and *Little*, Huntingdon. on the Ermine Street, NW. of Huntingdonsh. It was anciently called *Stivecle*, or *Stiff Clay*, from the nature of the soil. *Stukeley*, or *Stivicle*, Bucks, near Monks Risborough. Its church was built about the reign of Henry II. The solidity of this building, with its circular arches, and zigzag ornaments, evidently mark its great antiquity. *Stukeswold*, Lincolnshire, NW. of Tattershall Chace.

STULINGEN, a town, capital of a landgraviate of Suabia, subject to the prince of Furstenburg.

STULWISSENBURG, a strong but decayed town of Lower Hungary, 24 miles SW. of Buda.

Sturby, Yorkshire, near Flamborough. *Sturmer*, Essex, near Haverill, in Suffolk.

STURMINSTER, or STOURMINSTER-NEWTON, a mean town in Dorsetshire, seated on the river Stour, 20 miles NNE. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. A small market on Thursday.

Sturminster Marshal, on the Stour, 3 miles E. of Sturminster. *Sturry*, Kent, by the river Stour, 2 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Sturston*, Derbys. NE. of Ashburn. *Sturston*, Norfolk, 4 miles SW. of Watton. *Sturston*, Suffolk, N. of Yaxley. *Sturtlow*, Huntingd. in Bugden parish. *Sturtmarsh*, Kent, in Sheppey Isle. *Sturton*, Lancashire, N. of Garstang. *Sturton*, Notts. SW. of Gainsborough. *Sturton*, or *Stourton*, Wilts. W. of Mere, at the source of the Stour. *Sturton*, and *Sturton Castle*, Staffordshire, on the river Stour. *Sturton*, Yorks. SW. of Otley. *Sturton*, Yorks. W. of Skipton. *Sturton, Great*, Lincolnshire, W. of Horncastle. *Stutfall Castle*, Kent, in Limme parish.

STUTGARD, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace; an orphan house, with rich cabinets of curiosities, and handsome gardens; an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, established in 1701; and manufactures of stuffs, silk stockings, and ribbons.

ribbons. It is seated on the Nasenbech, near the river Neckar, 40 miles NW. of Ulm.

Stuttesbury, Northamptonshire, NW. of Brackley. *Stutton*, Linco'nsh. NE. of Louth. *Stutton*, Suff. near Brantham.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine, on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace; on the S. by Swisserland, and the Tyrolese; and on the E. by Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, the margraviate of Baden, the principalities of Hoven Zollern, Oetringen, and Mindelheim; the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys and free towns. The duke of Wertemberg is director.

SUABIA, AUSTRIAN, is composed of the ancient, hereditary estates of the house of Habsburg, and the remains which have fallen to Austria, since it has been elected to the empire. These estates are composed of Burgau, Nellenburg, the prefectorate of Suabia, Hohenburg, the Ortenau, Brisgau, and some towns and convents.

SUANA. See SOANA.

SUANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of the kingdom of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture. Major Rennel supposes them to be the descendants of a people of the same name and country, who are mentioned by Strabo. They were, in his time, a formidable and numerous nation, governed by a king, with a national council of 300 persons. They are said to have collected a considerable quantity of gold, by means of fleeces, which they sunk in their torrents; a practice from which Strabo derives the fable of the golden Fleece. It is reported, that this mode of collecting gold still subsisted, when the Turks were in possession of Mingrelia, and that the produce of a river, called the Zgenis skald, was farmed by certain Jews of Constantinople.

SUAQUEM, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Nubia, with a seaport of the same name, anciently called THEON SOTER. The island is situated in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well secured from every wind, with five, six, and seven fathoms water. A Turkish bashaw resides here. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Subberton, Hampshire, near Bishop's Waltham.

SUBBIAGO, a town in the Campagna di Roma, seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

SUBTRAY MEZIERE EN BRENNE, a town in the dept. of the Indre, 9 miles S. of Chatillon.

SUCCADANA, a town of the island of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. Lat. 1. S. lon. 109. 30 E.

Suckholm, Notts. near Worksop. *Suckle-ridge*, Somers. *Sukley*, SW. of Worcester, *Sudborn*, Suff. by Orford. *Sudborough*, Northamp. NW. of Thrapston. *Sudbroke*, NE. of Lincoln. *Sudbroke*, Monm. near Caldicot. *Sudbroke*, Surry, 2 miles from Kingston. *Sudbury*, Berks. near Windsor. *Sudbury*, Derbys. 6 miles from Uttoxeter. *Sudbury*, Devons. near Sudmouth. *Sudbury*, and its *Green*, Middlesex, at the foot of Harrow-Hill. *Sudbury*, Glouces. in Tiddenham parish.

SUDBURY, an ancient town of Suffolk, containing 3 large, handsome churches. Its other buildings are pretty good, but the streets are remarkably dirty in bad weather. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who where brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. It became, in consequence, very populous and opulent. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; however, many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, such as says, perpetuanas, bunting for ships' colours, burial crapes, &c. The river was made navigable from this place to Manningtree many years ago. It is seated on the N. side of the river Stour, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex, 14 miles SSE. of St. Edmondsbury, and 56 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sudbury Tenements, Gloucestershire, in Winchcomb parish. *Sudcote Steel*, Yorks. near Hull. *Sudden*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles S. of Owre Moigne. *Suddington*, Gloucestershire, near Cirencester.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMAN LAND, a province of Sweden, S. of Upland and Westmanland, about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is the most populous and best cultivated part of Sweden, having also a fertile soil, with woods, pastures, fine arable lands, lakes well stocked with fish, and mines of divers metals. Nicoping is the capital.

SUDEROE, one of the Ferro Islands, in the Northern Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides. The danger at most times is great, especially in storms, when ships are irresistibly drawn in; the rudder loses its power, and the waves beat as high as the masts, so that an escape is almost miraculous; yet, at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture hither in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Sudgrove, or *Southgrove*, Gloucesters. *Sudick*, Durham, N. of Monk-Wearmouth.

SUENBORG,

SUENBORG, a sea-port town of Denmark in the island of Funen, with manufactures of woollen and linen. Here is the best harbour in the island. It is 22 miles SSE. of Odensee. Lat. 55. 9. N. lon. 10. 37. E.

Sudley, Gloucestershire, 1 mile S. of Winchcomb. *Sudmead*, near Gloucester.

SUEZ, anciently BERENICE, a town of Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red sea, called the Gulf of Suez, with a harbour. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 120 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is without water, which comes from the wells of Naba, (carried by Arabians) on the other side of the gulf, and without almost all the other necessaries of life. Fish is the only article of provisions plentiful here. It is very much crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there. However, at other times, it is very thinly inhabited, and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. The commerce of Suez with Cairo is carried on only by means of caravans, but several vessels sail annually between this port and Jidda. I is situated in a sandy country, the ground around being all one bed of rock, slightly covered with sand, (plants, trees, gardens, and fields being entirely unknown) 60 miles ESE. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 32. 45. E.

SUFFIELD, a town of Massachusetts, 8 miles S. of Springfield.

Suffield, Norf. NW. of North Walsham. *Suffield*, Yorkshire, NW. of Scarborough.

SUFFOLK, an English county, bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Essex, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It extends 58 miles from E. to W. and 28 from N. to S. It is divided into 22 hundreds, which contain 31 towns, 575 parishes, 1550 villages, about 34,042 houses, and 206,000 inhabitants. The air is very clear and healthy, even near the sea coast. The soil is of various qualities, but the country in general level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, pease, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light sand, and have liberally rewarded the agricultural labours in these parts. High-Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the county, has a rich, deep clay and marl, that yields good pasture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire, affords also excellent pasture; and about Bury St. Edmunds, and to the N. and NW. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket. Its principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. Grain of all sorts, beans, and hemp, are grown in this county, and a few hops not far from Sudbury. They have an excellent breed of draught horses: the cows are in great repute for the quantity of milk they give (they are not of a large size, and universally without horns:) the farmers are skilful; and on the whole, this county, with respect to agriculture, is one of the most thriving in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Waveney, Little Ouse, Lark, Deben, Blythe, Alde, and Orwell, in one part of it called the Gipping. Ipswich is the principal town, but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a county of Massachusetts, a county of New York and a town of Virginia.

Sufton, E. of Hereford.

SUGARLOAF-HILL, GREAT and LITTLE, two high conical mountains, in Wicklow, Leinster. They are situated near Bray, between Wicklow and Dublin, about 12 miles from each of these ports.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a town of Morocco, capital of a district about 100 miles in length. It abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits; and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is 72 miles NNE. of Tafilet.

Sugnel, Great and *Little*, Staffords. NW. of Eccleshall. *Sugwas*, near Hereford.

SUHLA, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia, with manufactures of Steel, fustians, and ticks, It is seated on the river Hasel, 7 miles SE. of Smalkalden.

SUINOE, one of the Ferro or Faroer islands, in the N. Seas.

SUIPPE, a town in the dept. of the Marne, situated on a river of the same name, (which afterwards runs into the Aisne) 12 miles N. of Chalons sur Marne.

SUIR, a large river of Munster, which rises in Tipperary, is navigable for barges, from Clonmel to the sea; and for vessels of considerable burden, from Carrick on Suir. At Waterford it forms a deep and spacious harbour, and below that city it unites with the Nore, and passes on to the sea, 8 miles below Waterford, forming a commodious haven, deep enough for the largest vessels.

Sulbury, Bucks, E. of Winslow. *Sulby*. Northamptons. NW. of Naseby. *Sulford*, Northamptons. near Haddon. *Sulgrave*, Northamptons. near Weedon, in a low, clayey soil; near it is Barrow Hill, on which is a tumulus, and from thence may be seen 9 counties, viz. Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, Oxford, Gloucester, Berks,

Berks, Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordshire, and in very clear weather, part of Hampshire and Wiltshire. *Sulham*, Berkshire, 4 miles W. of Reading. *Sulhamstead Abbots*, Berks, on the Kennet, opposite Inglefield.

SULLANE, a river of Cork, in Munster, which runs into the Lee, 15 miles W. of Cork.

Sullemacha, Hertfordshire, near Elstree.

SULLY, a town in the dept. of Soane and Loire, 7 miles ENE. of Autun; and a town in the dept. of Loiret, situated on the Loire, 21 miles SE. of Orleans.

SULMONA, anciently SULMO, the birthplace of the poet Ovid, a town of Abruzzo Citra, containing 11 churches, and 12 convents.

SULPHUR ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 5 miles long, in a NNE. and SSW. direction. A considerable part of it is conjectured to be sulphur, both from its appearance to the eye, and the strong sulphuric smell which it emits. The surface exhibits various colours, and when seen from the WSW. it presents an evident volcanic crater. It was discovered by Captain Gore, in 1797. Lat. 24. 48. N. lon. 141. 12. E.

SULTANIA, a town in Irac-Agemi, built in the 13th century, on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta. Many kings of Persia made it their residence, and it was at one time one of the largest cities of Asia. The streets are now deserted, and the inhabitants scarcely amount to 6000. It is 250 miles NNW. of Ispahan.

Sulton, Sussex, N. of Arundel Forest.

SULTSBACH, a town in the palatinate of Bavaria, subject to the duke of Newburg Sultzbach. It is 10 miles NW. of Amberg. Also a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, 6 miles SW. of Colmar.

SULTZBURG, a town of Baden Dourlach, celebrated for its wine.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, about 720 miles in length, and 180 in its greatest breadth. On the SE. it is separated from Java by the Straits of Sunda. Its general direction is nearly NW. and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5. 33. N. and the other in 5. 50. S. lat. No account had been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller published an account of the manners of a particular district, in the 68th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. These were the Bettas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, though only *in terrorem*, and not as common food, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. From this country, the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. It is remarkable, that in this state it is sold to the Chinese, at the price of 250l. or 300l. per cwt. but these dexterous artists contrive to furnish the Europeans with it, at about a quarter of that price. In 1783, Mr. Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgencies of nature. A chain of high mountains, in some of which are volcanoes, run through their whole extent; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many large lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics, the thermometer, at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marsden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achanese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as the standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, and customs of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part slight, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are accounted gracefully formed. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quick-lime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawney colour. They are, in general, lighter than the Mestees, or half-breed, of the rest of India; those of the wealthier class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women, approaching to a degree of fairness. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck, or goiter;

goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from under the wing of their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other, are at the public festivals. On these occasions, the persons who are unmarried meet together, and dance and sing in company. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their sentiments, and send presents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is, generally on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare, that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. The children are nursed but little, not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves. When cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of the barbarous diversion of cock-fighting, taking great pains in rearing and feeding cocks, and never matching the same colours; but a grey against a pile, a yellow against a red, and the like. It rarely happens that both cocks survive the combat. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, numerous elephants of a superior size, rhinoceroses, bears, monkeys, and even cats. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them. Yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Their traps, of which they can make variety, are very ingeniously contrived. Sometimes they are in the nature of strong cages, with falling doors, into which the beast is enticed by a goat or dog inclosed as a bait; sometimes they manage that a large timber shall fall in a grove, across his back; sometimes he is noosed about the loins with strong rattans; sometimes he is led to ascend a plank, nearly balanced, which turning when he is past the centre, lets him fall upon sharp stakes prepared below. Instances have occurred of a tiger being caught by one of the former modes, which had many marks in his body of the partial success of this last expedient. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break, with a stroke of their fore paw, the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged into the woods by them. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed, on the first, to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction; and to the methods already enumerated, beside shooting them, may be added that of placing a vessel of water, strongly impregnated with arsenic, near the carcass. The tiger having satiated itself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Their chief subsistence is most probably the monkeys with which the woods abound. They are described to allure them to their fate, by a fascinating power, similar to what has been supposed of the snake; and, says Mr. Marsden, "I am not incredulous enough to treat the idea with contempt, having myself observed that when an alligator or crocodile, in a river, comes under an overhanging bough of a tree, the monkeys, in a state of alarm and distraction, crowd to the extremity, and chattering and trembling, approach nearer and nearer to the amphibious monster that awaits to devour them as they drop, which their fright renders almost unavoidable." These alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation, although with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, civet-cats, a small but numerous kind of horses, goats, hogs, which run wild in the mountains,

tains, deer, few hares, but plenty of other game, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet like those of the deer. The sheep which have been hitherto carried to the island, decay and come to nothing. The bezoar-stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat; it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have storks of prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, and ducks, (the eggs of which are in the greatest plenty, and form a considerable article of commerce) the largest cocks in the world, wood-pigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have serpents, lizards, flying-lizards, and cameleons. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. The principal seeds sown are rice and millet. They have sugar canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found most of the fruits to be met in other parts of the East Indies, in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brasil-wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, the best pepper in the East Indies, except that of Cochin China, and which forms the most important article of commerce here, 20 vessels being annually loaded with this spice; benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forest contains a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teek, manchineel, iron-wood, the banyan-tree, and the most precious balsams and odoriferous gums. Gold, silver, tin, iron, copper, lead, agaric, sapphires, sulphur, arsenic, and saltpetre, are also produced at Sumatra. Bees' wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible birds'-nests. It is well watered by a great number of rivers, in which there is plenty of fish. The English and Duch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW. coast. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term *Malay* being understood to mean *Mussulman.*

SUMBI, a province of Angola, in Africa, lying in about 11 deg. S. lat. and but little known.

Sumbridge, Devonshire, near Barnstaple. *Summerby*, Leicestershire, near Cold-Orton. *Summer Court*, Cornwall.

*SUMMER-HILL, a town of Meath, in Leinster, 20 miles from Dublin.

Summerley, Sussex, S. of Burdham. *Summers*, Bedf. E. of Luton. *Summerton*, Oxf. on the Charwell, near Fritwell. *Summerton*, Suffolk.

SUMNER, a county of North Carolina.

SUNART, a district of Argyleshire, remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive.

SUNART LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which separates the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

Subbingin, Westmorland, S. of Crosby-Ravensworth, at the foot of Beacon Hill. At a little distance is Sunbiggin Tarn, or Lake, which abounds with eels, and in which are bred vast quantities of a red trout, like char. The adjoining moors abound with grouse and moor-game. *Sunbrick*, Lancashire, W. of Ken Sands. *Sunbury*, Middlesex, on the Thames, between Hampton Court and Shepperton.

SUNBURY, a town of Georgia, in North America, with a safe and commodious harbour, 25 miles SSW. of Savannah. Several small islands intervening, partly obstruct a direct view of the ocean, and interlocking with each other, render the passage to sea winding, but not difficult. It is a pleasant, healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. Also a town of Pennsylvania, 92 miles NW. of Philadelphia.

SUNDA ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean, near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF, a strait or passage in the Eastern Indian Ocean, between the islands of Sumatra and Java.

SUNDAL, a town of Drontheim, in Norway, situated on the Driva, 66 miles SSW. of Drontheim.

SUNDERBUNDS, a tract of country in Hindostan, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in the S. part of Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is about equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers," says Major

Major Rennel, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miscarried." Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an almost inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building. The distance to which the Ganges expands its various branches, at its junction with the sea, is about 200 miles.

SUNDERBURG, a sea-port of the Isle of Alsen, in Denmark. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E. of Flendsburg.

SUNDEROO, a small island and sea-port of Hindostan, on the Concan coast, about 36 miles NNW. of Goa. It was reduced by Commodore James, in 1756.

SUNDERLAND, a large, populous, thriving, and well-built sea-port town in the county of Durham, containing a handsome church, a large and elegant chapel of ease, a neat and large chapel for the Methodists, five Dissenters' meeting-houses, an hospital for old seamen or their widows, another for eight poor women, a dispensary, and other public buildings. Its inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. Coal is the staple commodity, of which about 280,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, are exported annually. This coal is brought down the Wear, from numerous pits near its banks. In one year, (1791) not less than 4905 vessels cleared coastways, and 703 oversea; in all 5608. This town, together with that of Bishop Wearmouth, bordering on its western extremity, and to which it is immediately attached, comprehend a space of about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The main street, and particularly the central part of it, rising in a considerable ascent, which connects the two towns, is spacious and to erably handsome, but most of the other streets, which branch off from it, are narrow and dirty. Glass bottles and salt are manufactured here, and there is an exportation of lime, grindstones, copperas, pottery-ware, and other articles. For a long time the navigation of this port was considerably impeded, from the want of a sufficient depth of water, to admit ships of any considerable burden to put to sea with their whole lading; to remedy which, such vessels were obliged to take part of their cargo in the open road; by which the keel-men, who bring down the coals, were often exposed, in sudden storms, to danger, by venturing out to sea with the remainder of their lading; to obviate which inconvenience, and the danger to which the vessels are there often exposed, many of the largest ships belonging to this port were obliged to take in their lading at Shields. But this inconvenience is now very much remedied, by recent improvements in the harbour, and particularly the addition of a north pier, by which the ebbing tide gains greater force to scour the sand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour; the tide now flows 16 feet, and admits vessels of 300 and 400 tons burden. A bridge has been lately erected across the river Wear, thought to be the greatest curiosity of its kind in the world. It is not less remarkable for its prodigious height and extreme span, than for the peculiarity of its construction, being formed of small segments of cast iron, joined in such a manner as to form a complete arch, the span of which is 236 feet, and will admit of vessels sailing under it of 400 tons burden, by only striking their top-gallant masts. The seamen of this port are reckoned among the colliers, the best in the kingdom. Sunderland is a member of Newcastle, and is situated on the S. side of the river Wear, (by which, at high water, it is almost surrounded) 13 miles NE. of Durham, and 204 N. by W. of London.

SUNDERLAND, a town of Massachusetts, situated on the E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Deerfield, and 69 miles W. of Boston.

Sunderland, Cumberland, 4 miles NE. of Cockermouth. *Sunderland*, Durham, by Branspeth Castle. *Sunderland*, Northumberland, by the sea, N. of Dunstaburgh Castle. *Sunderland, High*, Yorkshire, near Halifax. *Sunderland Point*, Lancashire, on the coast, SW. of Lancaster. *Sunderland Wick*, Yorkshire, near Great and Little Driffield.

SUNDGAW, formerly a district of Germany, on the left side of the Rhine, but now forming the southern part of the dept. of Lower Rhine.

SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lat. 4. 50. S. lon. 17. 55. E.

Sundon, Upper and *Lower*, Bedfordshire, SW. of Stretley. *Sundridge*, Kent, two miles and a half NE. of Westram. *Sundridge*, Kent, in Bromley parish.

SUNDSWALL, a sea-port of Medelpadia, Sweden. Lat. 62. 47. N. lon. 17. 5. E.

Sungar, Warw. S. of Claverdon. *Sunger*, Wilts, near Clarendon. *Sunk Island*, Yorkshire, in the Humber, about two miles long, and one and a half broad. It is about 10 miles NW. of Spurn Head, and 14 SE. of Hull. *Sunning*, Berks, on the Thames, 2 miles NE. of Reading. At the E. end of the church, Leland says, there stood a chapel, formerly much resorted to in pilgrimage, for the cure of madness. According to the same author, 9 bishops sat

sat here, till Hermanus, the last of them, translated the see to Sarum. *Sunning-Eye*, Oxford, near Sunning. *Sunning-Hill*, Berks, in Windsor-Forest, near Bagshot: its medicinal wells are efficacious in paralytic cases. *Sunning-Well*, Berks, SE. of Oxford and Basil's Leigh.

SUPERIOR, so called from its magnitude, the largest lake of North America, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It may be justly termed the Caspian Sea of America, being, according to the French charts, not less than 1500 miles in circumference. There are many islands in this lake, two of them are very large, especially Isle Royale, which is computed to be 100 miles long, and in some places 40 broad. The surrounding coast is rocky and uneven. Upwards of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with fish, particularly trout and sturgeon; the former generally weighing from 12 to 50 pounds. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its waters from the SE. corner, through the Straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron.

SUPINO, a town of Moliso, in Naples.

SUR. See SOUR.

SURAT, a sea-port of Hindostan, encompassed on the land side with two brick walls, which divide it into the Inner and the Outer Town. Within the inner walls stand the citadel, on the shore of the river, divided by trenches from the town. The Europeans residing here, estimate the population of the city at a million of inhabitants, but M. Niebuhr thinks this calculation above the truth by, at least, two thirds. The larger houses are flat roofed here, as through the rest of the East, with courts before them, but the houses of the common people are mostly high-roofed. Its trade is very considerable, it being the great storehouse of the most precious productions of India; and in the city are as many different professions of religion as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos. Mr. Niebuhr says, that the Mahometans at Surat, are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here, strictly observed. "These Hindoos," he continues, "are a set of industrious, sober people, and of such surprising honesty, that no Europeans have ever had cause to repent the intrusting, even their whole fortune, to the Banians, who being born to trade, are employed here as brokers, as the Jews are in Turkey. The Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread, and keep themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husband's affections. When a child is born, a Bramin is to declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his life time. The Bramins fix the time for the celebration of weddings; and also order and announce the holydays. Every Banian is obliged, every morning, after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of seal impressed on his forehead by a Bramin; though this is the office of inferior Bramins only. I saw, one morning, a great number of them sit on the river side, under the castle, where a number of girls and women resorted to bathe, and to say their morning prayers. Every one of them gave the clean clothes, which they intended to wear for that day to one of these priests, and then went into the river. They afterward exchange their wet clothes for the dry ones, publicly on shore, but with such a dexterity, that the most curious observer could see nothing inconsistent with decency. The Bramin, afterward, dipped his thumb into some red colour, and impressed it on the forehead of the women, who reciprocally marked the priest again, though slightly, lest his face should be daubed all over, by the great number of markers. Lastly, the person that is signed, and in this manner consecrated for the day, keeps the colour box in one hand, says a short prayer, gives the Bramin one or two handfuls of rice, and then, with the wet clothes in the other hand, returns home."—Besides the Mahometans and Gentoos, there are Jews and Christians of various denominations, at Surat. Persons of distinction, both here and through the rest of India, speak and write the Persian language, which has been received at the courts, and the knowledge of which is very useful for business. In trade, however, a corrupt Portuguese is used; and this is in India, what the Lingua Franca is in the Levant. The surrounding country is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. Here is a fine garden, the property of the Dutch East India Company, the aspect of which is rich and charming. Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was held at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and who received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from

the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer towards the merchants, induced the English East India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, so that the English are, at present, the actual sovereigns of Surat, and engross nearly the whole trade of the city. They keep the nabob of Surat in a state of absolute dependence, allowing him only an income on which he may live suitably to his dignity. The Mahrattas, however, enjoy a third part of the amount of the customs; and one of their officers constantly attends here to receive this tribute. The Indians are, in part, content with their new masters, and the merchants are no longer in danger from the avaricious extortions of the nabobs, yet they complain of the selfish spirit of their new masters. It is situated in a large plain, on the S. bank of the Tapty, about twenty miles from its mouth, on the confines of Guzerat, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

Surbiton, Surry, near Kingston, in the road to Epsom. *Surfleet*, Essex, at the mouth of the Coln, NW. of Gunfleet. *Surfleet*, Lincolnshire, on Boston Dike, near the Wash.

Surgowny, in Armagh, Ulster.

SURGUT, a town of Tobolsk, in Siberia, 284 miles NNE. of Tobolsk.

Suridlington, Lincolnshire, SW. of Market-Raisin.

SURINAM, a country of South America, in Guiana, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the river Marawina, on the S. by a country of Indians, and on the W. by the river Corentyn. It is about 150 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. The soil is, in general, extremely fertile, particularly in those parts which are cultivated by European industry, producing sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, gums, wood for dyeing, &c. The woods are full of monkeys, and there are likewise tigers, with parrots, scorpions, serpents of an amazing size, and a great variety of insects. The rivers abound with alligators, and in Surinam is found that wonderful fish, the torpedo. Besides this, which gives name to the colony, the other principal rivers are, the Corentyn, the Copename, the Seramica, and the Marawina; of these, the Surinam only is navigable; the rest, though very long and broad, are so shallow, and so extremely crowded with rocks and small islands, that they are of little consequence to Europeans; nor are their banks inhabited, except by the Indians, or natives of the country. Into all these rivers are discharged a number of very large creeks, or rivulets, the banks of which are inhabited by Europeans, and cultivated with various plantations, which exhibit the most delightful prospects imaginable to those who travel by water, the universal mode of journeying in this country, as the soil is, in general, ill adapted for the construction of roads, and in some places the woods are absolutely impenetrable. The whites, or Europeans, in Surinam, who reside principally in Paramaribo, the chief town, are computed at about 5000, including the garrison and the negroes, at about 75,000. In 1674, this settlement, which had been partly planted by the English, was ceded to the Dutch by King Charles II. in exchange for the province of New York. Lat. 4. 45. to 6. N. lon. 53. 40. to 56. 25. West.

SURINAM, a river of South America, which rises in the government of Terra Firma, and after a winding course of about 150 miles, from S. to N. falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 6. 25. N. and lon. 55. 40. W. This river is navigable for large vessels more than 90 miles up the country.

SURINGIA, or SUISJU, a sea-port of Niphon, in Japan, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 miles SSE. of Meaco.

Surlby, Nottinghamshire, N. of Blythe. *Surlingham, St. Mary's* and *St. Saviour's*, SE. of Norwich. *Surrendon*, Kent, NW. of Ashford.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Sussex, and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. Its greatest length is about 39 miles, and its breadth 26. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 11 market towns (including Southwark) 140 parishes, 650 villages and hamlets, and about 35,000 houses. It is a healthy, pleasant county, and the value of estates in it has advanced, of late years, beyond any other part of England. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border: for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly in Holmesdale, and on the N. and W. parts toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits, and parks for

for deer. However, we meet here and there with some pleasant spots interspersed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted that a great deal of the waste ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and Fuller's earth; and near Darking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. The manufactures in starch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico printing, wax bleaching, &c. are considerable. The principal rivers, beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N.) are the Mole, Wey, Wandle, and Loddon. The Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, and a town of New Hampshire.

SURSEE, a town of Lucerne, in Swisserland, seated on the Lake of Sempach, 13 miles NW. of Lucerne.

SUS, a river of Africa, which rises from Mount Atlas, in Morocco, and runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to the province, which it bounds on the south.

SUS, SOUS, or SUEZ, a district of Morocco, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mount Atlas, on the E. by Darah, and on the S. by Nun. It is a flat country, most of which produces corn, sugar-canes, dates, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper; and also abounds with cattle and camels. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own scheiks. The principal towns are Tarudant, Aguadir, Toma, Teceut, and Messa.

SUSA, anciently SEGUSIUM, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, capital of the marquisate of Susa. Here is a rich convent, called the Abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It has been called the Key of Italy, because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is at present small and poor, and is seated on the river Dora Riparia, in a valley to which it gives name, 25 miles WNW. of Turin.

SUSA, SUSTER, or SCHOUSTER, a town of Chusistan, in Persia, with some manufactures of silk stuffs and rich cloth. It is 150 miles W. of Ispahan, and is supposed by some to be the ancient Susa, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace for their winter residence; also a town of Chorasan, in Persia, 60 miles NNW. of Herat.

SUSA. See SOUSE.

SUSDAL, a town of Volodomir, in Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, as are most towns in these parts, and is 90 miles NE. of Moscow.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N. America, which rises in two branches, the easternmost in the Mohawks' country, New York; and the westernmost in the N. part of Pennsylvania. These branches unite at Sunbury; after which it runs in a SE. direction, passes by Harrisburg, crosses the Blue Mountains, enters Maryland, and being joined by several other rivers, forms the Chesapeak.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Surry, on the NE. and E. by Kent, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. It is about 75 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes, and these are subdivided into 61 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market-towns, 312 parishes, and 1060 villages. The air of this county is very various: along the sea-shore it is thought agueish; but it has a much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, which is a rich deep soil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholesome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely sweet and healthy. The soil is likewise various; that of the Downs, and thence to the sea, is very fertile, both in corn and grass, the latter feeding large flocks of sheep, whose wool is remarkably fine. The middle of the county abounds with meadows and rich arable ground, and the N. side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron works when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county, therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl. It is particularly famous for its wheatears, a small bird, of the size of a lark, not much inferior to an ortolan, which is taken on the SE. Downs in the following manner: a turf is cut up, about a foot long, and half a foot broad; in the cavity is placed a snare of horse-hair, and the turf turned with the grass downward to cover the greatest part of the hole. These birds are naturally so timorous, that the shadow of a cloud, or any thing that moves on the ground, makes them fly into these little pits for shelter, where they are taken. With respect to manufactures, Sussex is not distinguished for any but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles and coarse cloths at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, Rother, Rye, and Cockmere. Chichester is the capital.

SUSSEX, a town of New Jersey, and a county of Virginia.

Susted, Norf. SW. of Cromer.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers.

Suston, E. of Hereford. *Sutcomb*, Devonshire.

vonshire. *Sulham*, Berks, between Theal and Pangburn. *Suthbury-Hill*, Wilts, between Everley Warren and Luggershall. It is the highest in the county, and has the traces of a vast fortification, supposed to have been Danish.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, on the E. by Caithnessshire and the German Ocean, and on the S. and SW. by the Frith of Dornoch and Rossshire. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 46 miles, and from N. to S. somewhat more. It is usually divided into Strathnavern and Sutherland Proper, the former comprehending the northern, the latter the southern part. Some parts of this county, still called forests, were anciently covered with wood, but are now trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but to the SE. along the Frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

SUTHERLAND POINT, the S. point of entrance into Botany Bay, so called from *Forby Sutherland*, one of Captain Cook's seamen, who was buried there, in 1770.

SUTRI, a town in the Patrimonio, seated on the river Pozzulo, 22 miles NW. of Rome.

Sutterby, Lincolnsh. SW. of Alford. *Sutterleigh*, Devonsh. near Chumleigh. *Sutton*, Bedfordsh. near Potton. *Sutton*, near Buckingham. *Sutton*, Cambridgesh. SW. of Ely. *Sutton*, Chesh. near Frodsham. *Sutton*, Chesh. on the Bollin, near Macclesfield. *Sutton*, Chesh. near Trafford-bridge. *Sutton*, Chesh. near Elton, has a mill on the Wheelock. *Sutton*, Dorsetsh. N. of Weymouth. *Sutton*, Essex, in Hornchurch manor. *Sutton*, Essex, near Stapleford Towney. *Sutton*, Hants, SE. of Burton Stacey. *Sutton*, Hants, SE. of Alresford. *Sutton*, Hampsh. SE. of Burton Stacey. *Sutton*, Hants, S. of Odiham. *Sutton*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Sutton*, Kent, 5 miles NE. of Dover. *Sutton*, Kent, by the Darent, 2 miles SE. of Dartford. *Sutton*, Lancash. in Prescot parish. *Sutton*, Leicestersh. near the Soare, SW. of Crosby. *Sutton*, Lincolnsh. by the sea, SW. of Saltfleetby. *Sutton*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Holbech. *Sutton*, Lincolnsh. near Beckingham. *Sutton*, Norf. near Hickling. *Sutton*, Northamptonsh. by the Nen, W. of Peterborough. *Sutton*, or *Sutton-in-Ashfield*, Nottinghamsh. near Mansfield.

SUTTON, a town of Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, near Griesthorp, with a market on Monday.

SUTTON, a town of Massachusetts, 33 miles SW. of Boston.

Sutton, Nottinghamsh. near Grandby. *Sutton*, Shropsh. E. of Broseley. *Sutton*, Shropsh. near Bromwich Park. *Sutton*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Sutton*, Staffordsh. between Forton and Norbury. *Sutton*, Staffordsh. in Aldridge parish. *Sutton*, Suffolk, on the Stour, SE. of East Bergholt. *Sutton*, Suffolk, SE. of Woodbridge. *Sutton*, Surry, near Carshalton, in the road from London to Epsom. *Sutton*, Sussex, near Seaford. *Sutton*, Wilts, NE. of Chippenham. *Sutton*, Yorksh. on the Darwent, opposite to New Malton. *Sutton*, Yorksh. 4 miles NE. of Hull. *Sutton*, Yorksh. N. Riding, in Galtres Forest. *Sutton*, Yorksh. between Boroughbridge and Bedal. *Sutton-Barne*, Kent, in Borden parish. *Sutton-Basset*, Northamptonsh. near Harborough. *Sutton-Bingham*, Somersetsh. 2 miles SW. of Yeovil. *Sutton-Bishop's*, Somersetsh. W. of Stowey. *Sutton-Bonnington*, Nottinghamsh. NW. of Normanton. *Sutton-Castle*, Kent, in the parish of Sutton-Valence. *Sutton-Chart*, Kent. *Sutton-Cheney*, Leicestersh. S. of Bosworth.

SUTTON COLFIELD, a small town of Warwickshire, situated among pleasant woods, in a barren soil but excellent air, near a chace or forest, as it was formerly called, 7 miles NNE. of Warwick, and 111 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Sutton-Court, Middlesex, between Chiswick and Strand Green. *Sutton-Court*, Somersetsh. between Stowey and Stanton Drew. *Sutton Courtney*, Berksh. on the Thames, near Abingdon. *Sutton East*, Kent, 4 miles SW. of Leneham. *Sutton, Guilden*, Chesh. NW. of Tarven. *Sutton Hall*, Derbysh. near Bolsover Castle. *Sutton-Hungrove*, Yorksh. SW. of Thirsk. *Sutton, Long*, Somersetsh. between Somerton and Muchney. *Sutton, Maddock*, or *Magna*, Shropshire, SW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Sutton, Magna* and *Parva*, Chesh. W. of Stanney. *Sutton, Magna*, Essex, adjoining Rochford. *Sutton, Magna* and *Parva*, Wilts, near Warminster. The clothiers have spinning-houses here. *Sutton-Mallet*, Somersetsh. W. of Morlinch. *Sutton-Mandeville*, or *Mansfield*, Wilts, on the Madder, E. of Wardour Castle. *Sutton-Park*, Worcestersh. in Tenbury parish. *Sutton Parva*, Warwickshire, near Sutton-Colfield. *Sutton-Place*, Surry, in Woking parish, a noble manor-house, built of brick, with a stately gate-house and high tower. The window mouldings within the house, and coins of the walls, are of baked white clay, and appear perfect as when it was first erected in the reign of Henry VIII. *Sutton, St. Edmund's, St. James's, St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's*, Lincolnsh. all in that part called Holland. *Sutton Sturmy*, Worcestersh. near Sutton Park. *Sutton Valence*, Kent, 4 miles and a half SE. of Maidstone. *Sutton-under-Braylis*, Glouces.

7 miles

7 miles E. of Campden, is completely insulated in Warwicksh. It lies in a fine, rich country, on the Stour, and is many miles distant from any part of the county, of which it is a member. *Sutton under Whiston Cliff*, Yorks. NE. of Thirsk. *Sutton-upon-Lound*, Nottinghams. NW. of Retford. *Sutton-upon-the-Hill*, Derbyshire, SE. of Boylston. *Sutton-Waldron*, Dorsets. NE. of Sturminster. *Sutton-Walleys*, Herefords. on the Lug, between Hampton Court and Hereford, where was formerly a palace of king Offa.

SUZA. See SUSA.

SUZANNE, ST. a town in the dept. of the Mayenne, with a considerable paper manufactory. It is 17 miles E. of Laval.

Swaby, Lincolns. W. of Alford. *Swacliff*, Oxfordsh. W. of Banbury.

Swadlinbar, in Cavan, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. About half a mile from it is a celebrated spa.

Swadlingrote, Derbys. SE. of Burton-upon-Trent; has coal pits.

*SWAFFHAM, a large, genteel, well-built town of Norfolk, one of the best in the county, containing a very splendid church, a Quakers' meeting-house, and about 300 good houses. It is full of inns and shopkeepers, and is seated on a hill, 15 miles SE. of Lynn, and 94 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Swaffham Bulbeck, *Prior St. Cyric*, and *Prior St. Margaret*, Cambridgs. and W. of Newmarket. *Swafield*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Grantham. *Swafield*, Norfolk, between Trunch and North Walsham. *Swaily*, Glouces. in Forthampton parish. *Swainby*, Yorks. between Bedal and Thirsk. *Swainthorp*, four miles SW. of Norwich. *Swainston*, Isle of Wight, near Newport. It is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of the Channel, and of the neighbouring woods, walks, pleasure grounds, &c. *Swale*, a river of Yorks. which rises on the confines of Westmorland, and running SE. passes by Richmond and Thirsk, and falls into the Ure, about 4 miles below Boroughbridge. *Swale, E.* and *W.* Kent, two branches of the Medway, that run into the Thames, the former below Shelness, the latter, or main stream, at Sheerness. The oyster fishery chiefly lies upon the coasts of the former, from Colemansole to the Snout Wears, and so to the Ride. *Swale-Cliff*, Kent, by the sea, 5 miles N. of Canterbury. *Swaleness*, Kent, W. of W. Swale, opposite to Queenborough. *Swaley*, on the Darwent, SW. of Derby. *Swalland*, Dorsets. near Encomb, in Purbeck Isle. *Swallow*, Lincolns. NE of Thongcaster. *Swallow Cliff*, Wiltshire, E. of Wardour-Castle. *Swallowfield*, Berks. near Okingham. *Swallwell*, Durh. W. of Gateshead.

SWALLY, a sea-port of Cambaya, in Hindostan, 15 miles NNW. of Surat.

Swampton, Hampshire, between Whitchurch and Andover. *Swanacote*, Cornwall, between Jacobstow and Whitstone. *Swanborough*, Sussex, SW. of Lewes. *Swanburn*, Bucks, near Winslow and Aylesbury. *Swanby*, Yorks. near Wharlton-Castle. *Swancot*, Shrops. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Swanland*, Yorks. 7 miles SSW. of Hull. *Swanington*, Leicesters. near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Swanington*, Norfolk, S. of Caston.

Swan-Island, in Down, Ulster, situated near Down Patrick, in Strangford Lake.

Swanlow, Cheshire, by Darnell Park. *Swanmore*, Hampshire, SE. of Bishop's Waltham. *Swannage*, Dorsetshire, near Pool. *Swanscomb*, Kent, 2 miles W. of Gravesend, near the remains of 3 small camps and forts, supposed to be Danish. Here, it is said, the Kentishmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them, to which he immediately consented. But the fact is doubted, as it is first mentioned by Thomas Spot, a monk, who lived two centuries after William's arrival. It is certain, however, that many peculiar customs are to be found in Kent; one of which is that of gavelkind, or the equal distribution of landed property among all the sons of a family.

*SWANSEY, or ABERTAW, a large, clean, well-built, and populous town, of Glamorganshire, containing an old castle, 2 churches, and about 400 houses, with broad paved streets. It exports great quantities of coals to Ireland and the southern coast of England; it has also a great correspondence, with Bristol and Worcester for grocery, and other shop goods. Here are potteries, and considerable works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea bathing. It is situated on a bay of the Bristol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, which here forms a good harbour, 24 miles WNW. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Swanstern, Nottinghams. in Dunham Manor. *Swanswick*, Somersets. N. of Bath. *Swanthorp*, Hants, between Odiam and Farnham. *Swanton*, Norf. W. of Melton-Constable. *Swanton Abbots*, Norfolk, W. of Wursted. *Swanton-Morley*, Norfolk, NE. of East Dereham. *Swanwich*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle, 2 miles from Langton, and 5 SE. of Corfe Castle. It contains above 1000 inhabitants, who carry on a pretty brisk trade in exporting stone; immense quantities being annually dug, for various purposes, in the quarries hereabouts. Vessels of 300 tons may ride in its bay. From 1764 to 1771, 94,000 tons of

of stone were exported from hence and Purbeck. The town consists of one street, about a mile in length, with stone buildings, built small and low. *Swanwick*, Derbys. near Alfreton. *Swanwick*, Hants, near Tichfield. *Swarby*, Lincolns. SW. of Sleaford. *Swardeston*, SW. of Norwich. *Swarford*, Oxfordshire, E. of Chipping-Norton. *Swarkston*, Derbys. in the road from Derby to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has a bridge over the Trent, supposed to be the longest in Europe, except that of Esseck in Hungary, it having 39 arches. It extends across the meadows near a mile to Stanton, but is constructed with such very low battlements, that it must be considered rather as a terror than an ornament. *Swarland*, Northumberland, in Felton Manor. *Swarwotton*, Hampshire, N. of Alresford. *Swaton*, Lincolns. NE. of Fokingham.

Swatteragh, in Derry, Ulster.

Swavesey, Cambridges. SE. of St. Ives. *Sway*, Hampshire, NW. of Lemington. *Swebston*, Leicesters. 2 miles from Hog's Norton.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Norway and Lapland; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegate. It is the largest state in Europe, next to Russia, though geographers are not agreed respecting its superficial contents. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains Ostrogothia, or East Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia, or West Gothland, the Isles of Gothland and Œland, Wermland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania, or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Gestrike, or Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Jemtland, Herjedalia, Angermania, and W. Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Asela, Hiemtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. In the S. the longest day is 18 hours 30 minutes; but toward the N. there is continual day in summer, and continual night in winter, for several weeks successively. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being generally serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live to a great age, as the pure and sharp air which they breathe, probably preserves them from epidemical diseases. Thunder is seldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles, and earthquakes never spread terror and consternation among its inhabitants. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one person may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The pine and fir are the principal forest trees. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. The wild beasts are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats and squirrels. There are also elks and rein-deer, does, sables, beavers, and pole-cats. Linnæus reckons 1400 species of animals in Sweden, and about 1300 species of plants, of which 200 are used in medicine. They have several sorts of fowls; and patridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. They have rich silver, copper, and iron mines. They export boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, flax, hemp, pitch, rosin, and masts; and import salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour; and they have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is scarcely any country in the world were the women do so much work; for they till the gronnd, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. Sweden was formerly an elective monarchy, and afterwards the most limited one in Europe, till the year 1772, when the late king gained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. This prince was assassinated, March 16th, 1792, leaving his son Gustavus, heir, and his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, regent of the kingdom. The inhabitants are computed at 3,000,000. The established religion is the Lutheran, and it is said they will not tolerate any other in the kingdom. They have one archbishop, and 7 bishops, besides 6 superintendants. The capital is Stockholm.

Swefling, Suffolk, NW. of Saxmundham. *Swell, Nether* and *Over*, Glouces. W. of Stow-on-the-Would.

SWERNICK. See ZWORNICK.

Swetenham,

Swetenham, Cheshire, on the river Dane, near Somerford. *Swift*, a river in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, which runs into the Avon, above Rugby. *Swilftyate*, a river in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Avon below Tewkesbury.

SWILLY, a river of Donegal, in Ulster, which empties itself into Lough Swilly.

Swill Court, Somersets. SW. of Langport. *Swillington*, Yorks. near Leeds. *Swillond*, Suff. E. of Needham. *Swinbridge*, Devonshire, NW. of S. Moulton. A brook runs from hence into the Taw. *Swinbrook*, Oxfordshire, E. of Burford. *Swinburn-Castle*, and *Swinburn, Little*, Northumberland, near Kirkheaton. The former is an elegant stone structure. *Swincomb*, Oxfordshire, E. of Wallingford. *Swindale*, Westmorl. in the parish of Shap. *Swinderby*, Lincolns. N. of Beckingham. *Swindescheles*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Swindon*, Gloucesters. a mile NW. of Cheltenham. *Swindon*, Staffords. NW. of King's Swinford. It has blade-mills, where scythes, axes, reaping hooks, &c. after being prepared by the white smiths, are ground to a fine edge.

SWINDON, a small town of Wiltshire, consisting of houses well built with stone. It is seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 10 miles NNW. of Marlborough, and 83 W. of London. Market on Monday.

Swindon, Yorks. on the Ribble, SE. of Settle. *Swine*, Yorks. near Constable-Burton.

SWINEFLEET, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Ouse, to the E. of Snaith. Market on Thursday.

Swinehop, Lincolns. between Thongcaster and Louth. *Swinerton*, Lincolns. N. of Beckingham.

SWINEMUNDE, a new town in the island of Usedom, Lower Saxony, situated at its northern extremity, at the mouth of the Peena. It was built in 1775, on the ruins of a fortress, called Swine Schanz. Lat. 54. 8. N. lon. 13. 27. E.

SWINERTON, a town of Staffordshire, seated in the healthiest part of the county, being most free from waters, mines, and woods, a little to the W. of Stone. Market and fair disused.

Swineshead, Huntingdons. W. of Kimbolton. *Swineside*, Cumberl. in Caldbeck parish. *Swinested*, Lincolns. NE. of the Withams. *Swiney*, Shrops. S. of Oswestry. *Swinfen*, Staffordshire, S. of Lichfield.

Swinford, in Mayo, Connaught.

Swinford, Kent, near Hothfield. *Swinford, King's*, Staff. N. of Stourbridge. Upon Ashwood Heath, in this parish, is a large intrenchment, supposed to have been Roman. In the neighbourhood are coal-pits. *Swinford, Old*, Worcesters. a mile E. of Stourbridge. It is a large, populous parish. *Swingfield*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Elham. *Swinhow*, Northumb. NW. of Sunderland.

SWINNA, a little island of the Orkneys, NE. of Mainland. See ORCADES.

Swinney, Gloucesters. in Nibley parish. *Swinsford*, Leices. near the Kilworths. *Swineshead*, Linc. SW. of Boston. *Swinshead*, Staff. near Standon. *Swinstead*, Linc. *Swinston*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Swinthorp*, NE. of Lincoln. *Swinton*, Northumberl. in Vesey barony. *Swinton*, Yorks. in the parish of Wath. *Swinton*, Yorsk. near Masham. *Swinton*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the Kemp Bank, which passes through it to Mexborough. *Swire*, Dorset. W. of Abbotsbury, and one mile from the sea. It contains about 30 houses.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a large and populous country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tyrol and Austrian Suabia; on the W. by France; on the N. by the Black Forest, and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy and Italy. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 180 miles, and from N. to S. 140. Here are many lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life, although the greatest part of it may justly be considered as the most elevated land in Europe. Swisserland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusively of their allies; their names are, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Romanists. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both professions of religion. The mountains of Swisserland are commonly called the Alps, over which there are four passages to go into Italy from Swisserland. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, Neufchatel, and Bienne. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rouss, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, a stranger might be induced to think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for, when the beeves perceive a bear or a wolf, at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats and chamois, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beasts dare not come. The inhabitants are strong, robust men, and form excellent mercenary troops, for which reason they are hired by several nations for the military service; and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women

men are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are, in general, very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon roots, herbs, milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. The manufactures of Swisserland are considerable in linen, silk, cotton, and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, &c.; besides which they export butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, horses, and some wine, conveyed by pack-horses, as the roads are often impracticable for carriages. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, salt, and some manufactures. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000. See the cantons under their respective names, and also GLACIERS and SCHWEITZ.

*SWORDS, a town of Dublin, in Leinster, 7 miles from the metropolis.

Swythamley, Staffords. near the Dane, NE. of Rushton Spencer. *Swythland*, N. of Leicester. *Sybbertoft*, Northamptons. near the springs of the Welland, SW. of Harborough. *Syde*, Gloucesters. NE. of Painswick. *Sydenham*; see *Sidenham*. *Sydistrond*, Norfolk, by the sea, SE. of Cromer. *Sydling, St. Nicholas*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles SW. of Cerne-Abbas.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S. side of Norfolk Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are a mile and three quarters distant from each other. On this bay is formed a settlement of English convicts.

SYDNEY COVE, the town or settlement of convicts, begun to be erected in Port Jackson, on the coast of New S. Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered with a thick forest; but in 1790, some good buildings had been erected. The governor, lieutenant-governor, judge-advocate, and greatest part of the civil and military officers were comfortably lodged. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The rest of the houses are built with logs, and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. The hospital is a good temporary building. The soldiers were in barracks, and the officers had comfortable huts, with gardens adjoining to them. The cove lies open to the NE. and is continued in a SW. direction for near 1000 yards, gradually decreasing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a small stream of fresh water. It is perfectly secure from all winds, with anchorage extending 2000 feet up the cove, and soundings, in general, of four, five, six, and seven fathoms, so that ships can lie close to the shore, for a considerable way on both sides. Metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring soil. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 151. 28. E.

SYENE, a miserable town of Egypt, situated on the East side of the Nile, 375 miles S. of Cairo. Here are columns and pillars of granite, with other remains of the ancient town, on an eminence to the S. Among these is a building, supposed by some, to be an observatory of the ancient Egyptians.

Syersham, Northamptons. near Whittlewood-Forest. *Syerston*, Nottinghams. SE. of Southwell. *Sylham*, Berks, on the Kennet, SW. of Reading. *Sylham*, Suffolk, by the Waveney, NE. of Eye. *Sylum*, or *Silham*, Kent, in Raynham parish. *Symondsburg*, Northumberl. *Symonward*, Cornwall, NW. of Camelford. *Synenthwaite*, Yorks. E. of Wetherby.

SYRA, a mountainous island in the Grecian Archipelago, with a town of the same name, 12 miles S. of Andros.

SYRACUSA, an ancient and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a fine large harbour. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

Syreford, Gloucesters. in Whittington parish.

SYRIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the Deserts of Arabia; which last also bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, salt, and different sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden stuff; it affords, also, the sugar-cane, indigo, silk, wine, the cotton and tobacco plant, with a multitude of other useful and agreeable productions. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, Apello, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine.

SYRK, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, seated on the river Moselle, 14 miles SE. of Luxemburg.

Sysonby, Leicesters. near Melton-Mowbray. *Sywell*, Northampts. NW. of Wellingborough. *Syxford*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the Nyd, in Netherdale.

SZACK, a town of Minsk, in Lithuania.

SZEBEN, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Tareza, 30 miles N. of Caschau.

SZEKEL, a town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE. of Debreczyn.

TAAFE, a rapid river of Glamorganshire, which enters the sea at Cardiff. Upon this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge, called Pont y Pryddal, of a single arch, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untaught genius of a mason in this county.

TAIFF, a town of Hedjas, in Arabia, situated upon a lofty mountain, in an agreeable country, abounding in excellent raisins, almonds, and other fruits, 60 miles SE. of Mecca.

TAAS, a city of Yemen, in Arabia, 43 miles ENE. of Mocha.

TAATA, a town of Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile, and 200 miles S. of Cairo.

TABARIA, anciently TIBERIAS, a town of Palestine, situated on the W. side of a lake, called, in scripture, the lake of Genesareth, or Tiberias, at the foot of a high and sharp mountain, 50 miles NNE. of Jerusalem.

TABAGO, a mountainous island in the South Sea, six leagues S. of Panama, about four miles in length and three in breadth. Before it is a good road.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the river Zaine, which separates Algiers from Tunis. Near it is a coral fishery. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 9. 18. E.

TABASCO, a town of Mexico, capital of the province to which it gives name. It is seated on the island of Tabasco, (which is about 36 miles long and 7 broad) in lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 93. 45. W. Also a river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 18. 15. N. and lon. 57. 32. W. On its banks are some of the largest cabbage and cotton trees in the world.

TABASCO, a province of Mexico, having Yucatan on the E. Chiapa on the S. Guaxaca on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the N. It is about 100 miles in length, but narrow, and is well stocked with fruit-trees. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers daily for nine months in the year, so that the climate is not healthy, nor is the soil remarkably fertile.

Tablehurst, Sussex, between E. Grinsted and Ashdown Forest. *Tableigh, Upper* and *Lower*, Cheshire, 2 miles from Knottesford.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain or promontory of Africa, on the W. coast of the southern extremity, on which the castle and town of the Cape of Good Hope are situated. The bay at the foot of it is called Table Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bechin, in Bohemia.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, forming a part of Mezanderan. It lies on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and is bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

TACAMES, or ATACAMES, a jurisdiction of Terra Firma, in S. America, situated to the N. of Guaquil, and W. of the Andes. It contains 20 towns, 5 on the sea coast, the others inland. Its forests are thick set with trees of a surprising bulk and loftiness, and of an infinite variety.

Tachbroke, Bishop's and *Mallory*, SE. of Warwick. *Tachbury*, Hampshire, W. of Southampton Bay. *Tackley*, Oxfordshire, NE. of Woodstock. *Tackley*, Warwick. in Fokeshill parish. *Tacolneston*, Norfolk, E. of Attleborough.

*TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it. It is situated on the river Wharfe, over which it has a large stone bridge, 9 miles SSW. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Taddington, Derbys. in Bakewell parish. *Taddington*, Glouces. in Stanway parish. *Tadlisthorp*, Oxf. W. of Chipping Norton. *Tadilthorp*, Gloucesters. NE. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Tadington*, NE. of Hereford. *Tadley* Hampshire, SW. of Silchester. *Tadlow*, Cambridges. NW. of Royston. *Tadmerton, Upper* and *Lower*, Oxfords. SW. of Banbury.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

TADOUSAC, a town of Lower Canada, situated at the mouth of the river Sagueney on the left side of the river St. Lawrence, 100 miles NE. of Quebec.

Tadwort, Surry, S. of Banstead.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a university, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna.

TAFILET, a country of Morocco, extending along the E. side of Mount Atlas, of which little account can be given, as Europeans are not suffered to pass through it. It is a mountainous, sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants manufacture stuffs and carpets, and live upon camels' flesh and dates; they also breed horses to sell to foreigners; and have ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in scattered habitations, with cultivated grounds adjoining. Tafilet is the capital, seated on the river Tafilet, 140 miles ESE. of Morocco.

Taghmon, in Wexford, Leinster.

TAGLIACOZZA, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

TAGOAST, a town of Sus, in Morocco, 140 miles SW. of Morocco.

TAGODAST, a town of Morocco, 60 miles NE. of Morocco.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Morocco, in the country of Darah.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW. part

part of Mowce, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

TAIEF, a town of Hedjas, Arabia, 48 miles E. of Mecca.

TAILLEBOURG, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, 6 miles N. of Saintes.

Tain, or *Tean*, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove near Uttoxeter.

Tainton, Gloucestershire, 4 miles SE. of Newent.

TAJO, anciently called TAGUS, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of Arragon. It runs through Old Castile and Estramadura, passing by Toledo, Talavera, &c. when entering Portugal, it washes Santerin, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands.

TAJOH, a town of China in Chiangsi, in which there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers.

TAIN, the principal town in Rossshire, seated on the Firth of Dornoch, 12 miles NNW. of Cromarty.

TAIOUAN, a city and sea-port, capital of the island of Forma, on the coast of China. It is situated on the W. coast, with a harbour sheltered from every wind, but the entrance of which grows narrower every day, from the sand being driven hither by the sea, in lat. 23. N. and lon. 120. 50. E.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the first rank, in Quangsi, 1175 miles SSW. of Peking.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the first rank, in Kiangnan. It is situated on the Yangtse river, 525 miles S. of Peking.

TAITCHIN, a town of China, in Setchuen; and a town of China, in the province of Petcheli.

TAITONG, a city of China, in Changsi.

Takeley, Essex, near Stanstead.

TALAMONE, a sea-port of Tuscany.

TALAVERA, a town of New Castile, famous for its earthen ware. It is seated on the river Tajo, 35 miles W. of Toledo.

TALAVERUELA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the river Guadiana, 9 miles from Badajox.

TALBOT, a town and county of Maryland.

Talgarth, Brecknockshire, 10 miles E. of Brecknock. *Talkin*, Cumberl. in Hayton parish. *Talk-on-the-Hill*, Stafford. N. of Newcastle-under-Line.

* TALLAGH, a town of Waterford, Munster 104 miles from Dublin.

Tallagh, in Dublin, Leinster, 3 miles SW. of the metropolis. Near it is Tallagh-Hill, a mountain which affords a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country, the city, harbour, and bay of Dublin, with the peninsula of Howth, and the Irish Channel.

Talland, Cornwall, a mile from West Looe. *Talland Point*, Cornwall, between Fowey and the Looes.

TALLARD, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, situated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble.

Tallaton, Devons. near St. Mary's-Ottery. *Tallentire*, Cumberl. in the parish of Bridekirk, near Cockermouth.

TALLEVENDE, a town in the dept. of the Calvados, with a manufacture of earthen ware. It contains near 3000 inhabitants, and is 2 miles SW. of Vire.

TALLOW, a town of Waterford, in Munster, situated near the river Bride, which is navigable hither for boats, 32 miles WSW. of Waterford.

TALLWATER, a river of Ireland, which runs with the Callen, into Blackwater, near Charlemont.

TALMONT, a sea-port in the dept. of Lower Charente, situated on the Gironde, with a harbour; and a town, in the dept. of Vendee, 8 miles W. of Lucon.

Talsarne, Cardigans. *Talvern*, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Talworth*, Surry, S. of Kingston. *Talybont*, Caernarvonshire.

TAMALAMECA, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, situated on the river Magdalene, in lat. 8. 52. N. and lon. 70. 12. West.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, by Ptolemy called TAMĂRA, a river of England, which rises in the NW. part of Devonshire, on the borders of Cornwall, runs from N. to S. and after dividing Cornwall from Devonshire, (except a small part of the latter county, which is on the W. side of the river) forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze.

TAMARA ISLANDS, on the coast of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are refreshments for ships, as well as gold and elephants' teeth.

TAMARA, a sea-port on the NW. coast of the island of Socotora, and the residence of the king.

TAMARACA, a district of Farnanbuco, in Brasil, between 30 and 40 leagues in extent, having Parayba on the N. Fernambuco on the S. the Atlantic on the E. and unsubdued Indians on the W. It is pleasant and fertile, producing large quantities of Brasil wood, cotton, cocoa, sugar, melons, citrons, besides timber for fuel, and other purposes. There is an island on the coast, of the same name, near the mouth of the river Tamarac, about 9 miles long, and 3 broad, with a commodious harbour on the S. side.

TAMARIL, a town of Catalonia, 2 miles NE. of Tarragona.

TAMARITE, a town of Arragon, 16 miles ESE. of Balbastro.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, seated on a river of the same name. Here is a famous free-school, and a small hospital. It

is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Tame, a river which rises near Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, and runs into the Thames at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. *Tame*, a river, in Staffords. which rises near Dudley, and runs into the Trent, not far from Eddinghall, about 7 miles above Burton. *Tamerton*, Cornwall, on the Tamar, SE. of Stratton, a place of great antiquity. *Tamerton Foliot*, Devons. E. of Tamar, and N. of Plymouth. *Tambourn*, Staffordshire, by the Trent, NW. of Tamworth. *Tamil*, Cornwall, E. of Camelford. *Tamlaghchurch*, in Derry, Ulster.

TAMING, a town of China, in the province of Petcheli.

TAMMESBRUCK, a town of Thuringia, built by king Pepin, father of Charlemagne. It is situated near the river Unstrutt, one mile from Lingen Salza.

Tamsquite, Cornwall, SE. of Padstow.

TAMWORTH, an ancient, large, well-built town of Staffordshire, with one part, viz. the E. in Warwickshire, formerly the royal seat of the Mercian kings. It has a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures, and is noted for good ale. It is seated at the confluence of the Tame and Anker, near the grand navigable canal, 8 miles SE. of Lichfield, and 114 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which rises near Tenda, passes by Coni, Asti, Alexandria, &c. and falls into the Po, about 3 miles SSE. of Valenza.

Tanat, a river of Montgomeryshire and Denbighsh. which forms part of the northern boundary between the two counties, and runs into the Severn at the NE. point of Montgomeryshire.

TANBOF, or TAMBOVSKOE, a government of Russia, S. of the government of Vladimir. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Zna, 228 miles SE. of Moscow.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the river Tajo, at its confluence with the Zezare, 21 miles NE. of Santarem.

Tancrey Isle, Kent, by Fordwich.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, of which Soubah was the capital in the last century. There is little remaining of this place but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the E. side of the river Ganges, 120 miles NW. of Dacca.

TANDAY. See SAMAR.

* TANDERAGEE, a town of Armagh, in Ulster, in which the linen manufacture is extensively carried on. It is situated within a mile of the Newry canal, 61 miles from Dublin.

Tanfield, Durham, NW. of Lumley-Castle. *Tanfield*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkshire, E. of Masham.

TENGERMUNDE, a town in the Old Marche, of Brandenburg, with a considerable trade in brewing. It is seated on the river Elbe, where vessels pay a toll, near its confluence with the Tanger, 24 miles NW. of Brandenburg.

TANGIER, a sea-port of Fez, in Africa, at the W. end of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and given as a dower to the princess Catherine of Portugal, who married Charles II. of England; but that impolitic monarch did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1684, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. At present, there are some batteries facing the bay, in tolerable condition, but it is incapable of defence against a powerful attack. The Bay of Tangier is not very safe, when the wind is in the W. having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortifications: the best anchorage for larger vessels is at the eastern point, whence they may easily set out, whichever way the wind blows; and the bay is only dangerous during the winter. The English obtain from hence, fowls, vegetables, and other supplies, for the garrison at Gibraltar. It is 108 miles NNW. of Fez, and 38 WSW. of Gibraltar.

Tangley, Hants, near Andover. *Tangley*, Oxfords. NW. of Burford. *Tangley*, Surry, in Ognersh parish. *Tangmeer*, Sussex, E. of Chichester.

TANJORE, a country on the coast of Coromandel, included in the Carnatic, about 95 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It is watered by the river Canvery, and is governed by a rajah, who pays, however, an annual subsidy of 160,000l. to the English East-India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindostan, capital of the province of the same name. The palace, situated at the end of the town, is a grand square, defended by a wall, and a wet ditch abounding in crocodiles. It is surrounded by a double wall and large ditch, and is seated between two branches of the river Canvery, 156 miles S. by N. of Madras. Lat. 10. 46. N. lon. 79. 12. E.

Tankersley, Yorks. between Barnesley and Sheffield, 2 miles E. of Wortley.

TANKIA, or TINKIA-LING, a town of Thibet, situated at the foot of Mount Langur, which is said to exhale suffocating fumes, 232 miles WSW. of Lassa.

TANKROW, an English factory of the kingdom of Kaen, in Africa, situated on the river Gambia, 30 miles E. of James Fort. The chief trade is in wax. The Portuguese have a church here.

TANNA, a considerable island in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of the New Hebrides, the inhabitants of which are brave and

and hospitable. There is a volcano in the island, with some hot springs, and the soil is very fertile, particularly in sugar-canes and yams. The inhabitants would not suffer Captain Cook, nor his companions, to penetrate far into the island. Lat. 19. 30. S. lon. 169. 46. E.

TANNENBURG, a town of Oberland, in Prussia, and a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

Tannis, Herts, NW. of Buntingford.

TANORE, a sea-port of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Tanot, and *Tanot Greater*, rivers in Montgomerys. The former runs into the Vurney, or Vurnwey, below Aberthanet, and the latter runs into the greater Tanot, below Llanguedwyn. *Tanridge*, Surry, SW. of Oxted, gives name to its hundred. From hence to Croydon is a hilly, barren tract, full of warrens, but the air is reckoned sweet and wholesome. *Tansley*, Derbys. N. of Wirksworth. *Tansover*, Northamptons. NE. of Oundle. *Tanworth*, Warwicks. near Umberslade.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 8 leagues in circuit, and of a height sufficient to be seen at 12 leagues distance, with good anchorage on the NW. side. The SE. side rises, with great inequalities, immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie chiefly on the NW. side; and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle, they form a beautiful landscape.

TAORMINA, anciently TAURUS, a sea-port of Sicily, containing near 2000 inhabitants. It is seated on a rocky hill, on the E. coast, 27 miles SSW. of Messina.

TAPIAN, a town of Samland, in Prussia, 16 miles E. of Koningsberg.

Tapleigh, Devonshire, near Biddiford. *Taplow*, Bucks, 1 mile from Maidenhead, seated on a hill overlooking the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, picturesque appearance, and handsome villas. *Tapton*, Derbys. near Chesterfield.

TAPPAHANOCK, a town of Virginia, 43 miles NE. of Richmond.

TAPPAN, a town of New York.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindostan, which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles NNW. of Nagpour, and passing through the Candeish country, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, about 12 miles below Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N. Carolina, which, flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico-Sound, 40 miles SE. of the the latter town, in lat. 35. 25. N. and lon. 76. 42. W.

Tara, in Down, Ulster. *Tarah*, or *Tarah-Hill*, in Meath, Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin. The conventions, or parliaments of Ireland, were held here, triennially, from the first to the sixth century.

Tarannon, a river, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, near Corfe Castle, about 5 miles W. of Newtown.

TARANTOLA, in Abruzzo Citra. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite, it has been said, was only to be cured by music and dancing.

TARAGALLA, a town of Darah, in Africa.

TARARE, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, seated on the river Tordive, 18 miles WNW. of Lyons.

TARASCON, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the river Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 10 miles N. of Arles. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs, one sort of coarse silk, and the other of the same material and wool.

TARASCON, a town in the dept. of Arrieges, with several manufactures of iron. It is seated on the river Arriege, 7 miles SE. of Foix.

TARAZONA, a town of Arragon, seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 43 miles NNW. of Saragossa.

TARBAT, a small town in the county of Cromarty.

TARBAT, EAST, a town of Argyleshire, situated on a bay called Tarbat Loch, at the northern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, 25 miles N. of Campbeltown.

Tarbeck, or *Tardebigg*, Worcestershire, NW. of Bromsgrove.

* TARBERT, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 124 miles, from Dublin.

TARBES, a populous town, the capital of the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, and late the see of a bishop. It consists principally of one street, along the Adour, and is 42 miles SSW. of Auch.

TARBOROUGH, a flourishing trading town of N. Carolina. seated on the river Tar, 43 miles NNW. of New Bern.

Tarent, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises near Stubhampton, and gives name several villages it passes through, in its way to where it falls into the Stour, 3 miles SE. of Blandford, as *Tarent-Gunvil*, *Hinton*, *Cranford*, *Kainston*, *Launston*, *Monkton*, and *Rushton*, all of which are NE. of Blandford.

TARENTAISE, COUNTY OF, a barren tract of country in Savoy, with a disagreeable appearance, and full of frightful precipices. It has the lordship of Faucigny on the N. the duchy of Aosta, on the E. the county of Maurienne on the S. and the duchy of Savoy on the W. Monstier is the capital.

TARENTO, anciently TARENTUM, a city and

and sea-port of Otranto, in Naples, containing about 18,000 inhabitants. The harbour, which was once excellent, is now choaked up, and will only admit fishing-boats. It is situated on a peninsula, in a bay to which it gives name, 60 miles WNW. of Otranto, and 147 nearly E. of Naples.

TARGA, a town of Fez, seated on the Mediterranean, near an oyster fishery. It is surrounded by mountains and thick forests, full of monkeys, and is 90 miles SE. of Tangier.

TARGOVISCO, or TERGOVISTA, a town of Turkey, capital of Walachia. The waywode has a palace here.

TARIFFA, by the Romans called JULIA TRADUCTA, a sea-port of Seville, in Andalusia. It is a poor place, with a few inhabitants, but is fortified with old walls and towers, and has a castle, in which the governor resides. It is seated on an eminenee, near a bay, to which it gives name, on the N. side of the Straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW. of Gibraltar.

TARINGASONG, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 17 miles ESE. of Lassa.

TARKU, or TARCU, a town of Dagestan, situated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 130 miles N. of Shamachie.

Tarleton, Gloucesters. E. of Minching-Hampton. *Tarleton*, Lancashire, between Hesket and Marton-Mere.

TARMA, an extensive jurisdiction of Peru, about 30 leagues from Lima, and to the N. of Atun Xanxa. The climate is temperate, and the soil fertile; the land is chiefly applied to the feeding of cattle. Many mines of silver are found here.

Tarmonbarry-Bridge, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

TARN, a dept. of France, NW. of the department of Herault, and N. of the depart. of the Aude; formerly a part of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river which rises in the dept. of Lozere, and having watered Milhaud, Alby, Gaillac, Montauban, &c. falls into the Garonne, near Moissac, in the dept. of the Lot. Castles is the capital.

TARO, a town of Parma, in the country of Val di-Taro, seated on the river Taro, which runs into the Po, 9 miles E. of Basseto.

Tarperly, Cheshire. *Tarraby*, Cumberland, NW. of Carlisle.

TARRAGONA, a town of Catalonia, with a university; under the Romans the capital of a district called Tarraconensis. It was built originally by the Phœnicians, and was very considerable in the time of the Romans. There are several inscriptions, coins, ruins, and other monuments of antiquity here. It is neither so large nor so populous at present; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, which were built by the Moors, there are not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. Its cathedral is well worthy of attention, for its vast dimensions, and the elegance of its Gothic architecture. The archbishop is metropolitan of Catalonia, and disputes the primacy of Spain with Toledo. It has but little trade, (the harbour being dangerous, and much frequented) and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Francoli, 38 miles WSW. of Barcelona, and 240 E. by N of Madrid.

TARRY TOWN, a town of New York.

TARREGA, a town of Catalonia, situated on the Cervera, 50 miles N. of Tarragona.

Tarring, a small town of Sussex, 17 miles W. of Brighthelmstone, and 57 S. of London. *Tarset-Castle*, Northumberland, a Roman encampment, near Bellingham. It is 20 yards long, and 10 broad, and defended by a deep fosse. At each corner of the area, appear the remains of turrets or mounds.

TARSUS, a large sea-port town of Caramania anciently the capital of Cilicia. It is the see of a Jacobite bishop, and a Nestorian archbishop, and is 105 miles W. of Alexandretta.

TARTARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the Veronese, crosses the Polese de Rovigo, and passes by Adria. Soon after it divides itself into two branches, one of which runs into the Adige, and the other into the Po.

TARTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Hindostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It is generally considered, under three grand divisions; namely Eastern, Western, and Independent Tartary. The different tribes which inhabit Eastern Tartary were formerly called Mongul Tartars, a warlike nation, who, on one hand, conquered Hindostan, under Jenghis Khan, and on the other, subdued China, in the 13th century, and reigned there for 100 years, till they were expelled in the year 1368. Chinese Tartary is divided into two parts, Eastern and Western. The greatest part of this country either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. The Chinese empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conquest of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in 1759, by the arms of the emperor Kien Long. Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian Sea, and contains Turkestan, Great and Little Buckharia, Turcomania, Charasm, Thibet, and some countries inhabited by the Usbecs and Kalmucks. Western Tartary includes the remainder; most or all of which has been conquered by the Russians.

Russians. For various interesting particulars concerning them, see, in their respective places, the articles Abkas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucks, Kisti, Lesguis, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Samoyedes, Turkomans, and Usbecs. *Tartar* or *Tatar*, is, in fact, a general name, which includes a great variety of nations, but with a particular one often applied from their local situation.

TARTAS, a town in the department of Landes, seated on the river Midouse, 12 miles NE. of Dax.

TARUDANT, a town of Sus, in Morocco, formerly the capital of a small kingdom. It contains several towns, which, as well as Tarudant, are built with stone. It is at present the residence of a governor, and is situated almost at the extremity of the empire, 43 miles ESE. of Santacruz (a sea-port of Sus) and 110 SSW. of Morocco.

Tarvar, Cornwall, N. of Mountsbay. *Tarvin*, or *Tervin*, 4 miles E. of Chester, near a brook that comes from Torperley, and is the boundary of the forest of Delamere. *Tasborough*, Norfolk, W. of Saxlingham.

Tashiny, in Longford, Leinster.

Tasley, Shropshire, W. of Bridgenorth, has a bridge over the Severn.

TASSAUSUDON, a city of Asia, capital of the county of Bootan, 206 miles SW. of Lassa, and 242 NE. of Patna.

TASSA CORTA, or TUSSA CRODA, a town on the W. coast of the island of Patma, one of the Canary islands. It is a loading place for vessels, but not very considerable. Lat. 28. 37. N. lon. 17. 58. W.

TATE'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, first discovered June 29th, 1793, by captains Bampton and Holt, of the Hormazier and Chesterfield, vessels employed in the service of the East-India Company, and so named, in honour of Mr. Tate, of Bombay. The inhabitants are stout, well made, and woolly headed, and resemble the people of New Guinea in stature and complexion. A party from the ships, having landed, for the sake of procuring water, and to make observations on the soil, produce, inhabitants, &c. was at first received very kindly, to all appearance, but afterwards, the natives, watching their opportunity, murdered captain Hill, of the New South Wales corps, and some of the seamen, cutting their throats from ear to ear, and mangling their bodies in a shocking manner. It was with difficulty that the survivors made a shift to get on board their boat, by frequently discharging their muskets, at the report of which the natives always fled into the woods. Those voracious cannibals were afterwards seen dragging the dead bodies towards large fires prepared on the occasion, yelling and howling hideously at the same time. Lat. 9. 28. S. lon. 146. 57. E.

Tatenell, Staffords. W. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Tatenham*, Wilts, 4 miles from Marlborough. *Taternal*, or *Tatternhoe*, Bedfords. NW. of Dunstable. *Tatesfield*, Surry, SE. of Chelsham. *Tatham*, E. of Lancaster. *Tathwell*, Lincolnshire, near Louth.

TATTA, or SINDE, a town of Hindostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy; supposed to be built on the site of the ancient Patala. In the last century, it was very extensive and populous, and was a place of considerable trade, possessing manufactures of silk, Carmania wool, and cotton; it was also celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these, however, now remain, and the limits of the city are very much circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within three miles of it on the NW. are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at present, very little of this trade remains, owing, it is said, to a bad government in Sindy, and probably to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is seated on a branch of the river Sinde, or Indus, called the Ritchel river, 156 miles WNW. of Amedabad, and 340 SSW. of Moultan. Lat. 24. 50. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

TATTAH, a town in Africa, situated on the frontiers of Darah and Morocco, in the route from Morocco to Tombuctoo. It is 150 miles SSE. of Morocco.

Tattenhall, Cheshire, W. of Beeston-Castle. *Tatterford*, Norfolk, N. of Rainham. *Tatterset*; see *Gatesend*.

TATTERSHALL, a small town of Lincolnshire, with a beautiful and spacious church, and houses mostly built of brick. Its castle was famous for its ancient basons, and, to this day, exhibits a venerable remain of ancient industry. The great tower, 200 feet high, is entire, but the other parts are totally destroyed. Tattershall is commodiously situated, although in a marshy country, on the river Bane, which is navigable by boats to the Witham, near its confluence with the latter, 12 miles NW. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Tattingston, Suffolk, SW. of Ipswich. *Tattington*, or *Tannington*, Suffolk, N. of Framlingham. *Tatton*, Cheshire, N. of Knottesford. *Tatton*, *E.* and *W.* Dorsets. near Abbotsbury.

TAVASTLAND, a very fertile province in the middle of Finland, about 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It consists of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fish, and it is plentifully stored with cattle and all sorts of game. It is far, however, from being well cultivated, and the inhabitants are very poor. The northern part is rather mountainous and woody.

TAVASTUS, or KRONEBORG, a town of Finland, capital of the province of Tavastland. The castle is well fortified, and serves for an arsenal and royal magazine. It is seated on a river, which falls into Lake Wana, 44 miles NE. of Abo.

TAUBER, SEE, a lake of Berchetesgaden, in Bavaria.

TAUCAEL, TAUCHEL, or TUCHEL, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, seated on the river Verd, 44 miles SSW. of Dantzic.

TAUCHA, a town of Leipsic, in Upper Saxony.

Taud, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Dowles, not far from Lathom Park. *Tave*, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Severn at St. Clear, near Llaugharn.

*TAVE, or TAFF, a river of Wales, which rises in two streams, in the southern part of Brecknockshire, and runs into the Bristol Channel, opposite Pennarth Point, below Cardiff, in Glamorganshire.

Taverham, Norfolk, by the Yare, NW. of Norwich.

TAVERNA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a considerable town of Portugal, in Algarve, containing 2 churches, an hospital, 5 convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. It has a commodious harbour, protected by two forts, and is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, near the mouth of the river Gilaon, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz.

* TAVISTOCK, an ancient, large, and well built town of Devonshire. It was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately, mitred abbey, where books were formerly printed in the Saxon language, and a school erected to teach it; it is now divided into tenements. It is a stannary town, has a chalybeate mineral water, and is situated on the river Tavy, or Tave, 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Taukin, Cumberland, SE. of Brampton.

Taume, a river which rises in Yorkshire, and runs into the Mersey at Stopford, in Lancashire, opposite Stockport.

TAUMAGO, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in the year 1606. He found wood, water, potatoes, cocoas, palmettos, sugar-canes, and other plants and fruits. The inhabitants appear to be active, robust, and warlike, but not ferocious. Lat. 13. S. lon. 120. E. of Ferro.

TAUNTON, a town of Massachusetts, seated on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea at Rhode Island, 29 miles S. of Boston.

* TAUNTON, an ancient town of Somersetshire, which, in point of size, buildings, and respectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. It consists of three principal streets, or rather four, including Hamet-street (which has lately been begun by Sir Benjamin Hamet, and will be a considerable addition to the town) which are wide, and very well built, besides a number of others, and contains 2 parish churches, a noble and spacious market-place, a commodious market-house, with a handsome town-hall over it, a well-endowed grammar-school, an hospital, and about 2000 inhabitants. It has long been the principal seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c. though somewhat decayed of late years, or translated, perhaps, to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A silk manufacture, was introduced here in 1780. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent from this town to Bristol for exportation. The corporation are said to have neither lands, houses, nor joint stock; their last charter precluding them from any such possessions. The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloper, i. e. inhabitant that dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote; so that the inmates, or lodgers, to qualify themselves, a little before the election comes on, make a fire in the street, and there boil their victuals. It is seated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and so to Bridgewater, 31 miles NE. of Exeter, and 140 W by S. of London. Large markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

TAVORA, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 6 miles E. of Lamego. It is situated on or near a river of the same name, which runs into Douro, 5 miles NE. of Lamego.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or the VALE OF TAUNTON, in Somersetshire, extending about 30 miles in length, is of such remarkable fertility and produce, that, to use the vulgar phrase, with the sun and soil alone, it needs no manure. Coals from Wales, after being brought by sea from Swansea to Bridgewater, are brought from the latter places by barges to Taunton, as are heavy goods and merchandise from Bristol, and so are transported over all these parts.

TAUREAU, an island of France, in the dept. of Finisterre, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. Lat. 48. 40. N.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, or TABRIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, the most considerable in the empire, next to Ispahan. It carries on a prodigious trade over many parts of Asia, in cotton, cloths, silks, gold and silver brocades, the finest turbans, and shagreen leather. It contains many large and extensive bayars, covered with beautiful domes, and filled with vast quantities of merchandise, 3 hospitals, in which provisions are given twice a day to all who come, a square much larger and more spacious than that at Ispahan, (and in which the Turks, when in possession of this city, have frequently drawn up 30,000 men in order of battle) 250 mosques, 300 caravanseras, which are so spacious, that 300 persons, it is said, may lodge in each, besides baths, and other public buildings, equally noble and magnificent. Sir John Chardin, estimates the inhabitants at 550,000, besides strangers. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by mountains, whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 180 miles SSE. of Erivan, and 360 NNW. of Ispahan. Lat. 38. 18. N. lon. 47. 10. E.

TAURUS, or ARARAT, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin near the western part of Natolia, and extend to India. In different places they have different names.

Tauton, North, Devonshire, NW. of Barnstaple. *Tauton, South*, Devonshire, E. of Okehampton. *Tavy, Mary's*, Devonshire, on the river Tavy. *Tavy, Peter's*, Devonshire, NE. of Tavistock. *Taw*, a river of Devonshire, which rises near the centre of the county, about 3 miles SE. of Okehampton, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns westerly and joins the Towridge, at its mouth, in the Bristol Channel. *Tawstock House*, and *Tawton, Bishop's*, Devons. on the Taw, SW. and S. of Barnstaple. Bishop's Tawton was the first bishop's see in this county, from whence, after only two bishops had resided in it, it was removed to Crediton, and then to Exeter. *Tawy*, a river of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Swansey. *Tawhall*, Cheshire, N. of Macclesfield Forest.

TAY, a fine river of Scotland, the two sources of which are near Tyndrum, in the W. part of Perthshire. Flowing through Loch Tay, it afterwards waters Dunkeld and Perth, and, joining the river Earn, falls into the Frith of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, a noble estuary, or arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. It becomes narrow towards its mouth, and at the Ferry-Town, in Fifeshire, called Parton Craigs, it is not above a mile broad.

TAY, LOCH, a lake of Perthshire, in Scotland, through which flows the majestic river of the same name. It is about 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the waters rushed from the E. and W. in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost a hundred yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise, and much foam: the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued, gradually decreasing for about two hours. A similar motion was observed for several days, but not to the same degree as on the first day. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TAY, a river of Waterford, in Munster, which runs into the Atlantic, about 7 miles WNW. from Dungarvan Bay.

TAYLI, or TALI, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yunnan. It is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Tayli has under its jurisdiction, 4 cities of the second rank, and 3 of the third. It is 1205 miles SW. of Peking.

Taynton, Gloucestersh. SE. of Newent. *Taynton, Upper* and *Lower*, Lincolnshire, near Horncastle.

TAYOAN. See TAIOUAN.

TAYTONG, or TAITONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chansi, with a very large jurisdiction, extending over 4 great cities of the second rank, and 7 of the third. Lapis lazuli is obtained in great plenty here; and there is a kind of jasper which is transparent, and as white as agate. Porphyry, marble, and jasper of all colours are very plentiful, and here is also a great commerce in skins. The neighbouring mountains abound with a variety of simples and medicinal herbs, which the botanists gather with great care. Taytong is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chinese, and has, generally, a very strong garrison. It is situated in a mountainous country, exposed to the incursions of the Tartars, and surrounded, in a manner, by the great wall, which has forts from place to place. 155 miles W. of Peking.

TCHANGTCHA, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. It is situated on the Heng river, 742 miles S. of Peking.

Tchangtcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien, 950 miles S. of Peking.

Tchangtcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, 525 miles SSE. of Peking.

Tchante, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan. It contains in its district, one city of the second rank, and six of the third. It is remarkable for a fish found in its rivers, resembling a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that when once set on fire, it cannot be extinguished. It is 255 miles SSW. of Peking.

Tchekiang, a maritime province of China, W. of the sea, S. and SE. of the province of Kiangnan, and N. of the province of Fokien. The principal trade consists in silk stuffs, which, indeed, is immense. Whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, which the Chinese purposely check in their growth, as the leaves of the smaller trees procure the best silks. This province likewise produces the tallow tree, a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all parts of the empire, excellent hams, and small gold fish.

Tchernigovskoe, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine; bounded on the N. by Mogilevskoe, and on the W. by Poland. Its capital, Tchernigov, is seated on the right shore of the Desna, 344 miles SSW. of Moscow.

Tea, a river in Buckinghamshire, which runs into the Ouse, near Stony Stratford. *Tean, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordsh. near the Tayne water, (or Tean river, which runs into the Dove, 2 miles NE. of Uttoxeter) between Cheadle and Checkley. *Teark*, or *Tork Dean*, Gloucestersh. N. of Northleach. *Tearn*, a river in Staffordshire and Shropshire. *Tearn*, near Shrewsbury. *Teath, St.* Cornwall, S. of Tintangel. *Tebay*, Westmorl. on the Lon, near Ruthwaite.

Tebesta, an ancient town of Tunis.

Tebworth, Bedfordshire, in Chelgrave parish.

Tebza, a town, capital of a province of Morocco. Lat. 32. 50. N. lon. 4. 55. W.

Teceut, or Techeit, a town of Sus, in Morocco, with a manufacture of Morocco leather. It is 150 miles SW. of Morocco.

Tecklenburg, a town and fertile county of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia.

Tecoantepeca, a considerable sea-port town of Guaxaca, in Mexico, with handsome buildings. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 99. 15. W.

Tecort, a town, capital of a country of Biledulgerid. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 7. 55. E.

Teculet, a sea-port of Morocco.

Tedborn, St. Mary's, Devonsh. on the Forton, W. of Exeter.

Tedbury. See Tetbury.

Teddington, Middlesex, on the Thames, 1 mile NW. of Kingston.

Tedelez, or Dellys, a town, capital of a district of Algiers, situated on the Mediterranean, with a plentiful fishery, 45 miles E. of Algiers.

Tedford, Lincolnsh. NW. of Spilsby. *Tedington*, Worcestersh. E. of Tewkesbury. *Tednambury*, Herts, NE. of Sawbridgeworth.

Tednest, a considerable town of Morocco, capital of the district of Hea, 110 miles WNW. of Morocco.

Tedsi, a town of Sus, Morocco, E. of Tarudant, and 90 miles SW. of Morocco.

Ted, St. Mary's, Lincolnshire, in the part called Holland. *Tedston-de-la-Mer*, and *Tedston-Wafers*, Herefordshire, NE. of Bromyard.

Tees, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and, in its whole course, dividing the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean, about 10 miles below Stockton.

Tees, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean at Middleborough.

Tefesad, a town of Algiers, supposed to have been the ancient Tipsa, noted for its mines of iron. It is 32 miles SW. of the city of Algiers.

Tefflis, a town of Asia, capital of Georgia. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis-Cabar*, (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants; Armenians, Georgians, and Tartars. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainscotted, and the floors spread with carpets. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback: they are consequently very filthy. The Armenians have established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia: the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Here are 1 Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and 7 Armenian churches. Tefflis is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 300 miles SSW. of Astracan. Lat. 41. 59. N. lon. 47. 6. E.

Tesunt, Eves, or *Over*, and *Tesunt Nether*, Wilts, near Hindon.

Tegan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. In the territory of this place are a sort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lat. 31. 20. N. lon. 112. 31. E.

Tegaza, a town of Africa, capital of a district in the county of Sahara, near which is a mine of salt. It is about 300 miles from the Atlantic, and 400 S. of Cape Non.

Tegerby, a town of Fezzan, 80 miles SW. of Mourzout.

Teghmolin, in Carlow, Leinster.

Teglio, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. It contains about 300 houses, and is 20 miles SW. of Bormio.

Tehama, a sandy belt, which nearly encircles Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. It has been gradually produced by a recession of the waters of the sea, and is still extending its limits. History notices several places as sea-ports, which are at present inland. The belt is entirely barren, and presents an unvaried picture of desolation.

Teign, a river of Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise nearly in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teign-Canon, Devons. near Hemiock.

Teignmouth, a sea-port of Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but sends some vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and employs several in the coasting trade, especially in carrying tobacco, pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthen-wares, &c. It has a tide harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 280 W. by S. of London. A well frequented fair on September 29th.

Teignton, Bishop's and *King's*, Devonshire, on the river Teign.

Teisse, or **Teissk**, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and passing by Waradin, Tokay, and Segedin, falls into the Danube, near Titul.

Telamone, a town of the State del Presidii, belonging to Naples; 10 miles N. of Orbitello.

Teleby, Lincolns. NE. of Market-Raisin.

Telen Head, or **St. Helen's Head**, called also **Horn Head**, a noted promontory, in Donegal, Ulster. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 8. 35. W.

Telescomb, Sussex, NW. of Newhaven.

Telgen, a town of Sudermania, situated on the Lake Maeler, 15 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Tellicherry, a sea-port on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory, 48 miles NNW. of Calicut.

Teslford, Somersetshire, on the Frome, E. of Philip's Norton. *Telsham*, Suffolk.

Telish, a town of Iglau, in Moravia.

Teluddy, or *Tehiddy*, Cornwall, on the N. coast, W. of St. Ann's. *Teme*, or *Team*, a river which rises in Radnorshire, and passing through Shropshire and Worcestershire, runs into the Severn, 1 mile below Worcester.

Temendefust, or **Metafust**, a town of Algiers, 10 miles E. of it.

Temeswar, a town and important fortress of Hungary, capital of a bannet, and the see of a Greek bishop. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1716. It is seated in a morass, 52 miles NNE. of Belgrade.

Temissa, a large town of Fezzan, in Africa. Here the caravans from Tombuctou, Mourzouk, &c. which travel by Cairo to Mecca, usually provided the stores of corn, dates, and dried meat, with other provisions, requisite during a long journey through a dreary and desert country. It is 120 miles ENE. of Mourzouk.

Temple, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Temple*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Broad Windsor. *Temple*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Temple*, Hertfordshire, S. of Sacomb. *Temple*, Kent, in Dartford parish. *Temple*, Leicesters. W. of Bosworth. *Temple-Bolsoll*, Warwickshire, near Killingworth. *Temple-Brough*, Yorks. on the Don, near Conisburgh. *Temple Bruer*, Lincolns. NW. of Sleaford. *Temple-Chelfin*, Herts, in Benjoy parish. *Temple-Comb*, Somersets. near Milbourn Port. *Temple Dinsley*, Herts, in Hitchin parish. *Temple Ewell*, Kent, NW. of Dover, was one of the chief mansions of the knights templars.

Temple-House, in Sligo, Connaught.

Temple-Hurst, Yorks. NW. of Snaith.

Temple-Martin, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Temple-Michael, in Waterford, Munster.

Templemore, in Tipperary, Munster.

Temple-Newsom, Yorks. SE. of Leeds.

Templenoe, in Kerry, Munster. *Temple-Patrick*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Temple-Patrick*, in Down, Ulster.

Temple-Sowerby, Westmorl. near Kirkby-Thore.

Temple-thirty, in Waterford, Munster.

Templeton, Devons. W. of Tiverton.

Templetown, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Templin, a town of the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, trading largely in timber. It is situated on a canal, newly made between the lakes Bodensee and Dolgensee, 34 miles N. of Berlin.

Tempo, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Tempsford, Bedfordshire, near Great Barford, between Biggleswade and Eaton, a little below the conflux of the Ouse and Ivel.

Temsena, a province of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, S. of Sallee. It is rich and fertile, producing excellent corn, and other provisions of various kinds.

Tenasserim, a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province which was formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles SW. of Siam.

Tenbury, a town of Worcestershire, seated

seated on the river Teme, over which it has a stone bridge of 6 arches, 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 130 NW. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

*Tenby, a neat, agreeable sea-port town of Pembrokeshire, with a commodious quay, a good harbour or road for shipping, a large fishery for herrings, and a considerable coasting trade to Ireland and Bristol. It is a place of some resort for sea-bathing, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, affording a picturesque view of it from the bay, but deficient of trees, 7 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Tench's Islands, a well-inhabited island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is about 2 miles in circumference: it is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives observed in the canoes that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout and healthy-looking men; their skin perfectly smooth, and free from any disorder. They were quite naked, and of a copper colour: their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders. Some of their beards reached as low as the navel, and there was the appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets, so that it seemed to be the prevailing fashion on this island to keep the beard well combed, curled, and oiled. Two or three of the men had something like a bead or bone, suspended to a string, which was fastened round the neck. The largest of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lat. 1. 39. S. lon. 151. 31. E.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name, S. of the district of Coni, and N. of Nice, affording good pasturage and timber It has a castle walled round and flanked with towers, on a rock, which commands the environs, and is situated at the confluence of the rivers Roia and Brogna, 22 miles NE. of Nice.

Tendring, Essex, near Debden. *Tendring*, Essex, SW. of Harwich. *Tendring-Hall*, Essex, NE. of Tendring. *Tendring-Hall*, Suffolk, near Stoke, by Neyland.

Tenedos, an island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Natolia, SE. of Lemnos. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and its muscadine wine is reckoned the best in all the Levant. On the N. coast is a pretty large town, with a fine harbour.

Teneriff, formerly called Nivaria, one of the Canary Islands, the second in dignity, but the first in point of extent, wealth, and fertility. It lies to the W. of the Grand Canary, and is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Its form is triangular, extending itself into 3 capes, the nearest about 80 leagues or more from the coast of Africa. It abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular called the Pike of Teneriff, which, according to Sir Thomas Herbert, may be seen 120 miles off, in a clear day. Dr. Heberden estimates the height at 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. The vertex, which appears sharp, and the exact resemblance to a cone, is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the center of which is a dreadful volcano. Though it frequently breaks out into flames, and smoke constantly issues from it, there has been no eruption from this mountain since the year 1704 when the port of Garrachica was destroyed, and the harbour filled up by the lava. Ten parts of this island consist of rocks, and woody and inaccessible mountains and vineyards, and yet, from the small portion of arable ground remaining, 250,000 hanackes of wheat, besides immense quantities of rye and barley, are annually produced here. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the soil, if the Spaniards would take the trouble to cultivate it properly, communicating to grains, fruits, roots, &c. a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries. Wine is the only considerable article of foreign commerce, about 40,000 pipes being annually made here. There are two sorts of it, the vidonia and malvesia, or malmsey. The first is extracted from a long grape, and is a dull, heavy wine, greatly inferior to the other, which is drawn from a large, round grape, in such quantities as to be exported to all the corners of the world. The Spanish custom of dressing in black continues amongst the inhabitants. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by mules, horses being scarce. Oxen are also much employed here, to drag their casks along upon pieces of wood. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, sea-gulls, partridges, black-birds, and large flocks of canary-birds. There are also lizards, locusts, and three or four sorts of dragon flies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthisical complaints. Lat. of the Peak, 28. 18. N. lon. 17. W.

Teneriff, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, situated near the river Magdalene, 100 miles S. of St. Martha.

Tenessee. See Broad Tenessee.

Tenes, a town and district of Algiers, situated on the N. coast near Cape Tenes, in lat. 36. 30. N.

Teneza, a town of Morocco, 43 miles WSW. of the city of Morocco.

Tenham, Kent, near Sheppey Isle.

Ten-Mile-Bush, in Meath, Leinster.

Ten-Mile-House, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Tennal-Hall, Staffordshire, SW. of Birmingham.

TENNASSE GOVERNMENT, a country of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by Kentucky, on the E. by a part of the Apalachian mountains, (called the Iron mountain, which separates it from N. Carolina, on the S. by Georgia, and on the W. by the Mississippi. It is divided into two districts, and eight counties. The soil and climate are good. The chief towns are Nashville, and Abingdon. This country was first begun to be settled about the year 1764; and in 1788, the number of inhabitants (chiefly emigrants from Pennsylvania, and Virginia) was estimated at 40,000. See BROAD TENNASSEE.

TENNESTADT, a town of Thuringia.

Tenseke, Bedfordshire, near Ampthill.

TENTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chantong. It is built on the sea shore, and has a convenient harbour, and a strong garrison, with a fleet of ships to guard the gulf.

* TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, where the woollen manufacture was established by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It has a free grammar-school, and is 24 miles SW. of Canterbury, and 56. E. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

TENZEGEZET, a town of Tremesen.

TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

TER, a river of Catalonia, which rises in the county of Cerdagne, and runs into the Mediterranean, 20 miles E. of Gerona.

TERAMO, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

TERASSO. See TARSUS.

TERASSON, a town in the department of Dordogne, seated on the river Vesere, 10 miles from Sarlet.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 45. N. lon. 27. 1. W.

Tercet, Northumb. NW. of Billingham.

TERCHIZ, a town of Chorasan, in Persia.

Terela, in Down, Ulster.

Terestent, Monmouthshire, between the river Stowey and the Rompney.

TERGA, an Old town of Morocco, seated on the river Omirabi, or Morbega, 90 miles N. of Morocco.

TERGOVISTA. See TARGOVISCO.

Terladinas, Cornwall, N. of Penzance.

Terlescoward, Lancas. S. of Marton-Mere.

Terleton, Nottingh. between Nottingh. and Stanton-on-the-Would. *Terley-Castle*, Staffordshire, SW. of Muckleston. *Terling*, Essex, 4 miles W. of Witham.

TERMED, or TARMAD, a town of Tocarestan, in Asia, 150 miles S. of Samarcand.

TERMINI, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It contains about 9000 inhabitants, and is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn and good wine, 18 miles SE. of Palermo.

TERMOLI or, TERMINI, a town of Capitanata, in Naples, 84 miles NNE. of Naples.

TERMUYDEN, a small town of Dutch Flanders, 12 miles SE. of Flushing.

TERMYOVA, a town of Istria, 18 miles NE. of Pedena.

TERNATE, an island of the Eastern Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of paradise. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furnish great plenty of game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice-island, which produces cloves, and is in the possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and very indolent. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lat. 0. 15. N. lon. 127. 4. E.

Tere, Yorkshire, W. of Skipton.

TERNEUSE, a town of Flanders.

TERNI, an ancient and considerable town of Spoleto, in Italy. The cathedral is a magnificient structure, and the place contains about 12,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is about a mile from this place, which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. It is 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome.

TERNOVA, an ancient, but thinly inhabited town of Bulgaria, (formerly the residence of the despots, or princes, and now of an Ecclesiastic, who is called the archbishop of Bulgaria) 95 miles E. of Sophia, and 200 NW. of Constantinople. Also a large and commercial town of Thessaly, situated on the Peneus, 5 miles WNW. of Larissa.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air. It was formerly called Anxur, was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 miles SE. of Rome.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Terra Firma New Castile, or Castile del Oro, a vast extent of country in South America, extending almost from the equator to 12. 18. N. lat. and from 16. 20. to 80. W. lon. It is divided into the following large districts, which are subdivided into smaller jurisdictions. Terra Firma Proper, or Darien; Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, New Granada, Paria, Popayan, Quito, and Comana. It is subject to Spain.

Terra Firma Proper. See Darien.

Terra Nuova, a sea-port on the E. coast of Sardinia, 102 miles N. of Cagliari.

Terridon, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Rossshire, indented with many creeks and bays.

Terring, a town of Sussex, seated on the Downs, near the sea, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 53 SSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Terril's Pass, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Terring, Sussex, SE. of Lewes. *Terrington*, Yorkshire, S. of Hovingham. *Terrington, St. Clement* and *St. John*, Norfolk, W. of Lynn.

Terrouen, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer.

Terry Hogan, in Down, Ulster.

Tertio Dean, Hamps. N. of Bishop's-Waltham.

Teruel, a town Arragon, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain, well watered by streams, and planted with gardens and fruit trees, whose blossoms perfume the air. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles S. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madrid.

Terver-Chapel, Lancas. on the Duddon, W. of Furness Fells.

Teschen, or Tiessin, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wines; and manufacture a particular kind of fusée. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between the Emperor Joseph II. and Frederick III. king of Prussia. It is 27 miles SE. of Ratibor.

Tesegdelt, a town of Morocco, situated on a sharp rock, supposed to be impregnable. It is 90 miles WNW. of the city of Morocco.

Tesino, a river of Italy, which rises in Mount Gothard, and running through the Lake Maggiore, falls into the Po, at Pavira.

Tessel. See Texel.

Test, or Tese, a river which rises in the NW. of Hants, and, watering Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Testerton, Norfolk, S. of Fakenham. *Testining*, Merionethshire, in N. Wales. *Teston*, Kent, on the Medway. *Testwood*, Hampshire, NW. of Southampton.

Tet, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, a little above Mount Louis, and runs into the Mediterranean, about 7 miles E. of Perpignan.

Tetbury, a populous town of Gloucestershire, with a considerable trade, and a manufactory of woollen cloth. The market, on Wednesday, is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is situated near the source of the river Avon, in a healthy air, on a rising ground, 25 miles ENE. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London.

Tetcote, Devonshire, near Launceston, where the Caw joins the Tamar. *Tetherington*, Gloucestershire, SE. of Thornbury. *Tetherton, E.* and *W.* Wiltshire, NE. of Chippenham, and NW. of Calne.

Teticato, a large lake of Peru, in Calloa, above 200 miles in circumference.

* *Tetsworth*, Oxfords. between Thame and Easington.

Tettenhall, Clericorum, and *Regis*, Staff. NW. of Wolverhampton. *Tetton*, Cheshire, near Sandbach and Middlewich.

Tetuan, a town of Fez, in Africa. The houses have no windows toward the streets, except little holes to look out at; for the windows are on the inside toward the court-yard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The dress of both sexes is much alike; but nothing of the women is to be seen in the streets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. The shops in the city are very small, being without-doors; and the owner, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross-legged on a counter, the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, 3 miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the town. Ships from Gibraltar come to victual here, when the wind is in the W. and does not permit them to make Tangiers. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 SE. of Tangiers. Lat. 35. 27. N. lon. 5. 26. W.

Tetworth, Huntingd. W. of Gransden.

Teverone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined, for a short space, between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the Sibyl Albunea, to whom

a temple here was dedicated. The river moving, with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes, at once, over a lofty precipice; the noise of its fall resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterwards divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and, having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. The elegant form of the Sybil's Temple indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection at Rome. It is seated on a point of the mountain, fronting the grand cascade.

Teversall, Nottinghamshire, near Mansfield. *Teversham*, Cambridgeshire, near Fen-Ditton.

TEVIOT, a river which rises in the mountains in the SW. of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, meanders beautifully through wide and fertile valleys, and unites with the Tweed, near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TEURART, an ancient town of Fez.

TEUZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated in a country abounding in dates.

Tew-Dunce, Oxfordsh. N. of Steeple-Aston. *Tew, Great* and *Little*, Oxfordshire, E. of Chapel-on-the-Heath. *Tewing*, Hertfordshire, NW. of Hertingfordbury, on the river Maran, or Minerum.

* TEWKESBURY, a pretty large, beautiful, and populous town of Gloucestershire, has been long celebrated for its mustard, but, at present, its principal manufacture is that of cotton stockings. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 102 WNW. of London.

Tewkshill, Shropshire, NE. of North Clebury.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is seated on an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 4. 51. E.

Tey, They, or *Teise*, a river in Sussex and Kent, running into the Beala. *Tey, Great* and *Little*, Essex, W. and NW. of Tey-Marks. *Tey-Marks*, Essex, between Coggeshall and Colchester.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, 51 miles SW. of Prague.

Teynton, Oxfordsh. NW. of Burford. *Teynton-Drew*, Devonsh. NE. of Chegford, where is a considerable druidical temple.

TEZA, an ancient, and once populous, but now decayed, town of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. It is still, however, the residence of a governor and garrison, and the Jews carry on some trade here. There is a very large mosque here, about half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 60 miles NNE. of Fez, and 72 SE. of Tetuan.

TEZUCO, a town of Mexico, (capital of a government or district) containing about 400 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians. It is seated on the Lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name, in lat. 20. 5. N. and lon. 100. 20. W.

TEZELA, a town of Algiers, 15 miles SW. of Oran.

TEZOUT, or TESSOT, a town of Fez, 35 miles S. of Melilla.

THABOR, a town of Bohemia, on a steep mountain of the same name, surrounded by walls, and of difficult access.

Thackerington, Northumberl. SW. of Kirk-Whelpington. *Thafriston*, Northumberland, in Eland manor. *Thakam*, Sussex, NW. of Stening. *Thakthwaite*, Cumberland, in the parish of Castle Sowerby.

THAME, or TAME, a town of Oxfordshire, which gives name to the hundred. It is situated on the river Thame, (which is navigable here by barges, and washes the N. part of the town) 13 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 NW. of London. A market, well furnished with live cattle, and all necessaries, on Tuesday.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its source, according to Dr. Campbell, from 4 rivulets, which rise in the Cotswold Hills, and connecting together, form one stream, near Lechlade, which there becomes navigable for barges. But the chief spring, or what is called Thames-Head, rises about 4 miles SW. from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, which, being joined by the Thame, or Tame, it assumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Isis. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced, but poetical fiction has perpetuated it. "It plainly appears," says Camden, "that the river was always called Thames, or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds, relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames." He likewise says, that it occurs no where under the name of Isis. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade,

Cricklade, in Wiltshire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames-Head, an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of Isis; which river, after having run half its course, should reassume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent spring. About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble-Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles round. But, in the summer, the Thames-Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Inglesham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Ensham, in its course NE. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one of three arches. Passing by the ruins of Godstow nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves, its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds SE. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its course SE. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Sheppertown, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames-Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London; and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives, in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Batter's Lock; that is, for 51 miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, toward Culham Bridge, useless. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accomplished, namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall-Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near 8 miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill and Haley-Wood, making a distance of 2 miles and 3 furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 20 miles. In the course of this undertaking, the canal from the Severn, at Froomlade, to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. Several canals are made, or making to open a communication between this river and other parts of the kingdom; from London to Hertford and Biggleswade; from Brentford, by Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, &c. to join the Oxford canal at Braunston; from Weybridge, by Guildford, Godalmin, Petersfield, &c. to the sea, between Gosport and Southampton; to Basingstoke, and from thence to Southampton-Water; by the Kennet, to Hungerford, from Abingdon to Lechlade; from Oxford to Coventry; from Lechlade to Stratford-upon-Avon; and from Lechlade to the Severn, below Gloucester. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, in which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of the NE. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Thames, a river of N. America, which runs into Lake St. Clair, in lat. 42. 45. N. lon. 82. 10. W.

Thames, a river of Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E. and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile before its junction with the Shetucket river at Norwich, has a remarkably romantic cataract. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 12 miles to Long Island, which it enters about 4 miles below New London.

Thames-Ditton, Surry, between Kingston and Esher.

Thamsbruck, or Thomasbruck, a town of Thuringia, 16 miles WNW. of Erfurt.

Thandiston, alias *Francion*, Suffolk.

Thanet, an island of Kent, formed by the two branches of the Stour, which cut off the NE. angle from the rest of the county. Its extent is about 9 miles from E. to W. and 8 from N. to S. The soil is fertile, producing much barley and other grain, of which above 20,000 quarters are sent annually to London, besides what is sold to other places, and also madder. The S. and W. parts contain rich tracts of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle, and of E. Kent, in general, has long been famous. The alga marina, or sea-weed, (what they call sea-ore) is their chief manure. This they also dry on the shore and burn, in order to make kelp of it. It contains the sea-ports of Margate and Ramsgate, and 8 other parishes.

Thanington, Kent, by the Stour, a mile SW. of Canterbury.

Thannhausen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, situated on the river Mindel, 22 miles E. of Ulm.

Tharfield, Hertfords. situated among the tops of small hills, that hang over Royston, NE. of it. *Tharleby*, Lincolnshire. S. of Bourn. *Tharston*, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Æria, or Æthria, and famous, even to a proverb, for its rich gold mines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, produces very delicate wines and fruits, and abounds in all necessaries, and has quarries of very fine marble. It is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa, with a town of the same name, and a harbour, frequented by merchants, in lat. 40. 59. N. and lon. 24. 32. E.

Thatcham, Berkshire, 2 miles NE. of Newbury.

Thaxted, a town of Essex, chiefly noted for its regular, stately church, which was built by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Lionel, duke of Clarence, Lady Clare, and William de Burgh; its chancel, by Edward III. and its tower and lofty spire, by Edmund, last earl of Marche. It is seated on the Chelmer, near its source, 20 miles NW. of Chelmsford, and 43 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Theale, Berkshire, on the Kennet, 4 miles W. of Reading.

Thebaid, or Said, a large country of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated formerly for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now chiefly inhabited by Arabs.

Thebarton, Suffolk, SW. of Dunwich.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, now called Luxor. It was formerly celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city.

Thebes. See Thiva.

Thecam, Northumb. NW. of Corenside. *Theddingworth*, Leices. NW. of Harborough. *Theddlesthorp*, and *Theddlesthorp*, *St. Helen's* and *St. Andrew's*, Linc. near Saltfleet. *Thedilthorp*, Linc. SW. of Saltfleetby. *Thekeston*, Yorkshire, near Bedal. *Thelesford*, Warw. N. of Chalcot. *Theltenham*, or *Feltham*, Suffolk, W. of Redgrave. *Thelton*, Norfolk, between Diss and Harleston. *Thelwall*, Cheshire, by the Mersey, near Warrington.

Themar, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia, situated on the Werra.

Thenford, Northampton, near Astrop. *The Moat*, Kent, near Maidstone. *The Moat*, Kent, near Ightham. *Theobald's*, Herts, by the New River, in Cheshunt parish, 12 miles N. of London. Here was a magnificent seat and gardens, purchased, or rather exchanged, for the manor of Hatfield, with lord Burleigh, by king James I. who enlarged the park on the W. side of the village, with a wall 10 miles round, often visited it for the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase, Epping Forest, &c. and, at last, died here. Its great park, partly in this county, and partly in Middlesex, is now converted into farms, and the small remains of its palace were demolished in 1765.

Thengen, a town which gives name to a principality of Suabia. It is situated on the river Hegan, bordering on the Swiss Canton of Schaffhausen, 22 miles NW. of Constance.

Thenon, a town in the dept. of the Dordogne, 15 miles E. of Perigueux.

Theodosia. See Caffa.

Theram, Cornwall, NE. of Helston. *Thereck*, Cornw. SE. of Bodmin. *Theresby*, Lincolns. W. of Saltfleet-haven. *Theresthorp*, Lincolnshire, N. of Alford. *Theresway*, Lincolnshire, SE. of Castor. *Therlesbouch*, Derbysh. in the Peak, near the 3 shire-stones.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago, near the Gulf of Engia, about 12 miles in

in length, and 5 in breadth. It is not so mountainous as some of the other islands, and is so called from its abounding in hot springs. The soil is very good, when well cultivated, and produces a great deal of barley, wine, and figs, with fine silk, cotton, wax, and honey. Partridges are in great plenty. The principal town, of the same name, contains 15 or 16 churches, and several convents, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. The Greek inhabitants of the island are computed at 16,000. Lat. 37. 31. N. lon. 24. 59. E.

Therverton, Devonshire, NE. of Crediton. *Therverton*, or *Thaverton*, Devonshire, N. of Exeter, and on the same river, is a great thoroughfare.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

* THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, containing several streets of well-built houses, but the streets are not paved. It was formerly the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles; and in the 12th century, the see of a bishop, and a place of great note, when it had 20 churches, of which only two now remain, 5 markets, 24 streets, besides lanes, 6 hospitals, and 8 monasteries, several ruins of which are yet visible. The town then lay wholly on the Suffolk side of the river, which now contains but a few houses. It had formerly also a mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo Saxon and English coins, from the time of Athelstan. The chief magistrate found here at the Norman conquest, was stiled a consul; from whence some suppose it to have been a Roman town. The lent assizes for the county are held in its Guildhall, a fine old building of black flint. The chief manufacture is in wool combing, woollen cloth, and paper. It is situated in a pleasant, open country, on two navigable rivers, the Thet and Lesser Ouse, (the former of which runs through the town, and divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and the latter was rendered navigable to Lynn, by an act of parliament, in the reign of Charles II.) 29 miles SW. of Norwich, 30 miles SSE. of King's-Lynn, and 80 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Thetford, Cambridgeshire, SE. of Ely.

Theydon, Bois, Garnon, and *Mont*, Essex, three villages in Epping Forest, W. of the Rodings.

THIANCOURT, a town in the dept. of the Meurthe, 15 miles SW. of Metz.

THIBERVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eure, 9 miles E. of Lisieux.

THIBET, or GREAT THIBET, a large country of Asia, considered by most geographers as part of Tartary, and extending from the source of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindostan to the deserts of Cobio. The length from E. to W. is about 1500 miles, and the breadth unequal and not known. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is situated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Thibet is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgur, and is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Considering the exceedingly rough and steril state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation; it is astonishing, Major Rennel observes, to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, or delai lama, who is not only submitted to by them, but is also the sovereign pontiff of numberless tribes of Tartars, in Chinese and independent Tartary. Princes, as well as the meanest of the people, are assiduous in paying their court to the great lama, and submit to the same debasing, servile ceremonies. He never returns any salute; never pulls off his hat; nor ever stirs from his seat; (a large and magnificient cushion, placed on a kind of altar, on which he sits cross-legged) he only lays his hands upon the heads of his superstitious adorers, who thereby fancy they obtain the remission of all their sins. They are persuaded that Fo lives in him; that he knows, sees, and understands all things, without asking any questions, or receiving any information; and that if at any time he does so, it is merely for form's sake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-designing no room to complain. In a word, they believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is, in some respects, tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayoshoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to

to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. These lamas, who form the most numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, appear to have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and moreover, they fill up many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The residence of the grand lama is at Pateli, or Putala, a vast palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, about 7 miles from Lassa. Besides the great lama, who is the head of their religion, and sovereign of Thibet, there are other princes in the country, who have cities and many subjects under them; these wear the lama habit, and are called officers of the great lama, though they are only subject to him as far as they themselves please. In many places are large pagodas, in which the lamas of distinction reside. The religion of Thibet has, in some respects, a great affinity to that of the Indian Bramins. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of 2 or 300 of them in his pay. The temporal government of Thidet, however, has not been always possessed by the great lama. At the beginning of the last century, Thibet was ruled by a king, and the territories subject to the great lama were not very large. The fort of Dellamacolla, which commands the principal pass through the Bootan Mountains, being taken by storm by captain Jones, in 1773; the fame of this exploit induced the Thibetians to send an embassy to the Bengal government, and in 1774, the English East India Company made a treaty with the lama.

Thickbroom, Staffordshire, SE. of Lichfield, on a river that runs into the Tame. *Thickley, E.* and *W.* Durham, S. of Bishop Auckland.

THIEL, or TIEL, a town of Guelderland, situated in a small island called TIELER WEERT, on the N. side of the Wasal, in a marshy country, the air of which is reckoned unwholesome, 15 miles W. of Nimeguen.

THIERS, a town in the dept. of the Puy de Dome, famous for its statuary, hardware, cutlery, paper, cards, &c. It is so remarkably seated on the side of a hill, that on which ever side it is viewed one half of the town it never seen, from which circumstance it is said to derive its name, and is 22 miles E. of Clermont.

Thimbleby, Lincolns. NW. of Horncastle. *Thimblethorp*, Norfolk, near Repeham. *Thimum*, Northumb. in Herteshеved. *Thingdon*, or *Findon*, Northamptonshire, NW. of Higham Ferrers. *Thingwall*, Cheshire, near Woodchurch, between the Dee and Mersey. *Thinteft*, Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

THIONVILLE, a considerable town in the dept. of Moselle, once the residence of the kings of Austrasia. It was taken by the Prince of Condè, in 1643, after the battle of Rocroy, and finally ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which it has a bridge, defended by a horn-work, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 NNE. of Paris.

Thirkleby, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Thirkleby*, Yorks. NE. of Northallerton. *Thirleby*, Yorks. SW. of Helmesley. *Thirlesby*, Yorkshire, NE. of Thirsk. *Thirwall-Castle*, Northumberland, NE. of Brampton, on the Picts' Wall, where it crosses the Tippil, near the Irthing, on the borders of Cumberland. Here the Scots made gaps in the wall to force their passage into England, from which gaps, this part of it was called Thirlwall; the Saxon signifying the same as the words *murus perforatus*, in Latin. The castle which stands close by the N. side of the wall, is about 20 yards long and 12 broad, with walls 9 feet thick; it has been curiously vaulted underneath, and on the top are 6 little turrets. The floor of one of the apartments was lately cleared, and discovered to be of singular construction, consisting of 3 tiers of flags, laid upon sand. The only light admitted, is through apertures as narrow as those in the stair-case of ancient castles. The whole structure, indeed, carries the appearance of a horrid, gloomy dungeon.

* THIRSK, a small town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a spacious market-place. It is 20 miles NW. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

Thirston, E. and *W.* Northumb. near the river Coquet, SW. of Warkworth. *Thisselton*, Rutland, in the road from York to Stamford. *Thistendale*, Yorks. SW. of York-Woulds. *Thistleton*, Lancashire, NW. of Kirkham. *Thistleworth*; see *Isleworth*.

THIVA, or STIBES, anciently THEBES, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly very large, and yet is 3 miles in circumference, but full of ruins. The present walls appear very ancient, and have square towers at convenient distances, built of hewn stone, with great regularity and exactness. The houses are higher, and better built, than is usual in other towns of Greece. It contains 4 or 5000 inhabitants, who are half Turks and half Christians. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. The

The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the inhabitants of ancient Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic. It is situated on a rising ground, between two small rivers, supposed to be the Ismenus and Dirce of the ancients, 28 miles WNW. of Athens, and 290 SW. of Constantinople.

Thoby, Essex, in Mountnaising parish.

THOISSEY, a town in the department of Aisne, with a handsome college. It is situated in a fertile country, near the rivers Saone and Chalerone, 20 miles W. of Bourg, and 200 SE. of Paris.

Tholthorp, Rutland, NW. of Stamford.

THOMAS, ST. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 deg. E. lon. It was discovered in 1460, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in circumference. The climate is hot, moist, and unwholesome for Europeans, although the natural inhabitants often complete a full century. The soil is well-watered with fresh rivers and rivulets, and amazingly fertile, producing the fruits of every denomination of the warm climates, in the utmost perfection, with little labour or expense. It abounds also with a variety of animals, tame and wild. The rivers, as well as the surrounding sea, are stocked with an incredible variety of fish, from the whale down to the smallest fish that swims. It consists chiefly of hills intermixed with valleys, which in their rainy, or rather foggy seasons, are constantly filled with a thick fœtid, sultry fog, intolerable to Europeans. However, it agrees perfectly well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea. In a word, the island might equal any spot on the globe, did the temperature correspond with the abundance of its trees, plants, shrubs, fruits, and animals, as well as the diversity and beauty of the landscapes.

Thomas, St. Cornwall, near Launceston.

Thomas, St. Devonshire, SW. of Exeter.

Thomas, St. Herts, 2 miles from Ickland.

Thomas, St. near Stafford.

THOMAS. See TOMAR.

THOMAS, ST. a stately town or city of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, erected by the Portuguese, partly on the ruins, and partly in the neighbourhood of Meliapour, or Mailabour, once a powerful city. It was formerly, and is still inhabited by weavers and dyers, and is noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India. The excellence of the dye is attributed to the peculiar quality of the water, which arises out of springs, in white, sandy ground, without any intermixture of clay. St. Thomas the Apostle was buried, it is said, here; the Portuguese pretend to show his sepulchre on the top of a neighbouring mountain, over which they have built a chapel that serves as a landmark to vessels at sea. The city had 7 gates, and was naturally very strong; yet the Moors took it after a long siege, and are still in possession. The road is very safe from April to September, when the S. and SE. winds blow, but not in the other season. It is about 3 miles S. of Madras.

• THOMAS, ST. an island of the West Indies, the principal of the Virgin islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It abounds with millet, manioc, potatoes, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco. Here are excellent kids, and a great variety of wild fowl, but from the number of people, and great plenty of money here, provisions are usually dear. Here is a safe and commodious harbour, with two natural mounds upon it, calculated, as it were, for placing two batteries for the defence of its entrance. Nearly in the centre of the harbour is a small fort, without ditch or outworks. About 50 or 60 paces W. of it the town begins, which consists chiefly of one street, with the Danish factory at the end, a large building, with convenient warehouses for the stowage of goods and the reception of slaves, in which article they trade with the Spaniards. On the right side of this factory is the Brandenburg quarter, as it is called, consisting of two little streets, full of French refugees from Europe and the other islands, under the protection of the Danes. Most of the houses are of brick, being built and tiled in the Dutch fashion, yet but of one story, on account of the foundation, where, before they dig to the depth of 3 feet, they meet with water and quicksands. The trade of this island, particularly in time of peace, is very considerable, it being the staple for such traffic as the French, English, Dutch, and Spaniards dare not carry on publicly in their own islands; and in war, the privateers commonly bring their prizes hither for sale. In 1688, the Danish factory here was attacked and plundered by the French buccaneers. Lat. 18. 22. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Cumana, in S. America, a town of Guatimala, in Mexico, a town of S. Carolina, 21 miles N. of Charles Town, and a town of the island of Cuba, 130 miles WSW. of the Havannah.

Thomas Street, in Roscommon, Connaught. *Thomastown*, in Tipperary, Munster.

* THOMASTOWN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, seated on a small river that runs into the Nore, 8 miles SE. of Kilkenny, and 58 SW. of Dublin.

THOMOND, an ancient district of Ireland, containing the present county of Clare, in Munster.

Thong,

Thone, a river in Somersetshire, which passes by Taunton.

THONON, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of Chablais, seated on the Lake of Geneva, 18 miles NE. of Geneva.

Thoraldby, Yorkshire, on the Tees, S. of Stockton. *Thoresby*, Lincolnshire, near Burwell. The waters descending from the neighbouring hills join here, and form a considerable stream, which discharges itself into the ocean at Saltfleet. *Thorganby*, Lincolnshire, between Market-Raisin and Grimsby. *Thorganby*, Yorkshire, between Cawood and Pocklington. *Thorington*, Essex, NW. of St. Osyth. *Thorington*, Suffolk, S. of Blithborough. *Thorkley*, Northumberland, W. of Newcastle. *Thorley*, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Thorley Hall*, Hertfordshire, with a causey that leads to Bishop's-Stortford. *Thormanby*, Yorkshire, SE. of Thirsk. *Thormarton*, Gloucestershire, near Cirencester. *Thorn*, Devons. in Thornbury parish.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly Hanseatic, the chief city of Polish Prussia, strongly fortified, and of very considerable trade, but from the river becoming wider, and consequently shallower, with other misfortunes, it has declined from its flourishing condition. Its soap and gingerbread are still in great request, and great quantities of them are exported. In 1793, the Prussian troops took possession of Thorn, from which time it has been annexed to the dominions of that king. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 70 miles S. of Dantzick.

Thorn, Devonshire, in Thornbury parish. *Thorn* and *Park*, Yorkshire, W. of Scarborough. *Thornaby*, Yorkshire, SE. of Stockton-upon-Tees. *Thornage*, Norfolk, SW. of Holt. *Thornalby*, Yorkshire, SW. of Midlam, *Thornay Island*, Hants, at the mouth of Chichester Harbour.

THORNEY ISLAND, in a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Sussex, at the mouth of the river Lavant. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and has a village of the same name.

Thornborough, near Buckingham. *Thornborough*, Yorks. NE. of Masham. *Thornburn*, Northumb. E. of Yarrow. *Thornbury*, Devons. near Shepwash. *Thornbury*, Gloucesters. NW. of Broomyard.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloucesters. seated near the Severn, 24 miles SSW. of Gloucester, and 121 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Thornby, Northamp. near Cold Ashby. *Thorncliff*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Thorncomb*, Devons. NE. of Axminster. *Thorncot*, Bedfords. near North Hill. *Thornden*, Kent, between Whitstaple, Hern, and Swalecliff. *Thornden*, Kent, near Frendsbury. *Thorndon*, Suffolk, S. of Eye. *Thorndon*, Warw. in Nether Eatington parish. *Thorndon*, *E.* and *W.* Essex, between Brentwood and Horndon on-the-Hill.

THORNE, a populous and improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. The marsh land, or turf-moor fens, to the E. and NE. of this town, have been lately inclosed. The marshes also have been drained, and the ground much sunk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from this place to Gowle, or Gowld-Hall. It is situated on the river Don, 31 miles S. of York, and 166 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Thorne, Lincolns. near the Dun, in Axholme-Isle. *Thorne*, Somers. has a bridge over the Parret to Muchney-Island. *Thorne*, Somersets. near Yeovil. *Thorne-Faucon*, Somers. near Taunton. *Thorne, St. Margaret's*, Somers. SW. of Wellington. *Thorner*, Yorks. W. of Bramham-Moor. *Thornerlet*, Durham, NW. of Ravensworth. *Thornes*, Staff. near Shenston. *Thorney*, Northamp. NE. of Peterborough. *Thorney*, Nott. NE. of Normanton. *Thorney*, Sussex, near Selsey. *Thorney Abbey*, Camb. NW. of Ely, formerly called Ankeridge, from the Anchorets' monastery, which the Danes destroyed. William of Malmesbury says, that Bedford Level, in which this abbey is situated, though since overflowed by the sea, was, in his time, the very picture of paradise, abounding with tall trees, verdant meadows, richly interspersed with orchards, vineyards, and fine buildings. The town has a trifling market. *Thorney, Lanes*, Staff. E. of Paget's Bromley. *Thorney, Lee*, Staff. N. of Marbrook. *Thorney, Magna*, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Thornford*, Dorsetshire, 2 miles and a half SW. of Sherborn. *Thorngrafton*, Northumberland, near Beltingham. *Thorngumbold*, Yorkshire, S. of Headon. *Thornham*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NE. of Maidstone. *Thornham*, Lincolnshire, NW. of Glandford bridge. *Thornham*, Norfolk, SE. of St. Edmund's Chapel and Point. *Thornham, Parva*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Thornham Tower*, Northumberland, W. of Rothbury. *Thornhaugh*, Northampton, near Wansford Bridge. *Thornhill*, Dorsetshire, W. of Stourminster. *Thornhill*, Staffordshire, NE. of Paget's Bromley. *Thornhill*, Yorkshire, near Wakefield.

THORNHILL, a town of Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn, and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. by W. of Dumfries.

Thornholm, Yorkshire, near Kilham. *Thornhope*, Northumbl. near Kirkhaugh. *Thornley*, Durham, between Durham and Hartlepool. *Thornthorp*, Yorkshire, S. of New Malton. *Thornthwaite*, Cumberland, near Keswick. *Thornthwaite Forest* and *Hall*, Westm. SW. of Rosgill. *Thornthwaite*,

thwaite, Yorkshire, W. of Ripley. *Thornton*, Bucks, between Stony-Stratford and Buckingham. *Thornton*, Cheshire, on a branch of the Gowy. *Thornton*, Durham, 3 miles from Stockton. *Thornton*, Dorsetshire, near Marnhull. *Thornton*, Lancashire, in Poulton parish, in Amounderness. *Thornton*, Leices. near Bagworth. *Thornton*, Linc. near Horncastle. *Thornton*, SSE. of Barrow and Barton upon Humber, had an abbey, of which the gate-house is still perfect, as is a rich carved wooden gate of Gothic work. Over the gate are several statues and two rooms, and four hexagon towers at the angles. It appears to have been very magnificent and extensive, and was a complete piece of ancient fortification, surrounded with deep ditches and high ramparts, to keep off pirates and robbers. Thornton College, on a river that runs to the Humber, was erected with some of the reserved estate of the monastery. *Thornton*, Northumberl. W. of Alnwick. *Thornton*, Yorkshire, SW. of Pocklington. *Thornton*, Yorkshire, near Sheriff Hutton. *Thornton*, Yorkshire, SE. of Thirsk. *Thornton*, Yorkshire, near Malton. *Thornton*, Yorkshire, SE. of Pickering. *Thornton*, Yorks. NE. of Yarum. *Thornton*, Yorks. SW. of Bradford. *Thornton*, Yorks. near Skipton, in Craven. *Thornton, Bishop*, Yorks. N. of Ripley. *Thornton, Childer*, Cheshire, E. of Neston. *Thornton, E. and W*, Northumberland, W. of Morpeth. *Thornton-Hough*, Chesh. between the Dee and Mersey. *Thornton-in-Lonsdale*, Yorks. W. of Langstredale Chace. *Thornton-in-the-Beans*, Yorks. SE. of Northallerton. *Thornton-in-the-Moor*, Yorkshire, NW. of Thirsk. *Thornton-in-the-Street*, Yorkshire, N. of Thirsk. *Thornton Rust*, Yorks. SE. of Askrig. *Thornton Stewart*, Yorkshire, E. of Midlam. *Thornton Watlas*, Yorks. NE. of Masham. *Thornwood*, Essex, W. of the Lavers. *Thorold's Hall*, Essex, S. of the Rodings. *Thoroton*, Nott. SE. of Bingham, stands on the little river Snite, which runs into the Trent at Newark. *Thorp*, Derbyshire, SW. of Wirksworth. *Thorp*, Dorsets. half a mile S. of Notton. *Thorp*, Durham, NW. of Stockton-upon-Tees. *Thorp*, Essex, near Tendring. *Thorp*, Leices. SE. of Hinckley. *Thorp*, Lincolnshire, near Wainfleet. *Thorp*, Lincolnshire, W. of Tattershal. *Thorp*, Norfolk, 6 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Thorp*, near Norwich. *Thorp*, Northamp. NE. of Thrapston. *Thorp*, Northamp. a mile from Oldwincle. *Thorp*, Nott. SE. of Gotham. *Thorp*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Mattersey. *Thorp*, Nott. by Newark. *Thorp*, Rutland. in Seyton parish. *Thorp*, Staff. NE. of Tamworth. *Thorp*, Suffolk, in Aldringham parish. *Thorp*, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough. *Thorp*, Suffolk, NW. of Bilderston. *Thorp*, Suffolk, E. of Debenham. *Thorpe*, Surry, near Egham. *Thorp*, Warw. near Southam. *Thorp*, Yorkshire, NE. of Kilham. *Thorp*, Yorkshire, SE. of Pocklington. *Thorp*, Yorkshire, near Howden. *Thorp*, Yorks. SE. of Barnard-Castle. *Thorp*, Yorkshire, near Richmond. *Thorp*, Yorkshire, near Rippon. *Thorp*, Yorks. NW. of Rotherham. *Thorp Abbot's*, Norfolk, SW. of Harleston. *Thorp-Acre*, Leices. NW. of Loughborough. *Thorp Arch*, Yorks. 2 miles from Wetherby, is a manor, bounded on the S. and W. for 4 miles and a half together, with the river Wharfe. *Thorp Arnold*, Leices. SW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Thorp-Basset*, Yorkshire, NE. of New Malton. *Thorp Bishop's*, Yorkshire, E. Riding. *Thorp-Black*, Oxfords. NE. of Amersden. *Thorp-Bulmer*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Thorp-Constantine*, Staffordshire, near Clifton-Camville. *Thorp, East*, Essex, between Kelvedon and Colchester. *Thorp Harris*, Yorks. NW. of Rippon, *Thorp-in-the-Fallow*, NW. of Lincoln. *Thorp Land*, Norfolk, S. of Great Walsingham. *Thorp Little*, Durham, near Easington and the coast. *Thorp Lodge*, Essex, SE. of Tendring. *Thorp* or *Long Thorp*, Northampt. between Castor and Peterborough, a seat now, or late of Sir Robert Bernard. Here are several colossal statues of great antiquity, in marble. *Thorp Lubnum*, Northampton, by Harborough. *Thorp Market*, Norfolk, N. of North Walsham. *Thorp Melsworth*, Northampton, near Kettering. *Thorp-on-the-Hill*, Yorkshire, S. of Leeds. At a neighbouring place, called Lingwell Yate, certain clay moulds were found, in 1697, which, by the impression, are supposed to have been invented for counterfeiting Roman coins. *Thorp-on-the-Mount*, SW. of Lincoln. *Thorp Parva*, Norfolk, SW. of Harleston. *Thorp Row*, Yorkshire, NE. of Masham. *Thorp-Sachfield*, Leices. SW. of Melton-Mowbray. *Thorp Salvin*, Yorkshire, SE. of Rotheram. *Thorp Stapleton*, *Thorp juxta-Aquam*, or *Thorp Hall*, Yorkshire, W. Riding. The Roman Via Vicinalis, leading from the great military road on Bramham Moor, is visible here. *Thorp Underwood*, Northampton. near Rothwell. *Thorp Willoughby*, Yorkshire, near Selby. *Thorset-Hall*, Derbys. in the High Peak.

THOUARS, a considerable town in the depart. of the Two Sevres. The castle of its ancient dukes, at one end of the town, is seated on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet in height, which, from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on the river Thoue (which runs into the Loire, a little below the town of St. Florent) 32 miles SSE. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

Thoweresby,

Thoresby, Nottingh. on the Meden, W. of Tuxford. *Thrandestan*, Suffolk, NW. of Eye.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, over which it has a handsome bridge, (and which having been made navigable by parliament, boats came up to it for the first time in November, 1737) in a pleasant valley, with good water, air, and soil, well adapted as a retreat for one who chuses a country life, 18 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Throstonby, Yorkshire, near Scarborough. *Thruxton*, Norfolk, W. of Watton. *Threapland*, Cumberland, a hamlet in the parish of Torpenhow.

THREE CASTLE HEAD, on the coast of Cork, Munster, near Mizen-Head.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, S. of Mallicollo. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Three Lords, Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales.

THREE KINGS, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of New Zealand, discovered by Tasman. Lat. 34. 12. S. lon. 172. 12. E.

Three-Mile-Water, in Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulster. *Three Sisters*, three remarkable hills on the isthmus between Smerewick and Ferritor's Creek, in Kerry, Munster.

Threlkeld, Cumberl. NE. of Keswick. *Threshfield*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the river Wharfe, NW. of Barden-Tower. *Thriberg*, Yorkshire, on the Dun, opposite to Rowmarsh. *Thrickby*, Norfolk, W. of Castor. *Thrimby*, Westm. in Morland parish. *Thrin*, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the sea, at or near Yarmouth. *Thrinkston*, Leicestershire, E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Thristhorp*, Lincoln. SW. of Market-Raisin. *Throcking*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Throcklow*, or *Throple*, Northumberland, W. of Morpeth. *Throggy*, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Severn, at Trinity-Chapel, about four miles SW. of Chepstow. *Throgmorton*, Worcesters. in the parish of Fladbury and Vale of Evesham. *Throp*, Dorsets. near Piddleton. *Thropton*, or *Thropleton*, Northumberl. W. of Rothbury. *Throsselton*, Devons. on the Thrushel, NE. of Lifton. *Throston, Upper* and *Lower*, Durham, W. of Hartlepool. *Throwley*, Devons. on the Taw, N. of Chegford. *Throwley*, Kent, 4 miles S. of Feversham. *Throwley*, Staff. near Waterfall, where the river Manifold receives the Hanse out of the ground. *Throxton*, Northumberl. W. of Ritlibury. *Thrumpton*, Nott. at the conflux of the Trent and Soar, SW. of Nottingham. *Thrushel*, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Tamar, opposite Launceston. *Thruslington*, Durham, NE. of Bishop-Auckland. *Thrustfield*, Staff. between Molecop-Hill and Talk-on-the-Hill. *Thrusthorp*, Lincolnshire, N. of Alford. *Thruxton*, Hampshire, near Weyhill.

THUIN, a town of Liege, seated on the river Sambre, 8 miles SW. of Charleroy.

THULE. See FULA.

Thule, a river of Glamorganshire, which runs into the Loghor, near its mouth.

THULE, SOUTHERN, a part of Sandwich Land, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1775. It is high and mountainous, and was entirely covered with snow in the beginning of February, which answers to August in the northern hemisphere. It lies in lat. 59. 34. S. lon. 27. 40. W. which being the most southerly land yet discovered, gave occasion for its name.

THUN, a pretty large town of Bern, in Swisserland, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in spinning and carding silk for the manufactures at Basle, and is seated at the NW. extremity of the lake of the same name, partly in a small island and partly on a hill, 20 miles SE. of Bern.

THUN, a lake in Bern, Swisserland, about 12 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. To judge by the steepness of the lofty mountains by which it is bounded, it must be very deep. The borders are richly variegated, and present several fine points of view, greatly heightened by many ragged rocks rising boldly from the edge of the water. It abounds with different kinds of fish, and the river Aar passes through it.

THUNDER BAY, a bay about 9 miles broad, at the NW. corner of Lake Huron, in N. America; so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there.

Thunderfield, Surry, near Horley. *Thundersley*, Essex, near Walden. *Thundersleigh*, Essex, SW. of Rayleigh. *Thundridge*, Hertford, 2 miles NE. of Ware, and S. of the river Rib. *Thunnock*, a mile N. of Gainsborough, now or late the seat of the Hickman family.

THUR, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the S. part of the county of Toggenburg, and runs into the Rhine, about 7 miles SSW. of Schaffhausen.

Thurcaston, Leices. S. of Mountsorrel. Here they show the house where Bishop Latimer was born. *Thuresby*, Cumberl. between Wigton and Carlisle. *Thurgarton*, Nottingham. S. of Southwell.

THURGAU, a very ancient landgraviate of Swisserland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. by the Lake of Constance, on the N. by Suabia and the same

same lake, on the S. by St. Gal, and on the W. by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhausen. It is the largest bailiwick in Swisserland, as well as the most pleasant. The country is extremely populous and well cultivated, containing 6 towns, with several handsome burghs, a great number of chateaux, and more than 170 villages. About one-third of the inhabitants are catholics, subject in ecclesiastical affairs, to the bishop of Constance. The territorial sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Schweitz, Underwalden, Lug, and Glaris, who send a bailiff here alternately; and since the year 1449, the cantons of Freyburg and Soleure have also obtained a seat in its criminal court. Frauenfield is the capital.

Thurgoland, Yorkshire, SW. of Barnesley.

THURINGIA, a circle of Upper Saxony, forming the N. part of the landgraviate of the same name. It is about 73 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, containing 60 towns, and 674 villages. It is well watered by several rivers, and exports a great part of its natural productions, which are excellent wheat, fine timber-wood, wines, fennel, anise, saflor, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The modern Thuringia lies nearly between the rivers Swale and Werra, but the ancient country extended to the Elbe, and comprised a large share of Franconia, Hesse, &c. In the 6th century, it was subjected by the Franks and Saxons, who divided it into N. and S. North Thuringia was, at length, annexed to Eastphalia, or the eastern part of the county of Saxony. Since the 13th century, the margraves of Meissen, who afterwards became electors of Saxony, have been in possession of the landgraviate. In the 11th century it had dukes, counts, &c.

Thurland, Lanc. a little above Hornby-Castle, on the same river. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Thurlaston*, Warwickshire, SE. of Dunmore-Heath. *Thurlebar*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Thurlepot*, Cumberland, near Keswick.

*THURLES, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, seated on the river Suir, which divides it into nearly two equal parts, 70 miles SW. of Dublin.

Thurleston, SE. of Derby. *Thurleston*, Devonshire, near Kingsbridge. *Thurley*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Thurlmere*, a river in Cumb. which runs from a lake of the same name, into the Derwent, near Keswick. *Thurlow*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suff. on the Stour, N. of Haveril. *Thurloxton*, Somers. NE. of Taunton. *Thurlston*, Leices. NE. of Hinckley. *Thurmaston*, NE. of Leicester. *Thurnby*, SE. of Leicester. *Thurnby*, Westm. N. of Shapp. *Thurne*, Norfolk, E. of South Walsham. *Thurnham*, S. of Lancaster. *Thurning*, Huntingd. near Great Gidding and Luddington. *Thurning*, Norfolk, NE. of Foulsham. *Thurusco*, Yorkshire, 5 miles from Doncaster. *Thurrington*, Suffolk, NW. of Dunwich. *Thurrock*, *E.* and *W.* Essex, near Gray's Thurrock. *Thursby*, Lincolns. E. of Alford. *Thursby*, Yorks. NE. of Midlam. *Thursby*, Cumberland, near Aikton. *Thursford*, Norfolk, between Holt and Great Walsingham. *Thursland*, Yorkshire, W. of Barnesley. *Thursley*, Surry, in Witley parish.

THURSO, a sea-port of Caithnesshire, situated on the N. coast, in Dunnett Bay; it has a considerable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. There is a salmon fishery at the mouth of the river Thurso, and the cod fishery also gives employment to many.

Thurstancsley, Dorsets. near Bridport. *Thurstanton*, Cheshire, on the Dee, near Hyle-Lake. *Thursthorp*, Lincolns. SE. of Saltfleetby, by the sea. *Thurston*, Norfolk, between Loddon and Yarmouth. *Thurston*, Suff. S. of Pakenham. *Thurvaston*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Derbys. NE. of Boylston. *Thussington*, Leices. E. of Mountsorrel. *Thuston-Mere*, a river in Cumb. and Lanc. which runs into the Fosse, near Crakeford. *Thuxton*, Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Windham. *Thwaites*, Cumberl. in Millum parish, on the river Dudden. *Thwate*, Cumberl. W. of Penrith. *Thwate*, Norfolk, SW. of Loddon. *Thwate*, Yorks. E. of Keighley. *Thwates*, Cumbl. near Graystock-Castle. *Thwayt*, Norfolk, between Baconsthorp and North Walsham. *Thwayt*, Suffolk, on the road between Ipswich and Norwich. *Thwing*, Yorks. N. of Kilham.

THYATIRA. See AKISSAT.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles WSW. of Pondicherry.

TIAGUANCO, a town of Omasulos, in Buenos Ayres, S. America.

TIANO, or THEANO, a town of Lavora, in Naples, 15 miles N. of Capua.

Tibberton, Glouc. 4 miles SE. of Newent. *Tibberton*, Shropshire, W. of Newport. *Tibberton*, NE. of Worcester. *Tibenham*, Norfolk, SE. of New Buckenham.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which rises in the Appennine mountains, in the Florentine. It passes into the pope's territory, washes Borgo de St. Sepulchro, Citta-di-Castello, Perugia, Todi, Rome, &c. 10 miles below which last city, it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, at Ostia. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiberthwate, Lancas. N. of Fourness-Fells. *Tiberton*, Heref. N. of the Golden Vale. *Tibshelf*, Derbys. NE. of Alfreton. *Tibthorp*, Yorkshire, N. of Bainton. *Tichburn*, Hampshire, SW. of Alresford. *Tichfield*,

field, a river in Hampshire, which runs into the English Channel, E. of Hamble. *Tichfield*, Hants, E. of Southampton; has a bridge over the river Alre, and a good road below, called Tichfield Bay. On the site of its ancient abbey is Tichfield-House, (or rather some handsome remains of it) erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Here King Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647; it was then one of the seats of the Earl of Southampton, where his mother lived with a small family. *Tichwell*, Norfolk, W. of Burnham-Market.

TICKELL, an ancient town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S. of Doncaster, and 155 N. by W. of London. It gives name to an honour or distinct liberty of very extensive jurisdiction, and to which many manors owe suit and service. Market on Saturday.

Tickencote, Rutland, 2 miles and a half from Stamford, within a quarter of a mile of the great N. road. It has one of the most ancient Saxon churches in the kingdom, and the arch between the chancel and nave is remarkably so. The E. end of it is decaying. Dr. Stukeley styles it the entire oratory of Prince Peada, the founder of the first church at Peterborough abbey. *Tickenhall*, Derbys. SW. of Kegworth. *Tickenhall*, Worces. near Bewdley. *Tickham*, Yorksh. near Sheriff-Hutton-Castle. *Tickmarsh*, Northampton. NE. of Thrapston. *Ticknam*, Somersets. near Clevedon. *Tickton*, Yorkshire, NE. of Beverley. *Tiddenham*, Gloucesters. near Chepstow. *Tiddington*, Warw. by Stratford-upon-Avon. *Tide*, or *Tidi*, a river in Cornwall, which rises near Leskard, and becomes navigable at Tidiford. About two miles lower, it washes St. Germains, and uniting with the Lynher, they both pass into the Tama, below Saltash. *Tiderington*, Cheshire, in Macclesfield Forest.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyshire, consisting, in general, of meanly built houses, but with a large, handsome church, and a free-school. It is noted for a spring that ebbs and flows at uncertain times, twice or thrice an hour, after great rains; but in dry summers it entirely ceases. This well is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak. It is about a yard deep, and the same in breadth; the water rises and falls about three quarters of a yard, and gushes from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes. It is situated on a small, clear stream, which runs through the town, 22 miles NW. of Derby, and 158 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Tidmarsh, Berks, a mile from Theale and the Thames. *Tidminton*, Worcestershire, S. of Shipston on Stour.

TIDORE, called TADURA, or DACO, by the natives, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, 15 miles SE. of Ternate, and W. of Gilolo. It is about 30 miles in circumference, produces flax, and abounds in spices, particularly cloves. The air is reckoned more wholesome here than at Ternate, from which island it lies about 15 miles SE. and W. of Gilolo. The woods and rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. The Dutch have several forts on the island, though it has a king of its own, who possesses, likewise, some territory on the island of Gilolo. Lat. 1. 6. N. lon. 126. 0. E.

Tidwell, Devonshire, in Budley parish. Here is a pool fed by springs that are continually bubbling up, and so warm, that when all the neighbouring springs are frozen, these are not.

TIEL, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

TIENCHAN, a town of Asia, in Corea.

Tierkelly, in Down, Ulster, 2 miles NE. of Rathfryland, where there is a good chalybeate spring.

TIERRA-DEL-ESPIRITU-SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It was discovered by Quiros, and visited by Captain Cook, in 1774. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north side of it, the isles which lie along the S. and E. coast, form several good bays and harbours. Lat. 16. 0. S. lon. 166. 0. E.

TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO, several islands at the southern extremity of America, separated from the main land by the Straits of Magellan. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forster says, in his Voyage to the South Sea, the climate does not appear to be, at all times, so rigorous and tempestuous as it is represented in Anson's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, he found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark-tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck, of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland Islands it is called a loggerhead-duck. Among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large

large muscle-shells, the fish of which is well-flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding 5 feet 6 inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train-oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs. Those whom Mr. Forster saw, had no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string: the rest of their body was perfectly naked. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper: but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. Their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly on seal's flesh, and like the fat, oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and from their indifference and inactivity, they seem rather content than very happy.

Tiffield, Northamp. NE. of Towcester.

TIGAON, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the NW. coast of the island of Borneo. Lat. 6. 10. N. lon. 123. 42. E.

Tighe, Rutland, W. of Market-Overton.

TIGRE, a province in Abyssinia, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It lies nearest to the market, that is, Arabia; and as all the merchandise destined to cross the Red Sea must pass through this province, the governor has the choice of all commodities, the strongest male, the most beautiful female, the purest gold, the largest teeth of ivory, &c. wherewith to make his market.

TIGRIS, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and passing by Diarbekir, Mosul, and many other cities and towns, unites with the Euphrates, when both together fall into the Persian Gulf below Bassora.

Tikeford, Bucks, near Newport.

TILBORG, a town of Brabant, 10 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. It is noted for a manufacture of cloth.

Tilbrook, Bedfords. NW. of Kimbolton. *Tilbury*, Essex, near Clare-Hall and the Yealdams. *Tilbury*, Wilts, near Wardour-Castle. *Tilbury, East*, Essex, by the Thames, to the E. of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of a third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation. *Tilbury Fort*, lies more west, opposite Gravesend. It is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. with bastions, the largest of any in England. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad, with a counterscarp, covered way, ravelines, and tenailles. On the platform are mounted 106 cannon, from 24 to 46 pounders each, besides smaller ones planted between them; the bastions and curtines are also planted with guns. Here is also a high tower, called the Block House, which is said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the land side are two redoubts of brick; and here it is able to lay the whole country under water. The foundation of this fort is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one above the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermost being pointed with iron, enters the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. *Tilbury, West*, Essex, on the Thames, N. of Tilbury Fort: here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other. In 630, this was the see of bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. It is situated by the marshes, which are generally stocked with Lincolnshire and Leicesters. wethers, which are sent hither in autumn, and feed here till Christmas; and this is what the butchers call right March mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1727. *Tilehurst*, Berks, W. of Reading. *Tilesworth*, Bedfords. near Chalgrave. *Tiley*, Dosetshire, in Great Mintern parish. *Tiley*, Dorsetsh. near Cosmore Common. *Tilford*, Surry, SE. of Farnham. *Tilgate*, and its *Forest*, Sussex, between Crawley and Slaugham.

Till, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed, about 2 miles NE. of Coldstream.

TILLEMONT, or TIRLEMONT, a village of Austrian Brabant, anciently a considerable flourishing city, which made one fourth quarter of the assembly of the states; but it has suffered greatly by the calamities of war and by fire. It is seated on the river Geet, 9 miles SSE. of Louvain.

Tillingham, Essex, S. of Bradwell, by the sea. *Tillington*, Staffordsh. between Creswell and Stafford. *Tillington*, Sussex, near Petworth.

TILLY, a town in the department of the

Meuse,

Meuse, 9 miles S. of Verdun; a town in the dept. of Calvados, 19 miles W. of Caen; another town in the dept. of Calvados, 4 miles SSE. of Caen; a town of Brabant, 6 miles W. of Gemblours; and a town in the dept. of the Eure, 6 miles SE. of Grand Andelys.

Tilmeston, Kent, 4 miles S. of Sandwich. *Tilney*, and *Tilney Smeth*, Norfolk, in the marsh land. *Tilney*, Nottinghamsh. on the Idle, N. of Retford. *Tilsey*, or *Tildsey*, Lancash. in the parish of Leigh. *Tilshead*, Wilts, 4 miles from E. Lavington. *Til-House*, Devonsh. near Rock-Bear. *Tilsdown*, Gloucestersh. near Dursley.

TILSIT, a large, rich and commercial town of Prussian Lithuania, containing about 600 houses and 7000 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two long streets, of a proportionable breadth, and a contiguous suburb called the Liberty. The flat country about Tilsit is one of the most fertile spots in the kingdom. It is situated on the river Memel, 50 miles NE. of Koningsberg.

Tilsop, Shropsh. SW. of Clebury. *Tilstock*, Shropsh. S. of Whitchurch. *Tilston*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Tiltey*, Essex, on the Chelmer, adjoining Broxted. *Tilton-on-the-Hill*, Leicestersh. E. of Billesdon.

Timahoe, in Queen's County, Leinster.

TIMON, a town, capital of a territory of the same name, in Popayan, S. America, abounding in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a small river, 100 miles from Popayan. Lat. 1. 35. N. lon. 73. 55. W.

Timbercomb, Somersetsh. W. of Minehead. *Timberdine*, near the Severn, not far from Worcester. *Timberland*, Lincolnsh. W. of Tattershall. *Timble, Great* and *Little*, Yorksh. SW. of Ripley.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortress of Golconda, 64 miles SE. of Hydrabad.

TIMOAN, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, with good anchorage almost all round it. It is inhabited by Malays, from whom ships may obtain wood and water. Lat. 2. 58. N. lon. 104. 35. E.

TIMOLEAGUE, a decayed town of Cork, in Munster, seated on an arm of the sea, which formerly was navigable, but now is choked up with sand.

Timolin, in Kildare, Leinster.

TIMOR. See MOTIR.

TIMOR, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, in the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the Island of Java; about 120 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. The principal productions are sanders, or sandal wood, wax, and honey, which the Dutch receive in exchange for coarse linens, &c. They have a settlement at Copan, a town and fortress at the W. end of the Island, erected originally by the Portuguese, but who were driven out by their implacable enemies the Dutch, in the year 1613. On the whole, the profits arising from this commerce, little more than defray the expences, and the settlement, in all probability, is continued, merely to keep out other nations. Lat. 10. 24. S. lon. 124. E.

TIMOR LAUT, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean. Lat. 1. 15. S. lon. 131. 50. E.

TIMOU, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 225 miles ESE. of Lassa.

TIMOURRENG, or FORTRESS OF IRON, a town of Thibet, 60 miles WNW. of Latat.

Timperly, Cheshire, near Mobberley. *Timsborow*, Somersetsh. near Pensford. *Timsbury*, Hants, NW. of Rumsey. *Timworth*, Suffolk, N. of Bury.

TINCHEBRAY, a town in the dept. of Orne, 22 miles SSW. of Falaise.

Tinedale, Northumb. a valley, watered by the North Tyne, which separates it from Redesdale on the N. It was made a barony by Henry I. Several battles have been fought here, whereof memorials remain, both British and Pictish.

*TINEHALY, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin.

Tinehinch, or *Tinnehinch*, in Queen's County, Leinster. *Tinehinch*, in Carlow, Leinster.

TINEVELLY. See PALAMCOTTA.

TING, a city of the second rank of Pecheli, in China, seated near the river Tam, 107 miles SSW. of Peking.

Tinglaw, Yorksh. NW. of Wakefield. *Tingrase*, Devonsh. near Newton Bushel. *Tingrave*, Bedfordsh. SW. of Ampthill. *Tingtweezle*, or *Tinchtil*, Chesh. SE. of Micklehurst. *Tingwick*, SW. of Buckingham. *Tinham, East* and *West*, Dorsetsh. SW. of Corfe-Castle. *Tinhead*, Wiltshire, NE. of Westbury.

TINIAN, an island in the Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The soil is every where dry and healthy; and, being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent and beautifully diversified with woods and meadows. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean, uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and a variety of flowers. There are, at least, 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceedingly good, beside plenty of large, fierce, wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa nuts, cabbage trees, as also guavoes, limes, sweet and sour oranges,

water-

water-melons, and bread-fruit. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about seven or eight inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrel. This island produces also cotton and indigo, and would certainly be of great value if it were properly cultivated.— There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000 who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam, a little before the arrival of commodore Anson, in 1742. The climate is extremely healthful, according to the author of Anson's Voyage, by whom a very pleasing description is given of the island; but according to commodore Byron, who visited it in 1765, it is unhealthful in the rainy season, and its delightful lawns and meadows were, by that time, covered with trees and underwood so thick, that in endeavouring to force a passage through, they were entangled and cut, as if with whip cord. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of musquitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skin; with large, black ants, whose bite is very malignant, as well as other venemous reptiles and insects without number. But the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 146. 0. E.

Tinkleton, Dorsetshire, SW. of Bere. *Tinkley*, Gloucestersh. in Nympsfield parish. *Tinmore*, Staffordsh. on the Tame, NW. of Tamworth.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a large and stately castle, seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side and well mounted with cannon. In this castle was formerly a monastery, of which many fine arches are yet standing, as is the gateway, tower, and the western gate; also several spacious apartments, one of which, from its large chimney, is termed the kitchen; the eastern part of the church is of most excellent workmanship, with carved ornaments on the walls and windows, all which present, on the whole, a crowded appearance of august ruins strikingly noble and picturesque. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-House. Here are several salt-works, but the principal article of trade is coals. The place is now much resorted to as a watering place, during the summer months.

TINOS, anciently TENOS, an island of the Archipelago, about 17 miles long, and 8 broad, to the S. of Andros. It is mountainous, but well cultivated; the fruits are excellent, particularly melons, figs, and grapes, of which last the inhabitants make good wine: but the principal riches of this island consist in silk, of which it furnishes to the yearly amount of about 16,000 pounds; and the silk stockings and knit gloves for the ladies, which they make of it, are remarkably neat. It was lately subject to the Venetians. Tinos, which contains about 500 houses, and has a fortress on a rock, and St. Nicolo, are the principal towns; besides which, there are upwards of 50 villages.

TINTA, a town of Canas y Canches, (which is sometimes called Tinta) of Cusco, in S. America.

TINTENIAC, a town in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 19 miles S. of St. Maloes.

Tintern, in Wexford, Leinster.

Tintern Abbey and *Little Tintern*, Monmouthsh. on each side of a stream that runs into the Wye, between Monmouth and Chepstow. *Tintinhull*, Somersetsh. S. of Ilchester. *Tinwell*, Rutland, on the Welland, SW. of Stamford.

TINTO, a remarkable river of Seville, in Andalusia, whose waters are of a yellow colour, and petrifying quality. They indurate the sand, and if a stone happens to fall in and rest upon another, they both become, in the space of a year, perfectly united and conglutinated. This river withers all the plants on its banks, as well as the roots of trees, which it tinges with the same colour as its waters. No kind of verdure will come up where it reaches, nor will any fish live in its stream. It kills worms in cattle, when administered as a drink; but, in general, no animals will drink out of this river except goats, whose flesh has, notwithstanding, an exquisite flavour. These singular properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature, for when it passes by Niabla, it is not at all different from other rivers. It empties itself into the Atlantic, about 18 miles lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large vessels, which may come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, 9 miles above Huelva.

TINZEDA, a town of Darah, in Africa. Lat. 27. 50. N. lon. 6. W.

TIPERA, or TIPRA, a country E. of Bengal, and bordering on Meckley; partly independent,

independent, and partly subject to Aracan. The inhabitants are said to be subject to goitres, or wens in the throat, a disease generally attributed to the water drank. A town of the same name, is laid down in the maps, as situated on the river Tipera, in lat. 24. 20. N. and lon. 92. E.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 52 miles in length, and from 12 to 31 in breadth; bounded on the NE. and NW. by King's County and Galway; on the E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford and a part of Limerick; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The south parts are exceedingly fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the north, though to no great extent, is inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, and called Phelemdhe Madina. It contains 147 parishes, 30,700 houses, and about 169,000 inhabitants. The river Suir runs through all the length of it, from N. to S. besides which, there are abundance of small rivers and brooks, on which near 50 boulting mills are counted, a much greater number than is found in any other county. The principal productions are cattle, sheep, butter, and flour. The most considerable places are Clonmell, which is the county town, Cashel, and Carrick.

TIPPERARY, a town in the county of Tipperary, Munster, 9 miles SSW. of Cashel.

TIPING, a town of Corea.

TIPSA, a town of Algiers.

Tipton, Staffordsh. N. of Dudley Castle, on a little river, where it runs into the Tame. *Tiptrey House*, Essex, SE. of the Braxteds.

TIR, a town of Chorasan, in Persia, 21 miles NW. of Herat; and a town of Farsistan, in Persia, 60 miles NE. of Schiras.

TIRANO, a town of the Grisons, in the Valteline, capital of the Upper Terzero, and residence of the podesta. From the narrowness of the streets, and number of ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The chief trade is in wine and silk. It is situated on the river Adda, which divides it into two parts, 17 miles SW. of Bormio.

Tirawley, in Mayo, Connaught.

TIREE, a small but fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the SSW. of the Isle of Col, and noted for its marble quarry, and for a handsome breed of little horses. The number of inhabitants, who annually make about 245 tons of kelp, is estimated at 2416. Here are 24 lakes, great and small, which cover about 600 acres.

TIRLEMONT. See TILLEMONT.

TIRNAU, a town of Upper Hungary, containing 9 churches, and as many convents. It is situated on the river Tirnau, 20 miles ENE. of Presburg.

TIROL, or UPPER AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is about 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 12 towns, and 10 villages, which have markets. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and several species of precious stones. The hunting of the chamois here is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. In this country are included the county of Tirol Proper, the bishopric of Trent, and the bishopric of Brixen. Here are also profitable salt-pits, and medicinal springs and hot baths. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Saltzburg, on the S. by part of the late territory of Venice, and on the W. by Swisserland and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital.

TIROL, a town and citadel of Germany, which gives name to the county. It is 40 miles N. of Trent.

Tirrels-Hall, Essex, by Dunmow. *Tirringham*, Bucks, on the Ouse, NW. of Newport. *Tirthington*, Northumberl. in Bothall manor. *Tisehurst*, Sussex, N. of Echingham. *Tisted, East* and *West*, Hants, between Alresford and Selborn. *Tissington*, Derbysh. N. of Ashborn.

TITAN, or LEVANT, an island of France, in the Mediterranean, the most eastern of the Hieres.

Titching, Surry, near Frimley and Horsill. *Titcomb*, Wilts, N. of Chute-Forest. *Tithby*, Nottinghamsh. S. of Bingham. *Titherington*, Gloucestersh. near Thornbury. *Titherington*, Wilts, E. of the Deverels. *Titherley, East* and *West*, Hants, NW. of Rumsey. *Titherley*, Dorsetshire, near Chardstock.

TITICATA, or CHUCUITO, a very large island in the bishopric of Cusco, and vice royalty of Buenos Ayres. It lies in a muddy lake of the same name, which is upwards of 60 leagues in circumference, and contains several other smaller islands. Its waters are so nauseous as not to be drank. This island was the residence of the first ynca, Mancho Capac, and is held sacred by the Indians.

Titley, Herefordsh. on the Arrow, NW. of Pembridge. *Titley*, Northumberl. in the barony of Wark. *Titlington*, Northumberl. NW. of Alnwick.

TITMANING, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza, 20 miles NNW. of Saltzburg. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

Titon, Northamptonsh. near Ravensthorp. *Tilseys*, Surry, N. of Limpsfield. *Titshall, Margaret* and *Mary*, Norfolk, NE. of New Buckenham. *Tittenhanger*, Herts, 3 miles SE. of St. Albans. *Tittenley*, Chesh. SE. of Combermere. *Tittensor*, Staffordsh. near Swinerton. *Titting*, Surry, SE. of Guildford. *Tittleshall*, Norfolk, between Rainham-Hall and Mileham.

TITUL, a town of Hungary.

* TIVERTON, an ancient, rich, and populous town of Devonshire, noted for its great woollen manufactory, particularly of kerseys, the greatest in the county, next to that of Exeter. It was formerly called Twyford's Town, from two fords then over the Ex and Leman, where are now stone bridges. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times, particularly in June 1731, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed. It is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. The four principal streets form a commodious quadrangle, inclosing an area of gardens. The two rivers afford plenty of fish, and not only drive a great number of corn mills, but also greatly assist in conducting the several branches of the woollen trade. It has a noble large free-school, which maintains eight scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, and is situated on a little hill, or slope, triangularly formed by the courses of the streams above-mentioned, 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday; also one on Monday for kerseys.

TIVERTON, a town of the United States, in Rhode Island, situated on the river Taunton, 15 miles SE. of Providence.

Tiverton, Chesh. near Beeston Castle. *Tivinton*, Chesh. W. of Congleton. *Tiviot*, or *Cheviot Mountains*, on the borders of England and Scotland.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolskoi, chiefly inhabited by Russians, Mahometans, Tartars, and Bucharians. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Pischma and Tura, 112 miles WSW. of Tobolsk.

TIVIOT. See TEVIOT.

TIVOLI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It is now wretchedly poor; it is, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tibur, or Tobur, which Horace says, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frescati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the Emperor Adrian. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. In the market-place are two images of oriental granite, representing Isis, an Egyptian deity. Near Tivoli is a celebrated cascade, a Sibyl's temple, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the river Teverone, 17 miles N. by E. of Rome, and 10 NE. of Frescati.

TIVY, a river of Cardiganshire, which rises about 5 miles N. from Tregaron, and runs into the Irish Channel, about 3 miles below Cardigan.

Tixall, with its *Heath*, 2 miles E. of Stafford. *Tixover*, Rutland, in Ketton parish.

TLASCALA, a town of Mexico, formerly capital of a province of the same name. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it contained, according to Acosta, 300,000 inhabitants, with a market-place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and sellers; but Gemelli, who was here in 1698, says, it was then become an ordinary village. It is situated on a river that runs into the Pacific Ocean, 62 miles SE. of Mexico, and 140 NW. of Vera Cruz. See ANGELOS.

TLASCALA, a province in the government of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Guasteca, on the NE. and E. by the Gulf of Mexico and Guaxaca, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by Mexico Proper. Its towns and villages swarm with Indians, and it is by far the most populous country of Spanish America, the inhabitants being exempted from all services and duties to the crown, (only paying a handful of maize for each head, as an acknowledgment,) in consequence of having been originally allies to Cortez, in the conquest of Mexico. The climate, soil, and produce, resemble those of Mexico Proper.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is about 32 miles long from SW. to NE. and about 9 broad. The climate is far more temperate than could be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor does it lie in the tract of those dreadful hurricanes which frequently desolate the other islands. It is agreeably diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of soil and produce to any of the islands in these seas. The mould is rich and black; there is abundance of springs upon the island, and its bays and creeks are so disposed as to be very commodious for shipping. Wild hogs, peccaros, resembling swine, armadilloes, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and badgers are found here. Horses, cows, asses, sheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The sea is stored with excellent fish, particularly turtle of every kind, and mullets of a most delicious taste, with

with other kinds unknown in England. This valuable island was ceded to the English by the treaty of 1763, and to the French by that of 1783; but it was taken by the English, April 13th, 1793. Lat. 11. 10. N. lon. 60. 30. W.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an island near the NE. extremity of Tobago, about 2 miles long, and a mile broad.

Tobherbunny, in Dublin, Leinster. *Tobbercorry*, or *Tubbercorr*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Tober*, in Clare, Munster. *Toe-Head*, a high promontory, in Cork, Munster, a little to the W. of Castlehaven.

TOBOL, a river of Russia, which rises on the E. borders of the government of Upha, and runs into the Irtisch, at Tobolsk.

TOBOLSK, a considerable and populous city of Russia, formerly capital of Siberia, and at present of the government of Tobolskoi. It is divided into the Upper Town, which is properly the city, and stands very high, with a fort built with stone, in which are the governor's court, the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two of the principal churches, all built of stone, and the Lower Town; both taken together, of a very large circumference, but the houses are all built with wood. It is mostly inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bucharians, who drive a great trade on that river. The houses are low; the Tartars that live round this town for several miles are all Mahometans, and their mufti is an Arabian: in general they behave very quietly, and carry on some commerce, but practise no mechanic trades. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. All the Chinese caravans pass through this town, and all the furs furnished by Siberia, are brought here, and thence forwarded to Moscow. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners hither. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, 800 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 68. 18. E.

TOBOLSKOI, a government of Russia, which comprehends a considerable part of Siberia, extending from lon. 76. 30. to 125. 30. E. and from lat. 55. to 78. N. Tobolsk is the capital.

TOBOSO EL, a town of New Castile, 37 miles S. of Hueta, or Gueta.

TOCANTINS, a large river of Brasil, which rises in about lat. 18. S. and runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 1. S. For about the last 100 miles before it falls into the sea, it is called PARA.

Tolbridge, Somersetsh. W. of Taunton.

TOCAT, a considerable city of Caramania, the residence of a cadi, a way-wode, and an aga, who commands a thousand janizaries, and some saphis. The houses are handsomely built, but generally stand on uneven ground. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain. It contains about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian families, who have 7 churches, and 400 families of Greeks, who have only one. Beside the silk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat is the centre of trade in Natolia, for here the caravans arrive from Diarbekir in 18 days, from Sinop in 6, from Bursa in 20, from Smyrna in 27, &c. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine, and it is 180 miles NW. of Erzerum, and 250 E. of Constantinople.

TOCAYMA, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, seated on the river Para, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Lat. 4. 3. N. lon. 73. 50. W.

Toccotes, Yorksh. N. of Gisborough. *Tocholes*, Lancash. S. of Blackburn.

TOCKAY, a town of Hungary, in the country of Zimplin, celebrated for its wine, which, for strength and flavour, is preferred to all the wines of Hungary. At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, 90 miles NE. of Buda.

Tocklington, Gloucestersh. in Olveston parish. *Tockwith*, Yorksh. in Bolton parish. *Todbere*, Dorsetsh. N. of Stourminster. *Toddlewood*, Northumberl. E. of Fetherston Haugh. *Todenham*, Glouces. 8 miles N. of Stow-on-the-Would, and 6 from Camden.

TODI, a town of Spoleto, in Italy, containing several churches and convents.

Todgmore Bottom, Gloucestersh. in Bisley parish. *Todington*, Gloucestersh. NE. of Winchcombe. *Tod Law*, Northumberl. near Elsden, is a mount on which are three stone columns, placed in a triangular form, 12 feet distant from each other. Each column is near 12 feet in diameter. It is supposed to have been the sepulchral monument of some eminent Danes. *Todmerden*, Lancash. N. of Rochdale.

TODS, a town of Virginia.

Todwick, Yorksh. E. of Sheffield.

TOELING HOTIEN, a town of Chinese Tartary, 375 miles ENE. of Peking.

Toft, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Toft*, Chesh. 2 miles from Tableigh. *Toft*, Lincolnsh. W. of Bourn. *Toft*, Lincolnsh. on the Ankem, SW. of Market-Raisin. *Toft*, Lincolnsh. on the Dun, SW. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Toft*, Norfolk, SE. of Watton. *Toft*, Warwicksh. near Dunchurch. *Toft Monachorum*, Norfolk, 8 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Toft Rees*, Norfolk, near Rainham Hall. *Toft, West*, Norfolk, N. of Thetford.

Togda, or Todga, a town and district of Africa, in the country of Segilmessa.

Tointons, Upper and *Lower*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Bolingbroke.

Tokenburg, or Toggenburg, a county of Swisserland, depending on the abbot of St. Gal, as territorial lord, yet with a reservation of their rights and liberties. It lies among high mountains between Zurich on the E. and Appenzel on the W. is fertile in corn and fruits, abounds in numerous herds of cattle, and is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Tokenham, Wiltshire, SW. of Wotton-Basset.

Toledo, a considerable city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital, and anciently a Roman colony. It is seated on a mountain near the river Tajo, and has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, flanked with 100 towers. Its situation renders the streets uneven; they are also narrow, but the houses are fine, and there are a great number of superb structures, besides 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The finest buildings are the royal castle, and the cathedral, which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. It is seated in the middle of the city, joining to a handsome street, with a fine square before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is also a superb steeple, extremely high, whence there is a very extensive prospect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are two mitres of silver, gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of massy gold, enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown, dedicated to Mary the mother of Jesus, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The vessel which contains the consecrated water is of silver, gilt, as high as a man, and so heavy, that it requires, at least, 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold, enriched with jewels. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has an archbishop's see, a famous university, and several manufactories of silk and wool. The secret of hardening sword blades, for which Toledo was formerly so famous, has been lost, but is said to be again recovered. When one of these underwent the operation of tempering, if it was in the least notched by striking with it several violent blows on an iron head piece, it was rejected. Two centuries ago, the inhabitants were about 200,000, but now they scarcely amount to 30,000, and it is said to be rapidly declining. Toledo is situated among rocks, eminences, and precipices, which present the image of sterility, yet several fertile and charming situations are seen about it, impenetrable to the rays of the sun. It is 32 miles SSW. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3. 45. W.

Tolen, a town in Dutch Zealand, in an island of the same name, partly formed by the E. branch of the Scheld, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal, about 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is 5 miles NW. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Tolentino, a town of Ancona, famous for being the depository of the body of St. Nicholas, whose arm is said to bleed afresh when any calamity is to befal Italy.

Tolesbury, Essex, near Malden. *Tolesby*, Yorksh. NW. of Stokesley. *Toleshunt, Darcy, Major*, or *Beckingham* and *Militis*, or *Knights*, Essex, near Tolesbury.

Tolfa, a town in the Patrimonio, noted for its mines of alum and iron, with quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. Here are also warm baths.

Tolhuys, a town of Guelderland, situated on the Rhine, 6 miles WSW. of Emmerick. Here the French passed that river in the year 1672.

Tolland, a town of Connecticut, 65 miles WSW. of Boston.

Tolland, Somersetsh. NE. of Wivelscomb. *Tollard, Royal*, Wiltsh. near Cranborn Chace. *Tollaston, Tollaton*, or *Terlaton*, Nottinghamsh. near Bingham. *Toller Down*, Dorsetshire. *Tollerdwelme*, Dorsetsh. near Beminster. *Toller Fratrum*, and *Toller Porcorum*, Dorsetsh. NW. of Framptow. *Tollerton*, Yorksh. in Galtres-Forest. *Tollington*, Lincolnsh. W. of the Deepings.

Tolloghorton, in Waterford, Munster. *Tollynadelly*, in Galway, Connaught.

Tolmezo, a town of Friuli.

Tolmino, a town and district of Carniola.

Tolna, a town which gives name to a county of Hungary, seated on the river Danube, 50 miles S. of Buda.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is celebrated for its steel manufactures, particularly of sword blades. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between the rivers Araxis and Oria, 33 miles SW. of Fontarabia.

Tolpiddle, Dorsetshire, near Tincleton. *Tolpuddel*, Dorsetshire, S. of St. Andrew's Milborn.

Tolu, a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena. In the environs is found the celebrated balsam to which it gives name, being produced from a tree like a pine. It is 80 miles S. of Carthagena.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura,

dara, seated on the river Naboan, 65 miles NNE. of Lisbon.

TOMBEC, a town of Austrian Brabant.

TOMBERLAINE, a small island with a town of the same name, on the N. coast of France, lying on a small gulf, between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, and that of St. Michael, are every day joined, at low water, to the main land.

TOMBUCTOU, a populous kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, represented as lying to the SE. of the desert of Zahara, and W. of the empire of Cashnah. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaistered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city of Tombuctou, except a magnificent mosque of stone, and the royal palace, both of which were built after the design of a Moor, who was banished from Granada in Spain. Here are great numbers of weavers of cotton cloth, and hither the cloth, and other European merchandise, are brought by caravans from Tripoli, Barbary, &c. and exchanged for ivory, slaves, senna, gold dust, dates, and ostrich feathers. The women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. They have great plenty of millet, wheat, barley, cattle, milk, and butter. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. The king has a guard of 3000 horsemen, armed with bows and poisoned arrows, besides foot soldiers, who wear shields and swords. He generally rides on an elephant. In the proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such, attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the river Niger, in lat. 19. 59. N. lon. 0. 8. E.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Quito, in S. America, where was a temple of the Sun, the walls of which, as the Spaniards affirm, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito.

Tomhaggard, in Wexford, Leinster.

Tomson, Dorsetshire, near Blandford.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolskoi, and formerly the principal city in Siberia, next to Tobolsk. It contains about 2000 houses, which, as well as the public buildings, are principally built of wood. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, this town lying on the great road from Eniscisk, and all the towns in the E. and N. parts of Siberia, and all the caravans to and from China pass annually through it, besides a caravan or two from the country of the Calmucks. It is seated on the river Tom, which rises in the government of Kolivan, and runs into the Oby, 32 miles WNW. from this town, 168 miles NNE. of Kolivan.

TONDERN, a well-built but not large town of Denmark, in Sleswick, the inhabitants of which carry on a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and fine lace. It is capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and is seated on a bay of the German Ocean, 37 miles NW. of Sleswick.

Tone, a river in Somersetshire, which rises about 6 miles N. from Wivelscombe, passes by Taunton, and runs into the Parret, near Petherton Park, between Langford and Bridgewater. *Toncley*, Northum. NW. of Dunstaburgh Castle.

TONGATABOO. See AMSTERDAM.

Tonge, Kent, a mile and a half E. of Milton; has the ruins of a castle, said to have been built in 450, by Hengist, the Saxon general, pursuant to a grant from Vortigern, of as much ground to build a seat or castle on, as he could enclose with an ox's hide, which he therefore cut into very small thongs. Several Saxon antiquities have been dug up within the walls. On the moat, a corn-mill has been erected, upwards of 200 years. *Tonge*, Leicesters. near Stanton-Harold. *Tonge*, Yorks. SE. of Bradford. *Tonge Castle*, Shrops. 3 miles from Shiffnal. The venerable parish church near it, is a much admired piece of antiquity; it has one of the largest bells in England, and contains many rich, elegant, and ancient monuments. *Tongham*, Surry, NW. of Puttenham. *Tongley Hill*, Shrop. near Clun; on it is a Roman encampment, called Bury-Ditches.

TONGEREN, or TONGRES, a town of Liege, (anciently very considerable) seated on the Jeckar, 12 miles SW. of Maestricht.

TONGUSIANS, a people of the eastern part of Siberia, near the Sea of Okotsk, subject to the Russians. They chiefly subsist by grazing and hunting of sables, the skins of which are very black.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town in the depart. of Lower Charente, seated on the river Boutonne, 10 miles W. of Rochefort.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, seated on the river Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochefort.

TONNEINS, a town in the depart. of Lot and Garonne, seated on the river Garonne, about two miles from its junction with the Lot, 7 miles SE. of Marmande.

TONERRE, a town in the dept. of Yonne, celebrated for its good wines. It is seated on the river Armançon, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 SE. of Paris.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. Its once noble castle was dismantled in 1734, by the king's orders, and the fortifications were demolished by the Danes and their allies, (when taken from the Swedes) in 1713 and 1714. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, near the German Ocean, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW. of Sleswick.

TONQUIN,

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. and SE. by China and the Bay of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochin China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greatest breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants and the trade they carry on, as the excellency of the soil, and mild temperature of the climate. Only two winds commonly prevail here, the N. and the S.; the former blows from June, or July, to January, and the latter from January to July. The country is thick set with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips of a neat form. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black. The country is so very populous, that many labour under extreme poverty for want of employment. The money and goods brought hither by foreign ships, particularly the English and Dutch, put them in action; but one third at least of the money must be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ships stay here, till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months. They are so addicted to gaming, that, when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The villages consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees, and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season (from April to August, which is the most unhealthy part of the year) they pass from one house to another, by wading through the water, or by help of boats. In the only city in the kingdom, called Cachao, are about 20,000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but in hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival, when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is a kind of tea, like Chinese bohea: but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their visitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar. They have another great feast in May, or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion, which is founded on that of China, is Pagan, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small, low temples, built of timber. The Christian religion was established here in 1626, by the Jesuit Baldinoty; and in 1639 there were 80,000 converts, who had built 200 churches at their own charge; it was utterly proscribed, however, in 1721, after several dreadful persecutions, attended with the imprisonment, torture, and death, of the missionaries and their catechists. The language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth; it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts, or trades, and export great quantities of their manufactures, at which they are very dexterous and ingenious. Their fruit-trees are said to excel all the rest of Asia, in the flavour and beauty of their fruit; and their elephants are reckoned the largest and nimblest in the world. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, anise-seed, and worm-seed. The lackered ware is scarcely inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are, in general, very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The natives, indeed, export no merchandise on their own bottoms, neither have they any vessels fit for these rough seas. The goods imported, beside silver, are saltpetre, sulphur, English broad cloth, pepper, spices, lead, and guns. Tonquin, about seven centuries ago, was subject to China, till Din, a famous robber, threw off the yoke

of

of servitude, and placed the crown on his own head. This independence has been the source of many cruel wars and miseries, and, the families on the throne have been already changed six times. The issue of the last civil war was a treaty, by which it was agreed, that the *chouab*, or competitor of King Le, and his descendants, were to have the absolute command of the armies, with the greatest part of the revenues, while the *bua*, or sovereign, was to enjoy all the honours and external splendor of royalty.

TONSA, a river of Romania, which runs into the Mariza, near Adrianople.

TONSBERG, a sea-port of Aggerhuys, with a considerable trade in firs and butter. It formerly contained 9 churches, but now has only two. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, 42 miles S. of Christiana.

TOOBOUAI, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Its greatest extent, in any direction, exclusive of the reefs, is not above 5 or 6 miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. This island is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. It was discovered by Captain Cook. Lat. 23. 25. S. lon. 149. 23. W.

TOOMBS, a range of rocks, 3 or 400 yards in extent, called by the Scotch, THE CLOGHAN, and situated in the bay of Carrickfergus, in Down, Ulster. They are covered at high-water, but at low-water they have the appearance of a range of cabins along the shore.

Toome, in Antrim, Ulster. *Toomevara*, in Tipperary. *Toomgraney*, in Clare, Munster.

TOONE, a river of Cork, in Munster, which runs into the river Lee, 15 miles W. of Cork.

Tooting, Upper, Surry, in the road from Southwark to Epsom. *Tooting, Lower*, Surry, 2 miles SW. of Wandsworth. *Topa*, Lincolnsh. near Torksey. *Topcliff*, Yorks. N. Riding, seated on the river Swale, on a considerable ascent, to the S. of Thirsk, and 24 miles N. of York. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and being seated on the great N. road, has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. *Topcliff*, Yorksh. NW. of Wakefield. *Topcroft*, Norfolk, NW. of Bungay. *Topesfield*, Essex, NW. of the Henninghams. *Topesfield*, Middlesex, in Hornsey parish. *Top-Houses*, Cornwall, in Lestwithiel.

TOPSHAM, a tolerable large sea-port of Devonshire, consisting of several streets, and a long strand. It is properly the port town of Exeter, where all the large ships lie, are unloaded, and take in their lading; and here the captains, shipwrights, &c, with the officers of the customs, reside. It is almost encompassed by the rivers Clist and Ex, and is 5 miles SSE. of Exeter, and 170 SW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Topstreet, Herts, near Wheathamstead.

TOR, a ruinous sea-port of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, thought by some to be the ancient Elana. Lat. 28. 27. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the NE. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point, and Bob's Nose. It is about 12 miles in compass, and is safe against westerly winds, but a S. or SE. wind sometimes forces ships to put out to sea.

TORBOLE, a town in the Tyrolese.

Torbryan, Devonsh. SE. of Ashburton. *Torbuck*, Lancash. SE. of West Darby.

TORCELLO, a town of Venice, seated in a small island, 3 miles N. of Venice.

TORCOLA, a small island in the Adriatic. Lat. 43. 27. N.

TORDA, or TORENBURG, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt works. It is 15 miles WNW. of Clausenburg.

TORDESILLAS, a town of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated on the river Douero, 13 miles SW. of Valladolid.

TORGAU, a town of Meissen, in Upper Saxony, with a castle, the stair-case of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chaise from the bottom to the top. There is a flourishing school here, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is seated. It is 28 miles ENE. of Leipsick.

TORIGNA, a town in the dept. of the Channel, with a castle, near St. Lo.

Torkington, Chesh. between Nerbury and Goit-Water. *Torkscath-Park*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Torksey*, NW. of Lincoln, near the conflux of the Ees-Dyke into the Trent. It was once a town of great note. *Torletun*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Coats. *Torleton*, Gloucestersh. in Rodmarton parish. *Torlin*, Wiltshire, 3 miles from Holt. *Tormarton*, Gloucestersh. 4 miles SE. of Chipping-Sodbury.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, crosses the province of Leon, passes by Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and falls into the Douero, a few miles below Miranda-de-Douero.

Tormount, Devonsh. N. of Torbay.

TORNA, a town, capital of a county of Hungary, 14 miles SW. of Caschaw.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated

at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, on a small island, at the mouth of the river Tornea. The Laplanders, Russians, and Norwegians, resort hither to barter their skins, and other things, for what they want. In one of the churches, which is built with timber, divine service is performed in the Swedish language, and in another, on an island near the town, built with stone, the service is performed in the Finnean language, for the benefit of the burgher servants, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country. Tornea is said to be the oldest town in the county, and to lie the farthest towards the N. It is 420 miles NNE. of Stockholm. Lat. 65. 51. N. lon. 24. 17. E.

TORNEA, a river which rises in Lapland, crosses the lake of Tornea, and falls into a gulf of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

Tor Newton, Devonshire, in Torbryan parish.

TORNOVA, a town of Venice.

TORO, a town of Leon, situated on the Douro, 17 miles E. of Zamora.

Torpenhow, Cumberl. between Bothell and Brayton.

TORPERLEY, a small town in Cheshire, where the sheriffs tourns and courts are held. Its church is chiefly remarkable for the waste of good marble in monumental vanity. It is a great thoroughfare on the road to Chester, and is seated on a gentle descent, 9 miles SSE. of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market on Tuesday, now disused.

Torr, a name given to several elevations on Dartmore, in Devonshire, and in other parts of England; such as Glastonbury-Torr, in Somersetshire, and that abrupt and frightful precipice, the Mam-Torr, in Derbyshire. *Torr Abbey*, Devonshire, at the bottom of Torbay.

TORRELLA-DE-MONGRI, a sea-port in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the river Ter, on the Mediterranean, 19 miles E. of Gironne.

TORREJON, a town of New Castile.

TORRES, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, 9 miles E. of Velez Malaga.

TORRES, one of the New Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 18 miles in circumference.

TORRES, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, near the coast of Siam. Lat. 11. 25. to 11. 48. N. lon. 96. 50. to 97. E.

TORRES NOVAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 12 miles E. of Santaren.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 21 miles NNW. of Lisbon.

TORRICELLA, a town of Principato Citra, and a town of Abruzzo Citra.

TORRICELLO, a town of Parma, situated on the Po, 12 miles NNW. of Parma.

TORRIGIA, a town of Genoa.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, an ancient and populous town of Devonshire, with a manufactory in stuffs, and some export trade to Ireland. It is seated on the river Towridge, over which it has a stone bridge of four arches, 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 194 W. by S. of London. A good market for corn and flesh on Saturday.

TORRINGTON, a town of Connecticut, 22 miles WNW. of Hartford.

Torrington, Little, Devonsh. S. of the Towridge, opposite Great Torrington. *Torrington, Black*, Devonsh. W. of Hatherley. *Torrisholm*, Lancash. between Lancaster and its sands.

TORSIL, or TORSHELLA, a town of Sudermania, situated on a river which runs into the Malar Lake, 46 miles W. of Stockholm.

Tortington, Sussex, S. of Arundel.

TORTOLA, an island in the W. Indies, and the principal of the Virgin Islands. It is about 18 miles long from E. to W. and 7 in its greatest breadth. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum, and, within the last 20 years, has received considerable improvements. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent, apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E. end of the island. Tortola was first settled by a party of Dutch buccaneers; these, in 1666, were driven out by others, who took possession in the name of the King of England. Protection being afforded them, Tortola was soon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Islands. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 63. 40. W.

Torton, Sussex, between Torrington and Arundel.

TORTONA, a town of Milan, but ceded to the principality of Piedmont. It has a good citadel, on an eminence, gives name to a district called the Tortonese, and is situated on the Scrinia, 9 miles E. of Alexandria.

TORTOSA, a large town of Catalonia, founded long before the Christian æra, and named Dordosa, and made a municipal city by Scipio. The cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, the convent of the Carmelites, the castle, which is a mile square, but in a state of decay, and only serving as a place of residence for a governor, are the most remarkable public buildings. In its neighbourhood are quarries, and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated on the river Ebro, over which it has a large bridge of boats, about 15 miles from its mouth, and 77 miles SW. of Barcelona.

TORTUGA, or TORTUGA SALADA, an island in the W. Indies, about 36 miles in circumference, and uninhabited. The E. end

end is full of bare, rugged, broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. Near this end is a large salt-pond, within 200 paces of the sea, where the salt begins to kern in spring. There have been 20 sail of merchantmen here at a time for salt, who come hither from May to August, and find tolerably good anchorage at the SE. part. At the W. extremity there is a small harbour, with some fresh water; this part is full of low and shrubby trees. There are some, but not many goats on it, which live on the coarse grass at the E. end; and the turtles, or tortoises, come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margaretta. Lat. 11. 30. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

TORTUGA, an island of the West Indies, about two leagues from the NW. end of the island of St. Domingo. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. It was formerly much resorted to by the French buccaneers, who fortified themselves here, being countenanced and openly supported by the government of France. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 72. 48. W.

Tortworth, Surry, W. of Lalam-Ferry. *Torworth*, Gloucestersh. S. of the Avon, and 4 miles W. of Wotton-under-Edge. In this parish is a remarkable chesnut tree, said to be 1000 years old; it is 52 feet in circuit at the trunk. *Torworth*, Nottinghamsh. in Blithe parish.

TORY, an island on the coast of Donegal, in Ireland, about 3 miles long and hardly 1 broad. Lat. 55. 16. N. lon. 8. 7. W.

TOSA, a small, but strong sea-port of Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the SW. It is 23 miles SSE. of Girona.

TOSCANELLA, a town in the Patrimonio, 9 miles WSW. of Viterbo.

Toseland, Huntingdonsh. near Great Paxton.

Tossens, Great and *Little*, Northumberl. SW. of Rothbury. *Tostock*, Suffolk, near Wulpit. *Totenham*, W. of Worcester. *Totham, Great* and *Little*, Essex, N. of Malden. *Tothea*, a river in Cardigansh. which runs into the Pescotter, in Rescob Forest. *Tothill*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Alford. *Totley*, Derbysh. in Scarsdale, NW. of Chesterfield.

TOTA, or ISLAND OF PLANTAINS, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sherborough.

TOTMA, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, 92 miles NE. of Vologda. In the environs are several salt-pits.

Totmonslow, Staffordsh. near Draycot. *Totnell*, Dorsetsh. in Yateminster parish.

* TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, the chief trade of which is the manufacture of serges, and other woollens; but here are more gentlemen than merchants, or tradesmen of note. It has a spacious church, with a fine tower, above 90 feet high, a town-hall, and a school-house. Provisions of all sorts are cheap and plentiful here, particularly good fish and delicate trout. It is seated on the river Dart, (over which it has a fine bridge, and which is here pretty broad, it being but 7 or 8 miles from the sea, and the tide flowing 10 or 12 feet at the bridge) 27 miles SSW. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Tottenham High Cross, a large village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is so called from a cross, which was erected here on the place where Queen Eleanor's corpse was rested. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock; but was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead by Dean Wood. In this parish are three alms-houses. Of one of them, for eight poor people; it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. A rivulet, called the Mesel, which rises on Muswell-Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street of this village. *Tottenham* and *Park*, Wilts, by Savernake-Forest. *Tottenhoe*, Bucks, by Whaddon. *Totterdown*, Somersetsh. near Bristol. *Totteridge*, Herts, near Barnet and Whetstone. *Tottington*, Lancash. W. of Rochdale. *Tottington*, Sussex, near Stening. *Totton*, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton Bay. *Towel*, Kent, near Maidstone.

TOUL, a regularly fortified town in the dept. of Meurthe, lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which it has a stone bridge, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 E. of Paris.

TOULOMBA, a fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Moultan, situated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 50 miles ENE. of Moultan.

TOULON, a celebrated city and sea-port of France, and the chief town of the dept. of Var. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, and other parishes, contained 9 convents, a seminary, and a college. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The first, which is very ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue-aux-Arbres, which is a kind of course, or mall, and

and the town-house; the gate of this is surmounted by a balcony, which is supported by two termini, the master-pieces of the famous Pujet. The New Quarter, which forms, as it were, a second city, contains, beside the magnificent works constructed in the reign of Louis XIV. many fine houses, among which that of the late seminary is, beyond comparison, the grandest; and a spacious, oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port, or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. The Merchants' Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which stands the town-house, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. after the designs of Vauban, as were the fortifications of the city and harbours. In the front of this haven is the rope-house, built wholly of free-stone, 620 feet in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the same time; and above, is a place for the preparation of hemp. The long sail-room, the dock-yards, the basins, cannon foundry, armoury, working houses for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths, carvers, &c. are all very extensive, and well contrived. The gallies, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some are merchants. They no longer sleep on board the gallies, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. The Old and New Harbour lie contiguous, and communicate with one another by a canal; they have also an outlet into the extensive outer road, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. The entrance on both sides is defended by a fort with strong batteries. In 1707, the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene laid siege to this city, but without success. In 1721, it suffered greatly by the plague. The inhabitants were induced to surrender this city in trust to the English, in September, 1793; but the consequences were dreadful.—Their new friends, in about three months, were driven out of the place; and the precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, caused a great part of the Toulonese ships and property to fall into the hands of the enraged and implacable republicans. Of 31 ships of the line, which the English found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and one at Leghorn; and 4 Lord Hood had previously sent to Brest and Rochefort with republican seamen whom he was afraid to trust. The inhabitants are computed at 800,000. Toulon is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 27 miles SE. of Aix, and 388 SE. of Paris. Lat. 43. 7. N. lon. 5. 47. E.

Toulon en Charolois, a town in the dept. of the Saone and Loire, seated on or near the Arroux river, 15 miles NE. of Bourbon Lancy.

Toulouse, a city in the dept. of Upper Garonne, lately the capital of Languedoc, the seat of a parliament, and the see of an archbishop. It is the largest city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent; containing only about 60,000 inhabitants. It was anciently the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The streets are mostly broad, and the walls and houses are built of brick. The town-house, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high. It is called the *Capitolium*, and the aldermen are termed *Capitouls*. Among other curiosities preserved in it, are 15 large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being partly annals of the city, with portraits and names of the capitouls, and partly of the memorable events and transactions throughout the whole kingdom, commencing from the year 1288. They were drawn up originally in Latin, but under Francis I. were altered to French. The principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. From its fine situation, communicating with the ocean on one side, and with the Mediterranean on the other, by the celebrated canal of Languedoc, which joins the Garonne a little below the town, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course, here were two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce of Toulouse consists in Spanish wool and carpets, together with some slight silk and woollen stuffs. The bridge over the Garonne is, at least, equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the suburb of St. Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne; and it has been in contemplation to line them with new and uniform houses. Toulouse is 125 miles SE. of Bourdeaux, and 356 by W. of Paris.

Touraine, a ci-devant province of France, N. of Berry and Poitou, E. of Anjou, and S. of Maine; and divided into Higher and Lower. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is about 52 miles in

in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France.

TOUR-DE-ROUSILLON, a town, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated near the river Tet, (on a spot where once stood a city, called Ruscino) two miles E. of Perpignan.

TOUR-DU-PIN, a town, in the depart. of Isere, situated on a small river of the same name, 27 miles SE. of Lyons.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town in the depart. of the Channel, almost adjoining to Cherburg. It is celebrated for a manufacture of glass.

TOURNAY, a city of Flanders, generally considered as the most ancient town of Belgic Gaul, and once the capital of the Nervii. It is, at present, a considerable place, and was lately the capital of the Tournaysis. It has several fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good stockings. Tournay was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garrison, as being one of the barrier towns. It is extremely well fortified, and is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. by E. of Lisle, and 135 N. by E. of Paris.

TOURNON, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, seated near the river Rhone, 24 miles SSW. of Privas.

TOURNAY, a town in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 9 miles SE. of Tarbes.

TOURNUS, a town in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the river Saone, 13 miles S. of Chalons, and 202 S. by W. of Paris.

TOURS, a considerable city, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet diameter; three of these were carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1789. This bridge is terminated, in a line which crosses the whole city, by a street 2400 feet long, with foot pavements on each side; and lined with fine buildings recently erected. Under the ministry of Cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were employed here in the silk manufacture; at present, the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines made here are much esteemed. Tours is 127 miles SW. of Paris.

TOURS, a town in the department of the Puy de Dome.

TOURVILLE, a town in the department of the Eure, 11 miles SW. of Pont de l'Arche.

TOUSERA, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependant on Tunis. Lat. 32. 30. N. lon. 10. 55. E.

Tousey, Bucks, in Tame parish. *Towa*, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Cowen at Clear.

* TOWCESTER, a handsome, old, populous town of Northamptonshire, with a flourishing manufactory of lace and silk. It is situated on two streams, into which the little river Tove, or Wedon, is divided, which encompasses the town, and over which it has three bridges, 29 miles S. of Northampton, and 60 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Tower Moor, Lincolnshire, between Tattershal and Horncastle, a building of great antiquity, situated on a barren moor. It consists of a slender, octagonal tower, now ruinous: its use unknown.

Townavilly, in Donegal, Ulster.

TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, about 4 miles from Hartland Point, whence it runs in a SE. course to Iddlesley, where it is joined by the Oke, and passing by Torrington, Biddeford, &c. enters the Severn at Barnstaple-Bay, about 2 miles below Appledore, where it is joined by the Taw.

Towes, Lincolnshire, W. of Louth. *Towin*, Cornwall, E. of Grampound. *Towin*, a river in Montgomeryshire. *Town*, Cornwall, W. of Padstow. *Town-Borough*, Kent, near Appledore. *Townley*, Lanc. S. of Burnley. *Town-Place*, Kent, by Throwley. *Townstall*, Devonshire, near Dartmouth, has a tower 69 feet high, that is a sea-mark. *Towre*, Lincolnshire, N. of Tattershal Chace. *Towthorp*, Yorkshire, NE. of Wilton. *Towthorp*, N. of York. *Towton*, S. of Nottingham, has a ferry over the Trent. *Towton*, Yorkshire, 3 miles and a half SE. of Tadcaster, famous for a bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, on Palm Sunday, 1461. The Yorkists gained a complete victory, and 36,000 men, of whom 9 were noblemen, besides many knights and esquires, fell in the battle and pursuit.

TOWY, a river of South Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE. extremity, meanders through a beautiful vale, called the Vale of Towy, neatly sprinkled with houses and villages on its borders, and, passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel at Towy Haven, 9 or 10 miles below that town.

Towyn, Merionethshire.

TOWNSEND, a town of Massachusetts, 36 miles NW. of Boston.

Towynmy, a river of Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Dowy, 5 miles NE. of Machynleth.

Trablefield,

Trablefield, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

TRACHENBURG, a town, capital of a principality of Silesia, 23 miles NW. of Oels.

TRACONIA, the modern name of Arcadia.

Tracton-Abbey, in Cork, Munster.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles ESE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 11. N. lon. 6. 1. W.

Trafford Bridge, NE. of Chester. *Traford*, Lancas. SW. of Manchester. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Tragarden*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. *Tragarth*, a river in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Melta, above Istradwelthy.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Romania, situated on the Mariza, 40 miles S. of Adrianople.

TRAJETTO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

TRAINA, a town and river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona.

Trakiernam-Cove, in Cork, Munster.

* TRALEE, the shire town of Kerry, in Munster. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken in the bay, which, however, is so shallow, that vessels of 50 or 60 tons cannot come within a mile of the town. On the N. side there is a fine chalybeate spa. It is 144 miles SW. of Dublin.

Tralong, in Cork, Munster. *Tramore*, in Waterford, Munster.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, or TRA-OS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, lying on the other side of the Mountain of Marao, with respect to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, whence it had its name. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Spain; on the W. by Entre Douro e Minho; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of Leon. The valleys are fertile in wine, oil, and fruits, and abound in cattle, but, in general, it is wild, barren, and thinly inhabited. It contains 2 cities, 27 villas or towns, and 549 parishes, with about 135,800 inhabitants.

Tramnore, Cheshire, S. of Liverpool-Haven. *Tranby*, Yorks. W. of Hull.

TRANCHIN, a town and county of Hungary, abounding in mineral springs.

TRANCOSO, a town of Tra-los-Montes, 9 miles W. of Pinhel.

* TRANENT, a small town of E. Lothian, between Haddington and Edinburgh. Its chief dependance is on its coal-works, which have been carried on for many years, even under the town, but now extended to the circumjacent country. It is remarkable for a very ancient church, said to be built by the Picts, and is about 9 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

TRANI, a town of Naples, capital of Bari, decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is 104 miles ENE. of Naples.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Danes, who erected a fortress here in 1621. They had previously obtained a grant of the town and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of about 720l. The territory is considerable, and full of populous villages. The town is between two and three miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall, and several bastions, well provided with artillery. Within the walls are three Christian churches, one of which is for Portuguese Catholics, (who were in possession of the town before the Danes) a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. It is seated at the mouth of one of the branches of the Couvery, 56 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11. 1. N. lon. 79. 57. E.

Trantstown, in Cork, Munster.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the E. by Moldavia; on the S. by Walachia and the bannat of Temeswar; and on the W. by Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren, and the air is healthier than that of Hungary. The inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn and wine, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but, since 1722, has been rendered hereditary to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Romanists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Armenians, Greeks, and Mahometans; to which may be added, Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipsies. Its form is nearly oval; about 400 miles in circumference. The principality is governed in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, which meets at Hermanstadt, by summons from the prince; the government being wholly different from that of Hungary.

Tranwell, Northumberland, in Morpeth manor.

TRAPANI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a good harbour. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral; it is situated on a peninsula, 45 miles WSW. of Palermo.

Trapeshill, Essex, between Epping Forest and Chigwell. *Trapham*, Kent, near Wingham.

TRAPOLIZZA, a town in the Morea, 18 miles WSW. of Argus.

TRAPPE, LA, a once celebrated monastery, or regular abbey, situated in a deep and woody valley, near Seez, in the dept. of Orne (Normandy). The great object of this order (St. Benedict) was, that the monks should be mutual guards

upon each other; and for this purpose, they were never suffered to be alone, except in their cells at bed time; they ate, they drank, worked, reposed, and prayed all together, in order to be a check and restraint on each other, increasing their austerities by emulation of pains and sufferings. They were likewise famous for keeping perpetual silence, unless when spoken to by their superior, or in their religious conferences, or to accuse themselves, and never tasted meat or wine, except when sick. They fasted continually, and were in all respects the most rigorous ascetics in Europe.

Trarbach, a town of Sponheim, circle of Upper Rhine, seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles NE. of Treves. The town and fort were taken by the allies in 1704.

Tratton, Sussex, near Portsmouth, on a small stream that runs quite through the rape of Chichester, to the river Arun.

Travancore, a province of Hindostan, extending about 90 miles along the coast of Malabar, and bounded on the N. by Mysore, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English East India Company. Travancore, the capital, is 108 miles SSW. of Madura.

Trave, a river of Holstein, which passes by Sedgberg, Oldesloe, and Lubec, and falls into the Baltic at Travemunde.

Travers, Valley of, a jurisdiction of Neuschatel, in Switzerland, consisting of 6 villages, celebrated for the purity and salubrity of its air. The inhabitants, in general, are remarkably gay, enlightened, and industrious.

Travemunde, a town of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NNE. of that city. In 1783, 951 ships sailed from this port.

Traunstein, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Traun, near which are springs of salt water; also a town in the archduchy of Austria.

Trautmant, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Towy, opposite Rescob forest.

Traw, a town of the late Venetian Dalmatia, pleasantly seated on the Adriatic, in a small island, among beautiful gardens, near the main land. It abounds in fine sardines, and other fish, and has a harbour formed by a bay, sheltered by two capes, with water deep enough for the largest vessels. It is 20 miles WNW. of Spalatro.

Trawbridge, Devons. on the river Forton, near Crediton.

Trawtmansdorf, a fortress of Tirol, 4 miles NE. of Tirol; and a town in the archduchy of Austria.

Trayguera, a town of Valencia, with a manufacture of fine earthen ware. It is 23 mile SW. of Tortosa.

Treales, Lancashire, NE. of Kirkham. *Trebaffel*, Cornwall, NE. of Boscastle. *Trebe Jew*, Cornwall, W. of Great Columb. *Treberack*, Cornwall, W. of Camelford. *Trebert*, Shropshire, S. of Clun-Castle.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, and falls into the Po, about two miles W. of Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river.

Trebigh, Cornwall, near St. Ives.

Trebigno, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, 10 miles NE. of Ragusa.

Trebissaccia, a town of Calabria Citra, 10 miles NE. of Cassano.

Trebisond, or Tarabosan, a city of Turkey, in Asia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour, seated at the foot of a pretty steep hill. The walls are almost square and high embattled, and though they are not of the first ages, they probably stand on the foundations of the ancient inclosure, from which this city obtained the name of Trapezium. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible, because they are too high. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The harbour is at the east end of the town, but the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. From the Romans, this city was taken by the Scythians, or Tartars, in the time of Valerian. Under the Greek emperors, it was erected into a principality, or empire. Alexis Comnenes took possession of it in the year 1204. In 1462, it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Comnenes, and all his family, prisoners to Constantinople, where they were mostly put to death. An inscription on the gate of the castle, indicates that the Emperor Justinian caused the edifices of the town to be repaired. It stands on the Black Sea, 220 miles ENE. of Erivan. Lat. 41. 0. N. lon. 40. 25. E.

Trebitz, a town of Iglau, in Moravia.

Trebnitz, a town of Oels, in Silesia.

Treborough, Somersets. SW. of Nettlecomb. *Treborow*, Devons. N. of Houlsworthy. *Treburget*, Cornwall, near Michelstow. *Trecarrol*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston. *Tredac*, or *Trehac*, Cornw. near Leskard. *Treddington*, Worcesters. on the Stour, N. of Shipston. *Tredeager*, Monmouths. near Usk. *Tredegy*, or *Treclegy*, Cornwall, near Camelford. *Tredington*, Gloucesters. 2 miles and a half SE. of Tewkesbury. *Tredenock*, Monmouths. 3 miles from Caerleon. Here is preserved

a fair

a fair and entire monument of a Roman soldier of the 2d legion, which was found by the sexton, in digging a grave, upwards of 90 years ago, and which is particularly described by Dr. Gibson, in his additions to Camden. *Treduston*, Cornwall, near Bodmin. *Trecastle*, Brecknockshire. *Tre-Evan*, or *Treneraven*, Herefords. near Kyne Church. *Treford*, or *Trayford*, Sussex, SW. of Midhurst. *Treford*, Cornwall, near Swannacote. *Trefrihiw*, Caernarvonshire.

TREFFURT, a town of Hesse Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine, subject to the princes of Mentz, Saxony, and Rhine, who have each their particular streets and officers in it. It is situated on a hill, near the Werrar. Also a town of Eichfield, Lower Rhine, and TREFFURT, or TREFFORT, a town in the department of the Ain.

Trefusis, on a point of land in Falmouth Haven, that divides King's Road from Carreck Road.

TREGANNON, a mean town of Cardiganshire, seated in a plain, on the river Tyvy, 15 miles SSE. of Aberistwith, and 202 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Treganyan, Cornwall, SE. of Truro. *Tregarden*, Cornwall, N. of Bodmin. *Tregare*, Monmouthshire, N. of Ragland-Castle. *Tregurget*, Cornwall, on the coast, NW. of Camelford. *Tregenno*, Cornwall, S. of St. Ives. *Tregernon*, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford. *Tregonnock*, Cornwall, SW. of Port-Elliot.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, having about 150 houses, poorly built. It has a manufacture of serge, and is seated on the river Fale, which is navigable to it by barges from Falmouth, 14 miles NNE. of Falmouth, and 245 W. by S. of London. An inconsiderable market on Saturday.

Tregoodock, Cornwall, near Launceston. *Tregothuen*, Cornwall, 3 miles from Truro.

TREGUIER, a town in the dept. of the North Coast, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Channel, about 6 miles N. from this town, and 9 miles NE. of Lannion.

Treguit, or *Trequit*, Cornw. E. of Padstow-Haven. *Tregull*, Cornwall, SE. of Leskard. *Tregunnon*, Cornw. by the sea, SE. of Truro. *Trebau*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. *Trebarrew*, or *Trebarrow*, Cornw. on the coast, S. of Tintagel.

TREILEBURG, a sea-port of Schonen.

Treistick, Cornw. near Tregony. *Trekeve*, Cornw. N. of Leskard. *Trelank*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston. *Trelase*, Cornwall, E. of Padstow-Haven. *Trelask*, Cornwall, SE. of Camelford.

TRELAWNEY, a town of the island of Jamaica, about 60 miles NW. of Kingston.

Trelawney, Cornwall, W. of the Looes. *Treleck*, near Monmouth. *Treletick*, Cornw. near Tregony. *Trelestick*, Cornwall, near St. Allan and the Coppermine Downs. *Trelovowith*, or *Trelanowth*, Cornwall, SE. of Grampound. *Trelowren-Park*, Cornwall, near Helston. *Tremabe*, or *Tremaly*, Cornwall, NE. of Leskard. *Tremadart*, Cornwall, SW. of Leskard. *Tremanton-Park*, Hants, near Sidmanton. *Trematon*, Cornwall, W. of Saltash, on the river Liver, that runs into the Tamar; had a castle, that was anciently the seat of the earls and other chief governors of Cornwall. It is now in ruins, and as thick tapestried with ivy as it was formerly with arras.

TREMBLAY, a town in the department of the Eure and Loire, 8 miles S. of Dreux.

Trembrose, Cornwall, SW. of Helford-Haven. *Tremene*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceston.

TREMESEN, or TLEMSAM, a province of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital, of the same name, contains several shafts of pillars and other fragments of Roman antiquities, and in a mosque made out of these old materials, appear a number of altars, dedicated to the *Dii Manes*. It is inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews, and is 50 miles SW. of Oran, and 200 SW. of Algiers. Lat. 34. 40. N. lon. 1. 29. W.

Tremhale, Essex, in the parish of Stansted-Montfichet.

TREMITI, three small islands in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, Tremite, or St. Nicolo, and St. Domino. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Tremoly, Cornw. S. of Carantock.

TREMOUILLE, a town in the depart. of Vienne, seated on the river Bennalle, 32 miles ESE. of Poitiers.

Tremworth, or *Tremwood*, Kent, was a bridge, and afterwards a ferry, from Sheppey Isle to Hartey. *Trendle, N.* and *S.* Somersetshire, near Taunton. *Treneglos*, Cornwall, near Half-Drunken-Downs. *Trenegore*, Cornwall, NE. of Lestwithiel. *Trenowth*, Cornwall, SW. of Padstow-Haven. *Trenowth*, Cornwall, N. of Leskard. *Trenshow*, Devonshire, near Comb-Martin.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on the river Noguera Palaresa, 20 miles N. of Balaguer.

TRENCH ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina. It is about 25 miles in circumference.

Trent, a city of Tirol, formerly imperial; and famous for a grand council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It contains no streets exactly regular, and the houses are in general old. Here is a large but antique palace, a cathedral, 3 parish churches, a college, and some convents. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW. of Venice.

Trent, or the Trentino, a princely bishopric of Tirol, partly under the sovereignty of the house of Austria, although the bishop is a prince of the empire, and also a state of the circle of Austria.

Trent, a large river in England, which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three several springs between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordshire, it takes a NE. direction, and enters Derbyshire, forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It enters the latter county at its SW. extremity, where it is joined by the Erwash, and thence crosses obliquely to the E. till it reaches Newark, and then turning to the northward, forms the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and lastly falls into the Humber, below Burton Stather. Canals are made, or making, to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom; viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainsborough, to Retford and Chesterfield; a circuitous cut to Lincoln, and from thence to Tattershal, Horncastle, Sleaford, Boston, and the sea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winster; from the mouth of the Derwent, one branch to pass through the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Chester, to the Mersey, joining with another branch that goes to Coventry and Braunston, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches extend to the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worcester, and many others. The Trent is, of itself, navigable from Burton in Staffordshire, but has the incovenience of being subject to great and frequent floods.

Trent, Somersetshire, between Ilchester and Milbourn-Port. *Trentham*, Staffords. on the Trent, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line.

Trenton, a town of New Jersey, of which state it is the largest town. It is seated on the E. side of the river Delaware, 24 miles NNE. of Philadelphia.

Trentwith, Cornwall, near Madern. *Treowen*, or *Trauwey*, SW. of Monmouth.

Treport, a sea-port town in the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Bresle, about 3 miles distant from Eu, for which town it is the harbour.

Trepton, Northumberland, in the manor of Roubirie.

Treptow, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the Rega, which is here made navigable, 11 miles SW. of Colberg. Also a town of the Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S. of Stralsund.

Trerene, or *Trerere*, Cornw. near Phillack. *Trerise*, Cornw. SW. of Columb-Magna. *Trerose*, Cornwall, W. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trescot*, Staff. on the river Snestal, SW. of Wolverhampton. *Treseck*, Herefordshire, between Aconbury and Ross. *Tresham*, Gloucesters. in Hawksbury parish.

Treshanish Isles, four small, but fertile islands, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Col and Mull.

Tresilian, Cornwall, at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. *Tresmere*, Cornwall, by Half Drunken-Downs. *Tresmere*, Cornwall, N. of Bodmin. *Tresoro* and *Tresunger*, Cornw. E. of Padstow-Haven. *Treswithin*, Cornw. E. of Phillack. *Tretallock*, Cornw. NE. of St. Columb. *Tretermane*, Cumberl. near Askerton-Castle. *Trethilly*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trethulse*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Trethune*, Cornwall, SW. of Padstow. *Tretire*, Herefordshire, near Michael Church. *Treton*, Yorkshire, E. of Sheffield. *Tretwer*, Brecknocks. near Brecon Woods. It is large and well built, and has a round tower or castle, all entire, except the roof. *Trevabees*, Cornwall, SW. of Helford-Haven. *Trevacus*, Cornwall, SE. of Tregony. *Trevalgen*, Cornwall, NW. of St. Ives. *Trevalgy*, Cornwall, on the north coast, SW. of Boscastle. *Trevasus*, Cornw. S. of Truro. *Trevegay*, Cornwall, by Rushcarrock. *Treveloch-Forest*, Shropshire, S. of Oswestry. *Trevena*, Cornw. near Tintagel-Castle. *Trevenna*, Cornwall, W. of Padstow-Haven. *Trevera*, Cornwall, near Padstow-Haven.

Treves, or Triers, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, assumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. The chapter consists of 40 canons, including 16 capitulars and 24 domicelli. It has 3 colleges, a cathedral, 3 collegiate, and 5 parish churches, as also 13 monasteries and nunneries, with a house of the Teutonic Order, and another belonging to that of St. John. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It is reckoned, however, one of the most ancient cities in Germany, having

having been a place of note of the Treviri, long before the Christian æra, and the capital of all Gaul in the time of Constantine the Great. It is situated between 2 mountains on the river Moselle, over which it has a stone bridge, in a fertile country, abounding with wine, 20 miles NE. of Luxemburg.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by the estates of the Elector Palatine and of Nassau; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Luxemburg and Lorrain. It is about 80 miles in length, but the breadth is uncertain. It is full of mountains and forests; but near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, and the country populous.

TREVES, a town in the department of the Gard.

Trevithin, Monmouthshire, W. of Usk. *Trevethock*, Cornwall, NE. of Helston.

TREVI, a town of Spoleto; and a town in Campagna-di-Roma.

TREVICO, a town of Principato Ultra.

Trevigo, Cornwall, near Lestwithiel. *Trevill*, Cornwall, at the Land's End. *Trevillock*, Cornwall, by Grampound. *Trevillet*, Cornwall, SE. of Tintagel-Castle. *Treving*, Cornw. W. of Truro.

TREVINO, a town of Alava, in Spain.

TREVISANO, a marquisate of Italy, in Venice, about 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the principal town.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, a city of Italy, capital of the Trevisano, containing 17 churches and 19 convents. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; and is situated at the conflux of the rivers Sile and Piavesella, 20 miles NNW. of Venice.

Trevithic, Cornwall, near Tregony. *Trevona*, Cornwall, SW. of Tregony. *Trevour*, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padstow-Haven. *Trevouth*, Cornwall, near Great Columb.

TREVOUX, a small town in the department of Ain. The most remarkable buildings here are the late mint; the late parliament house; the governor's house; an hospital, founded by Mademoiselle de Montpensier; and the printing office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled "Memoires des Trevoux," and for the "Dictionnaire Universel," which is equally esteemed, although that of the French Academy is preferable, with respect to the greatest part of the objects that are common to them. Trevoux is seated on the river Soane, 11 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris.

Trewardinock, Cornwall, near Tregony.

TREWARDRETH-BAY, in Cornwall, on the English Channel, about 3 miles W. of Fowey-Haven.

Trewargon, Cornwall, N. of the Looes. *Trewath*, Cornwall, NW. of Lestwithiel. *Trewen*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceston. *Trewen*, Herefords. 5 miles from Abergavenny. *Trewerreneth*, Cornw. near Penzance. *Trewindle*, Cornwall, NW. of Camelford. *Trewine*, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trewinck*, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padstow. *Trewket, Upper* and *Lower*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick. *Trewnard*, Cornwall, near St Earth. *Trewolf*, Cornwall, SW. of Penzance. *Trewolthal*, Cornwall, W. of Helford-Haven. *Treworgan*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. *Treworgans*, Cornwall, between Penzance and the Land's End. *Treworgy*, Cornw. 3 miles from Kilguth. *Treworgy*, Cornwall, N. of Leskard. *Trewsbury*, Gloucestershire, in the parish of Coats, not far from the Ackman Street way. Here is an old encampment attributed to the Romans. *Trewullock*, Cornwall, E. of Great Columb.

TREYSA, a town of Hesse, circle of Upper Rhine, seated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles ENE. of Marpurg.

TREZZO, a town of the Milanese, situated on the Adda, 17 miles NE. of Milan.

Triago, Herefordshire, E. of Kynechurch.

TRIBSEES, a town of Swedish Pomerania, reckoned a pass to Mecklenburg. It is situated on or near the river Trebel, 22 miles SW. of Stralsund.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles NW. of Landau.

TRICARICO, a town of Basilicata, in Naples.

TRICOLORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 38 miles W. of Pondicherry.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, a sea-port town of Carniola, situated on the side of a hill, extending to the Adriatic, about which the vineyards form a semicircle. The streets are narrow, but there is a large square, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour consists of an inner and outer, and has been considerably improved and fortified by the Empress Maria Theresa, who also declared this place a free-port; with an exception of the articles of iron, steel, copper, quicksilver, salt, gunpowder, mirrors, and crystal. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is 8 miles NNE. of Cabo-d'Istria. Lat. 45. 56. N. lon. 14. 4. E.

TRIFELS CASTLE, a citadel of Deux-Ponts,

Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, where, according to some authors, Richard I. king of England, was kept a prisoner. It is one mile SE. of Anweiler.

Trill, Devonsh. near Exminster.

Trillic, in Tyrone, Ulster.

* TRIM, the shire town of Meath, in Leinster, seated on the river Boyne, 22 miles NW. of Dublin.

Trimdon, Durham, W. of Hartlepool. *Trimwenton*, Cornw. N. of Penzance. *Trimingham*, Norfolk, near N. and S. Reppis. *Trimley, St. Martin's* and *St. Mary's*, Suffolk, near Orwell and Woodbridge Havens. *Trimpley*, Worcestersh. in Kidderminster parish.

TRINCOMALE, a sea-port town of Ceylon, on the E. side, with a harbour, reckoned the best and finest in the E. Indies. It is situated in a bay capable of containing a thousand vessels, where they may winter, careen, and refit, with entire safety. The citadel, built by the Dutch, has four bastions, well supplied with artillery; it is situated on a peninsula, and commands the harbour. It was taken from the Dutch by the English, in January 1782; retaken by the French in August following; and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It has been again taken by the English since the commencement of the present war. Trincomale is 70 miles NE. of Candy. Lat. 8. 45. N. lon. 81. 52. E.

TRINCOMALE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, about 45 miles SSW. of Arcot, and 52 WNW. of Pondicherry. Near this place, in 1768, the troops of Hyder Ally were totally defeated by the English under Colonel Smith, with the loss of the greatest part of their artillery.

Trincow, Cornw. near Padstow.

* TRING, a pretty little town of Hertfordshire, situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, near the Braunston canal, 22 miles W. of Hertford, and 31 WNW. of London. At Little Tring, in this parish, rises one of the heads or branches of the Thames, which, leaving the county at Puttenham, runs by Aylesbury to Thame. A good market on Friday, especially for corn, of which here are large granaries.

Tringford, Herts, between Long Marston and Tring.

TRINIDAD, an island in the W. Indies, of a quadrangular form, separated from Paria, in Terra Firma, by a strait about 8 miles over. The soil is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, cassava, and other roots; and, in general, all that is found in N. and S. America. Here are several sorts of animals, with plenty of wild hogs, fish, fowl, and fruits. The northern part of it, according to Sir Walter Raleigh, (who spent some time in examining the island, in the year 1595,) is high land, but the air is said to be unhealthy, being often covered with thick fogs. It is upwards of 70 miles in length, and from 6 to 30 in breadth; and was discovered by Columbus in 1498. All the interior parts are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. The English have lately taken this island, and still continue in possession of it.

TRINIDAD, a town of Guatimali, in Mexico, situated on the South Sea, 100 miles SE. of Guatimala. It is a very important place, because there is no other harbour on this coast.

TRINIDAD, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, seated on the river Magdelena, 30 miles NW. of Santa Fé. Also a town of Moxes, in Buenos Ayres; a town of the island of Cuba, 140 miles SE. of Havannah; a town of Veragua, in Mexico, 18 miles SE. of La Conception; and a town of Nicaragua, in Mexico, situated on the E. coast of the lake of Nicaragua, in lat. 11. 42. N. and lon. 88. 10. W.

Trinity, Cornw. near Polrudden-Hill, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Trinity-Chapel*, Derbysh. near Alfreton. *Trinity-Chapel*, Devonsh. on the coast, by Dartmouth. *Trinity-Chapel*, Monmouthsh. opposite to Aust-Ferry, over the Severn.

TRINITY, or TRINITE LA, a thriving sea-port town of the island of Martinico, much frequented by shipping, the cargoes of which are sure to meet with a quick sale. During the hurricane season, ships have a safe station in this port. Lat. 14. 53. N. lon. 61. 8. W. Also a town in the dept. of the Morbihan, and a town of Piedmont.

Trinity-Parish, in Waterford, Munster.

TRINO, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, situated in a country that produces great quantities of corn, rice, and excellent cheese, 8 miles W. of Cassal.

Trip, Somersetsh. in Old Cleeve parish, by Clatworthy. *Tripall*, or *Trippall*, a river of Northumberl. which runs into the S. Tyne, at Bellister Castle, 7 miles W. of Hexham. *Triplow*, Cambridgesh. near Foulmire.

TRIPOLI, a city of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is pretty large, and has a harbour, the most commodious of any along this whole coast, except Alexandria. The houses are low and mean, and the streets narrow, dirty, and irregular. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in linen cloth, manufactured here, stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, wood, dates, ostrich feathers, skins, ashes, (which they sell to the Europeans to make glass and soap) and particularly Christian slaves, whom they take at sea. At the W. end is a strong castle, fortified after the modern manner, and furnished with some large cannon. In the year 1685, Tripoli was bombarded by a French squadron, under Marshal d'Etrees, and the government compelled to sue for peace.

peace. It is seated on the Mediterranean, in a barren, sandy soil, which, though destitute of rivers, springs, wells, or any other water, but what is supplied by cisterns or reservoirs of rain water, produces palm-trees, delicious dates, and the lotus, a plant which supplies them with both meat and drink, 275 miles SE. by S. of Tunis. Lat. 32. 34. N. lon. 13. 12. E.

TRIPOLI, a country of Barbary, on the Mediterranean, E. of Tunis and Biledulgerid; and W. of Barca. It is about 600 miles from E. to W. but the breadth is various, from 120 to 250 miles. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that toward Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a sort of regency, at the head of which is a dey, or bey, who is not merely a titular vassal to the Porte, but really under subjection and tribute. They have about 7 or 8 corsairs, only one of which can properly be stiled a ship; the rest are small gallies, poorly manned and equipped, but take, however, a great number of ships. Here are a number of villages, very poor, and thinly inhabited; but few cities or towns of consequence.

• TRIPOLI, or TARABOLUS, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean. It has no harbour but a simple road, the bottom of which is rocky, and soon wears out the cables of vessels, which are, moreover, frequently exposed to the violence of the NW. winds. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, schismatic Greeks, Latins, and Jews. All the houses have fountains belonging to them, with orchards, where the nopal grows spontaneously. The commerce is wholly in the hands of the French, who have a consul here, and three commercial houses within the town. They export coarse silks, spunges fished in the road, exchanging them for cloth, cochineal, sugar, or West-India coffee. The bashaw farms the government of the Porte, on a lease of one year only, at 750 purses, or about 39,000l. per annum. In the territory about it, are a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. It is situated near the mouth of a small river, called Kadisha, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, which overlooks and surrounds it on the E. S. and partly on the NW. 130 miles S. of Scandaroon, and 72 NW. of Damascus.

Trippils, Essex, near Woodford-Wells. *Trippleton*, Herefordshire, NE. of Brampton-Brian.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of Mexico, on the S. coast of the Bay of Campeachy, and W. of Port Royal Island, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 18 miles in circumference.

Trisull, Staffordsh. on the Snestal Water, by Wolverhampton. *Triswell*, Nottinghamsh. SE. of Retford.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, garrisoned by English troops. It is 67 miles SSW. of Tranquebar.

Trithall, Cornw. N. of Helston. *Tritlington*, Northumberl. N. of Morpeth.

TRIVENTO, a town of Moliso, Naples.

TROGEN, a town of Appenzel, with a manufacture of cloth, and a mineral spring.

Troham, Gloucestersh. a hamlet to Bisley. It is remarkable for quarries of good tiles.

TROJA, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

TROIS-RIVIERS, a town of Upper Canada, so called from three rivers, whose streams unite about a quarter of a mile below the town, and afterwards fall into the great river St. Lawrence. Under the French government it was the mart or emporium for furs and other Indian commodities. It is not very populous, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houses large, and richly furnished. The country round it is pleasant and fertile. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles SW. of Quebec.

Trokenhole, Cambridgesh. W. of Wisbeach.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was formerly the residence of the great dukes, who afterwards removed to Wilna. It is situated among lakes, 16 miles W. of Wilna.

TRON, ST. a town of Liege, anciently named *Sarcinium*, or *Sarcine*, but named Tron, from a famous Benedictine abbey, built here about the year 657, by St. Trudon, a rich lord of the country.

Trone, Berks, in Wantage parish.

TROPEA, a town of Calabria Ultra, seated on a high rock, near the sea.

TROPPAU, a city of Silesia, the seat of the regency for the Austrian part; 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz.

TROPPAU, a principality of Silesia, containing 11 cities or towns; it is divided between the house of Austria and the king of Prussia.

TROPEZ, ST. a sea-port in the department of Var, seated in a bay of the same name, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles SSW. of Frejas.

Troston, Suffolk, S. of Fakenham. *Trostrey*, Monmouthsh. N. of Usk. *Trothy*, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Wye, below Monmouth. *Trottescliff*, Kent, 2 miles NE. of Wrotham. *Trotton*, Sussex, near Petworth and Midhurst. *Troveryn*, a river in Merionethshire. *Troughwhen*, Northumberland, SW. of Ellesdon. *Troutbeck*, a river in Cumberland, that runs into the Irthing, below Horsehead. *Troutbeck*, Westmorland, near

near Bowness, on the river Troutbeck, which runs into the Eden, 3 miles below Appleby.

* TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a considerable manufacture of broad cloth, for the most part of the fine sorts, mixed with Spanish wool. It is seated on the river Were, (over which it has a stone bridge) 10 miles SE. of Bath, and 98 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Trowell, W. of Nottingham. *Troweryn*, a river of N. Wales, which rises from a lake in Merionethshire, and runs into the Dee. *Trowse-Newton-Hall*, 2 miles NE. of Norwich.

TROY, or ILIUM, an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, at the foot of the Mount Ida, and opposite the Isle of Tenedos. It is well known in story, or, at least, in poetic fiction, for its ten years siege.

TROYES, a city in the dept. of Aube, before the revolution, the capital of Champagne, and the see of a bishop. It contained 14 churches, 4 abbies, 10 convents, a college, and an hospital. As the stone in its neighbourhood is too tender to be employed in building, almost all the houses are of wood; which, nevertheless, produce an effect pleasing to the eye. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church, the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, and still considerable, consists in linens, dimities, fustians, flax, hemp, wax, chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the river Seine, 30 miles ENE. of Sens, and 90 ESE. of Paris.

Troy-House, and *Michel*, S. and SW. of Monmouth.

Trull, Somersetsh. SW. of Taunton. *Truly*, Sussex, E. of Stening. *Trumpington*, 2 miles from Cambridge. Here are still the ruins of the mill commemorated by Chaucer in the Miller's Tale. *Trunch*, Norfolk, NE. of N. Walsham.

* TRURO, a town in Cornwall, with regular streets, a large market-house, and a spacious old church, not inferior to any in the county for its Gothic architecture. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Truro is seated at the head of the river Fale, with a large, commodious wharf or quay, for vessels of about 100 tons burden, 11 miles N. of Falmouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Well frequented markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Trusham, Devonsh. N. of Chudleigh. *Trusley*, Derbysh. E. of Boylston.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, 117 miles SW. of Madrid.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma. Lat. 7. 20. N. lon. 69. 15. W.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and valley of Chimo. In its pleasant, well-cultivated, and fertile territory, are above 50,000 tributary Americans. It is seated on a small river, near the S. Sea, 6 miles S. of Guanchaco, its port or harbour, and 300 miles NNW. of Lima. Lat. 8. 1. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, with a good harbour. It is built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves, but, at present, is much decayed. Lat. 15. 20. N. lon. 88. 50. W.

Truxton without, Hants, SW. of Weyhill. *Tryley*, Monmouthsh. N. of Abergavenny.

TSCHUTSKI, a country situated on the NE. extremity of Asia, near the NW. coast of America, being bounded by the great river Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a hardy race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it.

TSHETSHEN. See KISTI.

* TUAM, in the county of Galway, in Connaught, was once a city, but is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles NNE. of Galway, and 93 W. of Dublin.

TUBAON, a town on the N. coast of Java. Lat. 6. 0. S. lon. 111. 51. E.

Tubberdonny, or *Tubberidony*, in Galway, Connaught. *Tubberhany*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Tubbermore*, in Derry, Ulster. *Tubbermurry*, in Limerick, Munster. *Tubberpudder*, in Galway, Connaught. *Tubberpound*, in King's County, Leinster. *Tubberscanavan*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Tubberbrackin*, in Galway, Connaught.

TUBINGEN, a town of Suabia, the second in Wirtemburg, with a university, a seminary for the study of the law, and a college for the nobility. In the town-house is a very curious clock. Here the ancient Palatines of Tubingen, whose origin is unknown, had their pfalz, or palatium, which stood on the spot of the present castle. It is seated on the river Neckar, between two hills, 18 miles SW. of Stutgard.

TUCUMAN, or TACMA, a large province of S. America, W. of Paraguay, E. of the Andes,

Andes, which separate it from Chili, and N. of Cordova, in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. The air is hot, and the earth sandy, and almost without stones; it is, however, very well watered, producing great plenty of cotton, wax, honey, pastel for dyeing, and a variety of fruits, with roots, Indian wheat, &c. Vast numbers of cattle are bred here, and the sheep are very large and strong, (being used for carriage by the natives,) but with fine wool. They have plenty of deer and other game, with lions and tigers in their woods. The original natives, who live in small villages close to one another, are somewhat civilized by the Spaniards, being covered with cotton and woollen manufactures.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the town and valley; the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar canes, cotton, and the necessaries of life. Lat. 7. 31. N. lon. 67. 40. W.

Tuddenham, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Tuddenham*, Suffolk, SW. of Lackford. *Tuddenham, East, West*, and *North*, Norfolk, E. of Dereham. *Tuddy*, S. of Durham. *Tuddiford*, Hants, between Lymington and Christchurch.

TUDDINGTON, a small town of Bedfordshire, with a small market on Thursday, almost disused. It is 5 miles NW. of Dunstable, and 37 NW. of London.

Tuddington, Gloucestershire, between Winchcomb and Campden. *Tuddington*, or *Teddington*, Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton, a mile NW. of Kingston.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Ebro, 45 miles NW. of Saragossa, and 146 NNE. of Madrid. Also a town of Leon, 5 miles E. of Valladolid, and a town of New Grenada, in S. America.

Tudeley, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Tunbridge. *Tudsham*, or *Tulsham Hall*, Kent, near West Farley. *Tudworth, North*, Wiltshire, 6 miles NE. of Ambresbury. *Tudworth, South*, Hants, by North Tudworth. *Tudy, St.* Cornwall, SE. of Padstow-Haven. *Tue, St.* Cornwall, SE. of Tregony.

TVERSKOE, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by Novogrodskoe, and on the E. by Jaroslav and Vladomir. It was once an independent sovereignty, called the Duchy of Tver, and afterwards comprised in the government of Novogorod. The number of inhabitants in this district has of late increased very much. The country produces plenty of grain, hemp, flax, and vegetables. Its forests yield oak, birch, alder, &c. and here are vast numbers of wild and tame quadrupeds, with a variety of birds, eagles, falcons, cranes, &c. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish which is peculiar to the waters of these northern regions. It is called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus*, of Linnæus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour and delicacy of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

TVER, a considerable commercial town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated at the confluence of the Tverza and the Volga, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the southern provinces toward Petersburgh. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration in 1763, has been much improved in being re-built. The empress ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made; enjoining all the houses to be constructed according to this model. At her own expence, she raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300l for a year, without interest. The money which she advanced on this occasion, amounted to 60,000l. and she has since remitted one-third of this sum. The streets, which are broad and long, issue in straight lines from an octagon in the centre. The houses are of brick stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. The plan, when completed, was to comprise two octagons, with several streets leading from them, and intersecting each other at right angles. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and, in 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the public charge. It admits 120 students, who are instructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philosophy, music, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is 99 miles NNW. of Moscow.

Tuesley, Surry, in Godalmin parish. *Tuffield*, Oxfordsh. near Nettlebed, through which the Grimsditch runs to Colnbrook. *Tuffley-Court*, by Gloucester. *Tuftes*, Essex, near Little Baddow and Malden. *Tufton*, Kent, in Rainham parish. *Tufton*, Sussex, in Nordiham parish. *Tugby*, Leicestersh. N. of Hallaton.

TUGELOO, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

TUGELOO, a river of Georgia, in North America, one of the branches of the Savannah, which runs into the Keowee, 28 miles NW. of Petersburg.

Tugford,

Tugford, Shropsh. NW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Tuggel*, or *Tughall*, Northumberl. in Vesey barony.

Tuggurt, or Tocaort, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, 240 miles SSE. of Algiers.

Tula, a city of Russia, capital of a government, and containing, according to Busching, 144 churches and convents. It has some manufactures of fire arms and leather, and is situated on the Upha, 112 miles S. of Moscow.

Tulleghnaneeve; see *Saintfield*. *Tullahune*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Tullamore*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Tullamore*, in Down, Ulster.

* Tullamore, a town of King's County, in Leinster, situated on the river Clodagh or Tullamore, which divides the town nearly into two equal parts, near the grand canal, 46 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Tullanstown, in Louth, Leinster.

Tulles, a town in the dept. of Correze, before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limosin, and see of a bishop. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is situated in a country full of mountains and precipices, at the confluence of the river, Carteze and Solane, 37 miles SE. of Limoges.

Tullow, a town of Carlow, in Leinster, 8 miles ESE. of Carlow, and 38 SSW. of Dublin.

Tullyclea, a river of Fermanagh, in Ulster, which runs into Lough Earne, 4 miles N. from Enneskillen.

Tully, in Kildare, Leinster. *Tullycarbet*, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Tulyo donald*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Tullycallen*, in Armagh, Ulster.

Tuln, a town of Austria, near the Wienarwald, or Wood of Vienna. It is seated on or near the river Tuln, 15 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Tulrahan, in Mayo, Connaught. *Tulsk*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Tumanskoi, an Island of Russia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 miles in circumference. It is of a triangular form, and lies N. of the isle of Kirlach, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lat. 71. 50. to 73. N. lon. 11. 19. E.

Tumbey, Lincolnsh. near Tattershall Chace.

Tumbez, a town of Piura, in Peru, consisting of about 70 houses built of cane, and thatched. It is situated near a river of the same name, which empties itself into the bay of Guiaquil, almost opposite to the island of St. Clare. Lat. 3. 13. S.

Tumel, a rapid river of Perthshire, which, after forming many beautiful cateracts, spreads into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and afterwards falls into the Garry.

Tummer, Somersetsh. near Milbourn-Port, 3 miles from Sherborn.

* Tunbridge, a town of Kent, consisting of houses mostly ill-built, and the streets but indifferently paved. Here is a famous free-school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Tunbridge is seated on the river Tun, one of the five little streams of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge, 14 miles SSW. of Maidstone, and 30 SE. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Tunbridge Wells, a town of Kent, 5 miles S. of Tunbridge, but in the same parish. It is much resorted to in summer, on account of its chalybeate waters. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country here is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the visitants, with a plentiful market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. About a mile and a half from the Wells, are stupendous rocks, in some parts 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged close together. Surprising cliffs and chasms are interspersed, with narrow, gloomy passages that lead through the midst of them. The water is a great deobstruent and bracer, operates by urine and perspiration, and is efficacious in cold, chronical distempers, weak nerves, and bad digestion.

Tunford, Hertfordsh. SE. of Wormley. *Tunford*, or *Toniford*, Kent, near Thenington.

Tungebadra, a river of Hindostan, which runs into the Kistnah, 7 miles E. of Rachore, in the country of Golconda.

Tunja, a town that gives name to a district of Terra Firma, in New Granada, 30 miles SW. of Truxillo.

Tunis, a city of Barbary, (called by Diodorus Siculus, *Leucon Tuneta*, that is, *White Tunis*, perhaps from the chalky cliffs that lie round it, when viewed from the sea,) and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is in the form of an oblong square, and is rather more than three miles in circumference, including the suburbs. Here are five gates, and the number of houses, according to Dr. Shaw, is about 12,000. The bey's palace, where the divan assemble, the great mosque, with an exchange, a custom-house, and an arsenal, are the only buildings of note. Here are 9 colleges for students, and 86 petty schools, with doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public. The janizaries are quartered in barracks. The harbour, which has a very narrow entrance, is defended by a castle, which is its chief defence, and the fortress of Goletta, situated on the side of a canal, but

but not carefully supported. In the city they have no water, but what is obtained at a mile's distance. Here are English, French, Dutch, and other European consuls, who are treated with civility and respect, the Tunisians having little of the insolent haughtiness of the Algerines, and being, by far the most civilized nation of Barbary. Tunis has long been famous for the manufacture of linen and woollen goods, for the sale of which, there is a piazza of vast extent, near the centre of the city, which is said formerly to have contained not less than 3000 shops. The inhabitants, indeed, are more intent on trade than plundering and cruising. It is situated on a rising ground, on the W. bank of a lake, among lakes and marshes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, (which is, by Dr. Shaw, attributed to the number of mastick and myrtle trees, rosemary, and other gummy, aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and baths,) in lat. 36. 42. N. and lon. 10. 16. E.

TUNIS, a country of Africa, usually dignified with the title of kingdom, bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Esab; extending about 200 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. This country was formerly subject to the emperor of Morocco, and afterwards, for a space of time, became a powerful and independent kingdom. In the year 1538, it was over-run by Barbarossa, and, notwithstanding the endeavours of Charles V. and his successors, was made a province of the Ottoman empire, under Selim II. by Sinan, bashaw of the Levant. At present, the whole kingdom is divided into two circuits, the summer and the winter, which the bey makes in person, through his dominions, at those two seasons. It is now, therefore, considered as a republic, under the protection of the Turks; and a bashaw still resides here, although, in power and influence, he is a mere cypher. The beyship is hereditary, and independent both of the Porte and the divan, but is seldom filled up, when vacant, without violence and bloodshed. The air, in general, is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the northern part of the bey's summer circuit is by far the most fertile, pleasant, and populous, and hath the greatest number of cities, villages, and dowars. The environs of Tunis, the capital city, are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkeys, cameleons, roe-bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The Tunisians, in general, trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers; and they export to France, in particular, corn, oil, beans, lentils, wax, hides, and Morocco skins; receiving, in exchange, Spanish wool, Languedoc cloths, vermilion, sugar, pepper, cloves, wine, brandy, paper, hardware, iron, and steel. The Italian trade is wholly carried on by the Jews. The Turks and Moors export to the Levant woollen stuffs, lead, gold-dust, and chequins, and a vast number of bales of caps; and bring, in return, silks, calicoes, iron, alum, and vermilion. They send much the same kind of commodities into Egypt. They import, in exchange from thence, linen, cotton, rice, flax, and coffee. The number of French ships freighted at Tunis, by Turks, Moors, and Jews, amounts yearly to about 150 to the Levant, and 50 for France and Italy; as for those of the English, their number is uncertain.

Tunley and *Daneway*, Gloucestersh. hamlets to Bisley. *Tunstall*, Devonsh. near Torbay. *Tunstall*, Durham, near Stranton. *Tunstall*, Kent, near Sittingbourn, 2 miles S. of Milton. *Tunstall*, Lancash. S. of Kirby Lonsdale. *Tunstall*, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth. *Tunstall*, Staffordsh. in Sugenthall manor. *Tunstall*, Staffordsh. N. of Wolverhampton. *Tunstall*, Suffolk, NE. of Woodbridge. *Tunstall*, Yorksh. NE. of Headon. *Tunstall*, Yorksh S. of Richmond. *Tunsted*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Tunwell*, Herts, near Thundridge.

Tunyquin, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Tupham, Lincolnsh. near Horncastle.

Tuppendens, or *Tubbenden*, Kent, in the parishes of Orpington and Farnborow.

Tupton, Derbysh. near Chesterfield.

TURA, a river of Russia, which rises in the province of Ekaterinburg, and empties itself into the Tobol, opposite Turchanskoi, in the government of Tobolsk.

TURA, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 39. 54. N. lon. 24. 8. E.

Turbursey, Cambridgesh. N. of Ely.

TURCKHEIM, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. of Colmar; a town of Mindelheim, in Suabia; and a town of Worms, Upper Rhine, situated on the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Worms.

TURCOIN, a town in the dept. of the North, 6 miles NNE. of Lisle. It is remarkable for an unfortunate conflict, May 18, 1794, (in which the British, Austrian, Hanoverian, and other allied forces under the

the Duke of York, General Clairfayt, &c. were compelled to retreat with great loss,) and which decided the fate of the Netherlands. The British troops alone lost upwards of 1000 men, and 43 pieces of cannon.

TURCOMANIA, that part of Armenia that belongs to the Turks.

TURENNE, a town in the dept. of Correze, 15 miles SSW. of Tulle.

TURENBURG, a town in Samland, in Prussia, 16 miles WNW. of Koningsberg.

Turfield, Bucks, near Wycomb. *Turfield*, Gloucestersh. E. of Chipping Sodbury. *Turforn*, or *Twiford*, Shropsh. SE. of Oswestry. *Turges*, Hants, W. of Eversley. *Turgh*, a river of Montgomerysh. which rises on the W. side of the county, and running eastward till it reaches the foot of Mount Golway, turns to the N. and after receiving the Wurway, falls into the Tanat. *Turghe*, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Cothey, below Capel Lapymsent.

TURIN, anciently called TAURINI, a city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign, the king of Sardinia, with a university. It is charmingly seated on a vast plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handsomest places in Italy, but the air is thick and moist in autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. The approaches to it are magnificent, and the environs beautiful. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, clean, straight, and terminating on some agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his house but on a uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The Strada di Po, the finest and largest in the city, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas that are at once beautiful and convenient. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, in a simple but noble style of architecture, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The furniture is rich and elegant, and the floors are curiously inlaid with various kinds of wood, and kept always in a state of shining brightness. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, consisting of 5 strong bastions, and is reputed one of the strongest in Europe. There are fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and the house called La Charité is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. The chief trade of the city and country is in thrown silk, which is sent to England and Lyons: some of it they manufacture into excellent stockings, and silk for furniture. Turin is the see of an archbishop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, several hospitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The French besieged this city, in 1706, for upwards of three months, but were totally defeated, and compelled to raise the siege by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Savoy. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 7. 45. E.

Turk Dean, Gloucestersh. 3 miles N. of Northleach.

TURK ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, intermingled with the Bahamas. The largest is situated in lat. 21. 26. N. and lon. 70. 52. W.

TURKESTAN, or TURAN, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by deserts, on the E. by Kalmuc Tartary, on the S. by Bukharia, and on the W. by Charasm, near 300 miles in length, and not much less in breadth. It is divided between two Tartar khans, or chiefs; one of whom, residing at Taschkant, possesses the eastern part; the other, who possesses the western part, resides at Turkestan or Taraz (situated on a small river that runs into the Sir, in lat. 44. 45. N. and lon. 69. 13. E). The latter is generally called the khan of the Karakalpacks. In a large sense, Turkestan includes all the country between Russia, Bukharia, the Caspian Sea, and Chinese Tartary, extending not less than 700 miles from E. to W. and 350 from N. to S.

TURKEY, a very large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Epirus, Albania, part of Dalmatia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia contains the countries of Irak-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Turcomania, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have sitll a precarious sovereignty over Egypt and part of Nubia. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general the Turks are moderate in eating, and lovers of rest and idleness; and by their haughtiness, despise manufactures, improvements, and traffic. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects: he assumes the titles of God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Disposer of Crowns, &c. The grand vizier is the chief in power next the emperor, with a salary of about 600,000 dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

perquisites. Here, however, it may be observed, that though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks were originally a Scythian, or Tartar nation, dwelling betwixt the Black and Caspian Seas, and became first known in the 7th century, when Herodius, emperor of the East, took them into his service; after which the Arabian and Saracen caliphs had particular bodies of them for guards, and filled their armies with them. Having gradually got the power into their own hands, several governors of this nation revolted from the caliphs. In the year 1214, Schah Solyman, prince of Nera, a town on the Caspian Sea, passed Mount Caucasus with an army of 50,000 men, making himself master of several countries and places in Lesser Asia. His grandson, Othman, in the year 1300, at the city of Karahissar, assumed the title of emperor of the Othmans, and called his people after his own name. Exclusive of many other towns, in 1326, he took Prusa, in Bithynia, now called Bursa, which his son and successor, Orchan, made the seat of his empire. Orchan sent his two sons, Solyman and Amurath, on an expedition into Europe; the former of whom reduced the city of Gallipoli, and the latter took Tyrilos. Amurath, succeeding his father in 1360, conquered Anlyra, Adrianople, and Phillipopolis. In 1362, he instituted the janizaries, overran Servia, and fell upon Macedonia and Albania. His son and successor, Bajazet, was successful both in Europe and Asia, defeating the Christians near Nicopolis; but, in 1401, he himself was routed and taken prisoner by Tamerlane. His son Amurath, distinguished himself by several important enterprises, and particularly in the year 1444, gained a signal victory over the Hungarians, near Varna. Mahomet II. the greatest, or perhaps most fortunate, of all the emperors, in the year 1456, made himself master of Constantinople, reducing the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. He subdued twelve kingdoms, and took 200 towns. Bajazet II. Selim I. and Solyman I. enlarged the Turkish empire, in Europe, Asia, and Africa; but the succeeding emperors have not been so fortunate. In the succession to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birth-right, the Turks thinking it sufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women, however, are excluded from the throne. The number of the janizaries, who are all infantry, and the flower of the Turkish forces, is generally 40,000. The navy is laid up at Constantinople, near the arsenal, and consists of about 40 men of war, exclusive of auxiliary and hired ships, and galleys of two, three, and four benches of oars. The English trade here has for some years been greatly on the decline. In the islands, the merchants are generally French. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet.

Turk Mountain, in Kerry, Munster. It is situated near Killarney Lake, and affords one of the most beautiful natural prospects in the world.

Turkey, a town of Georgia, in South America.

Turlamore, in Clare, Munster.

Turlby, Lincolnshire, NE. of Alford. *Turley and Haw*, Gloucestersh. on the W. bank of the Severn, 4 miles SW. of Tewkesbury.

Turloughmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Turnaston, Herefordsh. S. of the Golden Vale. *Turbridge*, Yorksh. E. of Snaith. *Turnditch Chapel*, Derbysh. in Duffield parish. *Turner's Hall*, Herts, near the rivers Verlam and Flamsted. *Turner's Hill*, Herts, between Waltham Cross and Cheshunt Wash. *Turner's Hill*, Sussex. *Turner's Piddle*, or *Tour's Piddle*, Dorsetsh. on the river Piddle, 2 miles E. of Affpiddle. *Turnham*, or *Thurnham*, Kent, 2 miles and a half W. of Maidstone. *Turnham-Green*, Middlesex, between Hammersmith and Brentford, in the parish of Chiswick.

Turnhout, a town in the duchy of Brabant, capital of a quarter, which comprehends 15 villages. It is 18 miles SSE. of Breda.

Turo, a town of Bari.

Turoe, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, SW. of Funen.

Turreff, a town of Aberdeenshire, containing about 700 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Devron, on the borders of Banffshire, 26 miles NNW. of Aberdeen.

Turnhurst, Staffordsh. E. of Talk-on-the-Hill. *Turnwood*, Dorsetsh. W. of Blandford. *Turnworth*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles N. of Winterborne Stickland. *Turnworth*, Hants, between Odiham and Basingstoke. *Turpington*, 3 miles from Cambridge. *Turrington, East* and *West*, Lincolnsh. S. of Market-Raisin.

Tursi, a town of Bisilicata, in Naples.

Tursdale, S. of Durham. *Turvey*, Bedfordsh. SW. of Stevington, and 5 miles NW. of Bedford. It has a bridge over the Ouse.

Turtle Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, Lat. 19. 50. S. lon. 145. 50. E.

Turtle River, a river in Georgia, N. America, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 31. 12. N. and lon. 81. 40. W.

Turvil-Court, Bucks, 5 miles from Henley-on-Thames. *Turweston*, or *Tinweston*, Bucks, on the Ouse, NW. of Buckingham.

ingham. *Turwick*, Sussex, SW. of Midhurst.

Tuscan Pass, between the counties of Down and Armagh, Ulster.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, situated between the Mediterranean, the pope's territories, the Modenese, and the state of Lucca. It is about 115 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, exclusive of some parts distributed in the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot-baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives, and other fruits. The inhabitants apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese, to which some add the islands. Florence is the capital, which see.

Tusmore, Oxfordshire, NE. of Fritwell. *Tustons*, Sussex, E. of Rotherbridge.

TUTACORIN, a town in the Carnatic, opposite the Island of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles NE. of Cape Comorin.

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a town of Staffordshire, affording a prospect from a hill in its neighbourhood, (which once had a very large castle, with a little monastery, now a good old house, walled all round, except on the side of the hill, where it is so steep that it needs no fortification; yet there it is enclosed with a strong pale,) as far as Nottingham, to the E. beside other extensive views on the NW. N. S. and SE. to Uttoxeter, Rowcester, Ashburn, Derby, Burton, Ashby de-la-Zouch, &c. It is situated in a valley, on the Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent, 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 134 NW. of London.

Tuthill, Norfolk, near Thetford. *Tuthill*, or *Toothill*, Yorkshire, between Brighouse and Huddersfield. *Tutnell*, Warw. near Tarbick. *Tuttington*, Norfolk, between Alesham and North Walsham. *Tuttle-Street*, Middlesex, between Forty Hill and Waltham Cross.

*TUXFORD, a small town of Nottinghamshire, chiefly noted for a good free-school, which is endowed with 50l. a year for a master and usher, 20l. a year for the boarding and teaching 4 minister's sons, or decayed gentlemen's, and 20 more for teaching the poor boys of the town. It is seated in a clayey soil, in the stage road to York, between Newark and Bawtry, 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on a mountain, near the N. side of the river Minho, in a country affording the richest prospects of gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields. It is well fortified, as being a frontier town towards Portugal, and is 50 miles S. of Compostella, and 254 N. by W. of Madrid.

TUZLA, a town of Caramania, situated at the western extremity of a lake, to which it gives name, (about 36 miles in length, and 4 in breadth) 28 miles N. of Cogni.

Twade, Kent, N. of Milton, near the isle of Sheppey.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S. part of Peeblesshire, at Tweedsmuir, about 6 miles N. from Moffat, crosses that county, as also the N. parts of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, during which it passes by or near to Peebles, Galashiels, Melross, Kelso, and Coldstream, from near which place it forms the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE. See PEEBLESSHIRE.

Tweedmouth, Northumberland, near Berwick, with which it communicates by a bridge.

TWEEDSMUIR, a tract of rugged, heathy mountains, in the S. part of Peeblesshire.

Twemlow, Cheshire, on the Dane, SE. of Northwich. *Twenge*, Northumberland, on the Woulds. *Twenge*, or *Thwing*, Yorkshire, W. of Burlington. *Twesleton*, Yorkshire, NW. of Ingleton. *Twickbere*, Devonshire, near Merland. *Twickenham*, a very pleasant village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, with several fine houses and handsome villas. The church, an elegant Doric building, is remarkable for being the burial-place of the celebrated Mr. Pope, and his parents, to the memory of whom respectively, a monument is erected by Warburton, and by Pope himself. The celebrated villa of Pope is now that of Welbore Ellis, lord Mendip. In Pope's life-time, the house was humble and confined: the centre building only was his residence. Sir W. Stanhope, who purchased it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Lord Mendip stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in an elegant style. The lawn has been also enlarged. Towards the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, stand the two weeping willows, planted by Pope himself. These trees, one of which is one of the finest of its kind, and considered as a vegetable

vegetable curiosity, are as flourishing as ever. Slips of it are annually transmitted to different parts; and in 1789, the empress of Russia had some planted in her own garden at Petersburgh. The once celebrated grotto is almost brought to ruin, from the dilapidations of time, and the *pious thefts* of visitors. It no longer forms a "camera obscura;" the "thin alabaster lamp" no longer "irradiates the centre of it," and even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern, day and night," is no longer in existence. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on the Crane, a branch of the river Coln, which flows into the Thames at Isleworth. It is 11 miles WSW. of London. *Twicross*, Leicestershire, SE. of Hog's Norton. *Twidall*, Kent, near Gillingham. *Twidnack*, Cornwall, in Lalant parish. *Twiford*, Berks, between Maidenhead and Reading, near the conflux of the Thames and the Loddon, over which last it has a mill and 4 bridges. *Twiford*, Bucks, NE. of Bicester. *Twiford*, Derbyshire, in Barrow parish. *Twiford*, Dorsetshire, S. of Shaftesbury. *Twiford*, Hants, 2 miles from Winchester. *Twiford*, Leicestershire, NE. of Bilsdon. *Twiford*, Norfolk, near Foulsham. *Twiford Bridge*, Kent, near Nettlested. *Twiford*, *E.* and *W.* Middlesex, near Wemley Green and the Brent, between Halsden Green and Perivale. *Twigworth*, near Gloucester. *Twineham*, Sussex, E. of Shermanbury. *Twinstead*, Essex, E. of Castle Henningham. *Twining*, Gloucester, 3 miles N. of Tewkesbury. In this parish, on the top of a little head of land, which stands on a great eminence above the meadows next the Severn, is a camp, consisting of several acres of ground, and fortified all round with double entrenchments. It surveys the river for a considerable length, and commands a great extent of country. From some Roman coins found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman camp. *Twitching*, or *Tuchyn*, Devonshire, NE. of South Moulton. *Twitham*, Kent, near Wingham. *Twiverton*, Somersetshire, 2 miles SW. of Bath. *Twiwell*, Northamptonshire, between Thrapston and Kettering. *Twizell Castle*, Northumberland, near Grindon, S. of Norham, and near the junction of the rivers Till and Tweed. The river Till, which runs beneath it, is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of one arch, which is ninety feet and a half in span, and 46 high.

Two-Mile-Bridge, in Waterford, Munster. *Two-Mile-Water*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Two-Pot-House*, in Cork, Munster.

Two Waters, Herts, between King's Langley and Berkhamsted. *Twy*, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, near the town of Cardigan.

TYBEE ISLAND, at the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia.

Tyd, St. Giles, Cambridge, N. of Wisbeach. *Tyd, St. Mary's*, Lincoln, on the bank of the Nine, SE. of Gedney. *Tye Corbet*, Essex, NW. of North Ockenden. *Tyes*, Sussex, between Slaugham and Balcomb.

TYGER, a river of S. Carolina, which runs into the Salada, about 5 miles NW. of Columbia; and both together form the Cangaree.

TYKOKZIN, a town of Bielsk, in Poland.

Tyld-Hall, Essex, between Lachingdon and Althorn. *Tylemouth*, Northumb. S. of Norham, where the Till falls into the Tweed. On the south side is a chapel, where is a stone boat, of as fine a shape as one made of wood; it is 10 feet long, within three feet and a half diameter, 18 inches deep, and four and a half thick. In this, according to a vulgar tradition, St. Cuthbert sailed down the Tweed, from Melross. *Tylen*, Yorkshire, N. of Doncaster. *Tylywin*, now called *Whitland*, Carmarthenshire, 5 miles W. of St. Clere, where was the palace of Hoel Dha, the first sovereign of all Wales. Here he convened all his clergy, to frame a system of laws, in 942.

Tynagh, in Galway, Connaught. *Tynan*, in Armagh, Ulster.

TYNE, the principal river of Northumberland, formed of a south branch, which rises S. of Aldstone, in Cumberland, and a north one from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flowing to Newcastle, enters the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

TYNE, a rapid river, which rises in the S. part of Haddingtonshire, waters the town of Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

Tyng or *Tring*, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TYNMOUTH. See TINMOUTH.

Tyone, in Tipperary, Munster. *Tyrawley*, a barony in Mayo, Connaught.

TYRCONNEL, the ancient name of Donegal, in Ulster.

TYRE. See SOUR, or SUR.

Tyringham, Buckinghamshire, a parish near Newport Pagnel.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, about 44 miles in its greatest length, and from 18 to 33 in breadth; bounded on the N. and NE. by Londonderry, on the East by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the S. and SW. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, and on the W. by Donegal. It contains 35 parishes, and about 28,700 inhabitants. The soil varies exceedingly; in some parts it is rich and fertile, in others rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated. Near Dungannon are some collieries. The assize town is Omagh. The bleach-greens in

in it are principally situated in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, Cookstown, and Stewartstown. The linen manufactory is estimated at 257,444l. yearly.

Tysoe, Warwickshire, at the skirt of Edgehill; had a market.

TYSTED, a town of Alburg, in N. Jutland, situated on a river which runs into the Lymford Gulph, 40 miles W. of Alburg.

TZARITZYN, a town of Russia, in Saratof, situated on the river Volga, 180 miles S. of Saratof.

VAAS, a town in the department of the Sarte, 21 miles S. of Le Mans.

VAAST, ST. a town in the department of the Channel, with a small harbour, and some salt-works. It is 14 miles ESE. of Cherburg.

VABRES, a town in the department of Aveiron, before the revolution, the see of a bishop. It has some manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons, and is seated at the junction of two small rivers, which soon after run into the Tarn, 30 miles SSE. of Rodez.

VACARICA, a town of Beira.

VACCA, LA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, and about 3 miles S. from the island of Antioco.

VACH, one of the smaller Lepari islands in the Mediterranean.

Vach, Bucks, near Amersham.

VACHA, a town of Upper Hesse, circle of Upper Rhine, situated on the Werra, 20 miles NE. of Fulda.

VACHE, or COW ISLAND, an island in the West Indies, of a triangular form, about 24 miles in circumference. It is about 12 miles distant from the S. coast of the island of St. Domingo. Lon. 74. 13. W.

VACHELUCE, one of the Lepari islands in the Mediterranean, about 3 miles S. of Stromboli.

VACKALEER, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore country, 27 miles ENE. of Bangalore.

Vacherry, Surry, in Cranley parish.

VADA, a sea-port of Tuscany, 16 miles SSE. of Leghorn.

VADO, a sea-port of Genoa, 3 miles S. of Savona.

VADSTEIN. See WADSTENA.

VAENA, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

VAIGAR, an island of Russia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 24 miles in length, and 8 broad. It is situated on the N. side of the Straits of Vaigatskoi, in lat. 75. 30. N. and lon. 52. 15. E.

VAJINGEN, a town of Wirtemburg, situated on the Enz, 11 miles NW. of Stutgard.

VAISEAUX, a small island on the coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Missisippi and the Mobile, with a harbour.

VAISON, a town of France, in the Venaissin, seated on the Oueze, near the ruins of ancient Vaison, (which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls) 15 miles NE. of Orange.

VAL. See LAVELD.

VALDAIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod. It contains several new brick buildings, and even the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of the Russian cottages. It is situated upon an agreeable slope, on a lake of the same name, 72 miles SE. of Novogorod.

VALDAIA HILLS, hills of Russia, in Novogorod, which, though of no considerable elevation, are the highest in this part of the country.

VALDAIA, LAKE OF, in Novogorod, is about 20 miles in circumference, and is the largest in the country round the town of Valdaia. In the middle of it is an island, containing a convent.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in Sicily, lying to the NE. part of the island, about 100 miles long, and 20 broad. It means the Valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people to believe that it was a chimney of hell. Messina is the capital.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, the westerly division of Sicily, so called from a town of the same name. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

VAL-DI-NOTO, a division of Sicily, so named from the capital town, Noto, which is 14 miles SW. of Syracuse, and was built after the destruction of Noto Antico, by an earthquake, in the year 1693. It is situated to the SE. of the island, between Val-di-Demona and the sea.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated Benedictine monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence.

VALCKENBURG, a town of Holland, 3 miles NW. of Leyden.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALE OF WHITE HORSE, a fertile tract in Berkshire, extending from Faringdon to Abingdon, so called from the representation of a horse, cut on the side of a hill, and occupying nearly an acre.

The

The chalky soil which is hereby denuded, is a bright white, and is so strong a contrast to the surrounding green turf of the hill, that the figure may be sometimes seen to the distance of 12 miles. About Midsummer, every year, the people of the next parish go and weed it, in order to keep the horse in shape and colour.

Vale Royal, Cheshire, on the Weever, E. of Delamere Forest.

VALEDIA, a sea-port of Fez, 27 miles SSW. of Mazagan. Its harbour is a very natural, spacious basin, surrounded by rocks, and capable of containing about 1000 vessels; but the entrance, which is entirely open to the W. is difficult and dangerous.

VALENCA, a town of Douro, on the S. side of the Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain; and a town of Beira, situated near the Douro.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, surrounded by walls after the antique manner, and built upon a rock, 20 miles SSW. of Alcantara.

Val nce, Essex, near Dagenham.

VALENCE, a city in the department of Drome, before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and capital of a district, called the Valentinois. Valence is seated on the river Rhone, 50 miles N. by E. of Viviers, and 335 S. by E. of Paris.

VALENCE, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne, situated on the river Garonne, 12 miles SSE. of Agen.

VALENCEY, a small town in the depart. of Indre, seated on the river Nabon, 21 miles N. of Chateauroux.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and SE. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. and SW. by new Castile and Murcia. It is about 220 miles in length, and 54 in its mean breadth, and is one of the most populous, fertile, and pleasant countries in Spain; it is watered by thirty-five rivers, all of which run towards the E. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, iron, alum, and sinopica, or blood stone: there are also quarries of marble, jasper, &c.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure gardens round about it, which amount to much the same number. It has a university, founded in 1470, and consisting of several colleges. It was taken from the Moors in the 13th century, who were all expelled. The streets, which are narrow, crooked, and unpaved, are impassable after rain. The cathedral, which has a steeple 150 feet high, the palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerome, the exchange, and the arsenal are all fine structures. It has several manufactories of cloth and silk, and there are several remains of antiquity. It is pleasantly seated on the river Guadalaviar, 20 miles from the sea, and 170 ESE. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 23. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Caraccas, in Terra Firma, 6 miles W. of the town of Caraccas.

VALENCIENNES, a city of Hainault, in France, in the department of the North, founded by the emperor Valentinian. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and it is a very important place: the citadel, and the other fortifications, are the work of Vauban. These were constructed by order of Louis XIV. who took the town by storm, in 1677, after 17 days open trenches; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it surrendered to the allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, after a severe siege. The grand square is handsome, but the streets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. Beside lace, this place is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs, fine linens, and cambrics. It is situated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, 17 miles NE. of Cambray, and 120 NE. by N. of Paris.

VALENTIA, an island which forms a fine harbour on the SW. coast of Kerry, in Munster. It is about 5 miles long, half a mile broad, and of a sufficient depth for vessels to sail through at any time of the tide.

VALENTINE, a town in the department of Upper Garonne. It is the usual road into Spain, and is 2 miles SW. of St. Gaudens.

VALENZA, a town of Milan.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, and the capital of that island, built in 1566, by the grand master, Frederick John de Valetta. It has the happiest situation imaginable, and is wonderfully strong, both by nature and art. Its walls are of large square stones, dug out of the rock, and planted with a great number of batteries. It is seated upon a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE. side of the city is the largest; it runs about two miles into the heart of the island, and is so very deep and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that the largest ships of war may ride here in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The mouth of the harbour is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each

 side,

side, by batteries, that would tear the strongest ship to pieces before she could enter. Besides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is level with the water's edge. The harbour on the N. side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and in an island in the centre of it is a castle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a very stupendous work. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are trifles, compared to the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. The ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. The Turks besieged this city in 1656, but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. The inhabitants of Valetta are about 2000.

VALETTE, a town in the department of Charente, 10 miles S. of Angouleme.

VALLADOLID, a city of Leon, capital of a principality of the same name, with a university. It is embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, and fountains, and contains 11,000 houses with fine long and broad streets. The market-place, called E. Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents. There is another square in the middle of the city, surrounded by handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, within which are shops. All the houses are of the same height, being four stories; and there are balconies at every window of iron, gilt. The town-house takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of a structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. An academy of the belles-lettres was established here in 1752. It is seated near the Douro, 52 miles SW. of Burgos, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid.

VALLADOLID. See MECHOACAN.

VALLADOLID, or COMAYAGUA, a town of Honduras, in Mexico, on the confines of Nicaragua. It is the see of a bishop, who takes the title of bishop of Honduras. Lat. 14. 30. N. lon. 87. 20. W.

VALLADOLID, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 75 miles E. of Merida.

VALLAIS, a county of Swisserland, called in the middle ages, Valesia, extending from E. to W. about 100 miles, and from N. to S. about 22. It is divided into Upper and Lower Vallais, and is bounded on the N. by the Canton of Bern, and the Lake of Geneva; on the E. by Valmaggia, and Locarno; on the S. by Milan, Piedmont, and Savoy; and on the W. by France and Piedmont. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Visp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of these, Sion is aristocratical, and the others democratical. They are called *dixains*, because the Upper Vallais being divided into seven, and the Lower into three districts, each division is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Lower Vallais is divided into bailiwicks. The Vallais contains about 100,000 inhabitants, who profess the Romish religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. He has the sole power of pardoning criminals, and signs all the warrants for executions. The money is coined in his name, and with the arms of the republic. In his acts he signs himself Bishop of Sion, prince of the German empire, and count and præfect of the Vallais; and the seven dixains form, conjointly with the bishop, the republic of the Vallais, all the affairs of which are transacted in a diet, which consists of nine voices, and meets twice every year in the Majoria house, at Sion. At this diet the bishop presides. The republic is an ally of the thirteen cantons; having formed a perpetual alliance with Bern, in 1475, and with the whole Helvetic body, in 1529. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are very much subject to goiters, or wens, that grow from the throat, and often increase to an enormous size. Idiotcy also remarkably abounds among them. A country entirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of situations, climates, and productions. Accordingly, the Vallais presents to the curious traveller, a quick succession of prospects, as beautiful as they are diversified; vineyards, rich pasture grounds, covered with cattle, corn, flax, fruit-trees, and forests, occasionally bordered by naked rocks, the summits of which are covered by everlasting snow. The striking contrast between the pastoral and the sublime, the cultivated and the wild, naturally affects the mind of an observer with the most pleasing emotions. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to the great diversity of climates, by which this country is peculiarly distinguished. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile. In the plains, where the heat is collected, and confined between the mountains, the harvest is generally finished in July, whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success; and the crop is seldom cut before November. About Sion, the fig, the melon, and all the other fruits of Italy, come

come to perfection. "In consequence of this singular variety of climates," says Mr. Coxe, "I tasted, in the same day, strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, each of them the *natural* growth of the country." There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais. The people are accounted both ignorant and indolent; so that they may be considered, in regard to knowledge and improvements, as much behind the Swiss, who are certainly an enlightened nation. The peasants, having few wants, seldom endeavour to meliorate their lands, where the soil is bad; nor to draw the most advantage from those that are fertile.

Vallemont, a town in the department of Lower Seine, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec.

Vallengin, a town, capital of a county of Neufchatel, in Swisserland. It is situated near the lake of Neufchatel, 3 miles NNW. of the town of that name, and 25 NW. of Bern.

Vallers, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral waters. It is 12 miles WSW. of Tours.

Vallery, St. a town in the department of Somme, and at the mouth of the river Somme, with considerable trade, although it has no harbour. It is 10 miles NW. of Abbeville.

Vallery-in-caux, St. a town in the department of Lower Seine, with a harbour, 15 miles SSW. of Dieppe.

Vallier, St. a town in the department of Var; and a town in the depart. of Drome.

Vallopit, Devonshire, in E. Allington parish.

Valna, a town of Andalusia.

Valogne, a town in the department of the Channel, noted for cloth and leather. It is 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris.

Valona, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour.

Valparaiso, a town of Leon.

Valparaiso, a large and populous town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour. It is the port of St. Jago, to which circumstance it owes its increase and present prosperity, having drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on in that city. It is inconveniently situated at the foot of a mountain, great part of the houses being built on its acclivity, or in its fissures, 75 miles NW. of St. Jago.

Valreas, a town in the department of Drome, 18 miles NNE. of Orange.

Vals, a town in the depart. of Ardeche, remarkable for its mineral springs. It is 12 miles SW. of Privas.

Valteline, called by the inhabitants Valle-telina, a fine fertile valley of Swisserland, subject to the Grisons. It extends about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 20 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by the Grisons, on the E. by Bormio and the Bressan, on the S. by Milan and the Bergamasco, and on the W. by Milan and Chiavenna. It is entirely inclosed between two chains of high mountains, and is watered through its whole extent by the Adda. The Valtelines export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. They have no manufactures. The number of the inhabitants, who are Romanists, is computed at 62,000. Here is no city, but some considerable towns, and many thriving villages. The whole country is divided into 3 terzeros, or districts; Sopra, Mezzo, and Sotto; or Upper, Middle, and Lower. The respective capitals are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno.

Valverde, a town of Lima, in Peru.

Valverde, a town of New Castile; a town of Seville, Andalusia; and a town of Leon.

Van, a populous well garrisoned town of Turkey, in Curdistan, near the frontiers of Persia. It is likewise a begler-beglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Lake of Van, on which it is seated, is 40 leagues in circumference. It is seated on a mountain, 150 miles E. of Diarbekir.

Van Campens, a town of New Jersey, 32 miles NW. of Morristown.

Vandal, a river of Surry, running into the Thames at Windsor.

Vandalia, a duchy of Pomerania, subject to Prussia. Stolpen is the capital.

Vandalia, a country of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Gustrow.

Van Diemen's Land, the SE. extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Lat. 40. 30. S. lon. 148. E.

Vanerlen, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Vange, Essex, S. of Newenden.

Vannes, a trading and populous town in the department of Morbihan, with two suburbs, one of which is larger than the town itself. The principal commerce is in wheat and rye for Spain; and also in bar-iron, pilchards, sea-eels, and other fish. It is seated advantageously for trade, at the union of 2 small rivers, which form a harbour in the lake or arm of the sea, called Morbihan, 56 miles SW. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris.

Var, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the department of the Lower Alps, on the E. by the county of Nice, and on the W. by the department of the mouths of the Rhone. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, 3 miles W. of Nice.

Varambon, a town in the department of

of Ain, seated on the river Ain, 14 miles NNW. of Bourg.

VARENDORF, a town of Westphalia.

VARENNES, a town in the department of Allier, 14 miles SSE. of Moulins.

VARENNES, a small town in the department of Meuse, and late province of Barrois. Here Louis XVI. his queen, sister, and children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuileries, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 miles N. of Clermont.

VARNA, a considerable town of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesember, and 145 NW. of Constantinople.

VARZEY, a town in the depart. of the Yonne, 32 miles S. of Auxerre.

VASSERBURG, a town of Munich, in Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 28 miles E. of Munich.

VASSI, a town in the department of Upper Marne, 10 miles NW. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris.

Vastern, Great and *Little*, Wilts, near Luggershall.

VATAN, a town in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Issoudun.

VAUCOLEURS, a town in the department of Meuse, watered by the river Meuse, 10 miles W. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

VAUCLUSE, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, whither the celebrated Petrarch often retired, to indulge his love-sick melancholy. Here the river Sorgues takes its rise, and after watering the little territory of Avignon, falls into the Rhone, near the city of Avignon. It is 12 miles W. of Apt, and 15 E. of Avignon.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a pleasant country of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the Lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and luxuriant meadows, and chequered with continued hamlets, villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town in the department of Puy-de-Dome, 5 miles from Issoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town in the department of Meurthe, seated in a very fertile country for corn, 15 miles SE. of Toul, and 18 W. of Nanci.

VAUDOIS, THE VALLEYS OF, lie in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who opposed the doctrines of the church of Rome, in 1160. Being banished from France, he came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the last century, and particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town in the department of Meurthe, formerly considerable, but ruined by the wars in Lorrain. It is seated on the river Sarre, 3 miles N. of Sar-Louis.

Vaudy-Abbey, Lincolns. at Grimsthorp.

Vauxhall, a village of Surry, and precinct of the parish of Lambeth, seated on the Thames, and celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in a grand taste, with fine pavilions, shady groves, delightful walks, &c.

Ubarrow, Westmorland, SW. of Kendal.

Ubbeston, Suffolk, near Yexford.

UBEDA, a town of Jaen, in Andalusia, 3 miles E. of Jaen.

UEBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Suabia, containing a collegiate church, a house of the order of St. John, an imperial hospital, 3 convents, and 2 other churches. The inhabitants export corn to Swisserland. Near the town is a mineral spring. It is seated on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Constance, which takes its name from it, eight miles N. of Constance.

UBES, ST. or SETUVAL, anciently CEDOBRIGA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is noted for salt, considerable quantities of which are purchased by ships of the northern nations; and on the coast is a fine fishery. It contains 4 churches, 2 hospitals, 10 convents, and an Academia Problematica. Near it are quarries of jasper, of several colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine polish. It is seated near the mouth of the river Sandao, 22 miles SSE. of Lisbon.

Ubley, or *Upton*, Somersetshire, SW. of Stanton-Drew.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the Bay of Siam, about 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood; and lies at the S. extremity of Cambodia, about 10 miles W. of Pulo Condor.

Uckerby, Yorkshire, E. of Richmond.

UCKERMUND, a town of Anterior Pomerania, with good fisheries, pastures, and woods, in the surrounding country. It was sacked by the Russians, in 1713. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ucker, near its entrance into the Frische Haff, 9 miles NW. of Old Stetin, and 15 SE. of Anclam.

Uckfield, Sussex, 8 miles from Lewes.

Uckington, Gloucestershire, in Elmston parish. *Uckington*, Shropshire, NW. of Wrekin Hill. *Uday, St.* Cornwall.

UDDEVALLA, a sea-port of Bahus, in W. Gothland, containing about 9000 inhabitants,

habitants, who export iron, planks, and herrings. It has a strong fort, and convenient harbour, and is 50 miles NNW. of Gotheborg.

UDSKOI, a town of Siberia, in Irkutsk, seated on the E. side of the Lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1100 miles ENE. of Irkutsk, and 2140 ESE. of Tobolsk.

Udimere, Sussex, NW. of Winchelsea.

UDINA, or UDENE, a town of Friuli, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. It is 10 miles N. of Aquileia.

VECHTA, a town of Munster, in Westphalia, 60 miles NE. of Munster.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eastern branch of the Rhine, separating from it, in the province of Utrecht. It falls into the Zuyder Zee, at Muyden.

VECHT, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Stenford and Bentheim, and entering Overyssel, passes by Hasselt and Swartsluys, soon after discharging itself into the Zuyder Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

Veepe, St. Cornw. 2 miles from Fowey.

VEERE, VERE, or TERVEERE, a town of the United provinces, in Zealand, situated on the northern coast of the Isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, 3 miles NE. of Middleburg.

VEGLIA, an island in the Gulf of Venice on the coast of Dalmatia, and to the E. of Cherso, with a good harbour. It is the most pleasant and populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated near the sea, on a hill, 17 miles N. of Arba, and 110 SE. of Venice.

VEIRAS, a town of Alentejo.

VELAY, a ci-devant province of France, full of high mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDENTZ, a town, capital of a county in the palatinate of the Rhine, celebrated for its excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the E. side of the river Moselle, 17 miles ENE. of Triers.

Valenryd, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, at Traeth Richa.

VELETRI, a very ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, considerable in the time of the first Roman kings. It was taken by Ancus Martius, retaken by the Volsci under Coriolanus, and finally retaken some time after, and peopled with a Roman colony. Here are large squares, adorned with fine fountains. It is situated on the great road to Naples, 12 miles from the sea, and 18 SE. of Rome.

VELEZ-DE-GOMORA. See GOMERA.

VELEZ-EL-RUBIO, a town of Granada, in Spain; in the time of the Moors, a strong place, and furnished with a garrison. It is situated near the Guadalentin, 14 miles S. of Huesca.

VELEZ MALAGA, a town of Granada, trading principally in raisins. It is seated in a large plain, near the coast, 13 miles E. of Malaga.

VELEZ, a town of New Castile.

VELHO. See MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO.

VELICHI. See DELICHI.

VELEZAR, a river of Spain, formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil, on the confines of Leon, which, after receiving several other small streams, runs into the Minho, a little above the town of Orense.

VELIKA, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, near the town of Velika.

VELIKA, or CRALIOVA VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, situated on an island, formed by a small river of the same name, 52 miles E. of Carlstadt, and 156 S. of Vienne.

VELECOI USTIUG. See USTIUG.

VELINO, a river of Spoleto, in Italy, which runs into the Nera, about 4 miles from Terni.

VELORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, situated on 3 hills, 14 miles W. of Arcot, and 70 NW. of Pondicherry.

VELTHAUSEN, a town of Bentheim, in Westphalia.

Velvetstown, in Cork, Munster.

Ven, Somersets. W. of Taunton.

VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Lavora, in Naples.

VENAISSIN, so named from Venasque, the Vendasca of the ancients, a small territory of France, on the Rhone, S. of the department of the Drome; about 36 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. The country is pleasant, the soil fertile, the climate mild, and the air pure. The productions are corn, olives, silk, saffron, and excellent wine. It depended on the popes, since the time of Philip the Bold, king of France, who, in the year 1273, transferred it to pope Gregory X. as a fief of the Holy See. It was governed under the popes, by officers called rectors, but now forms an integral part of the French republic. Carpentras is the capital.

VENANT, ST. a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Lys, 6 miles NNW. of Bethune, and 22 NW. of Arras.

VENASCA, or BENASCA, a town of Arragon, seated on the river Essora, in a valley of the same name, on the frontiers of France, 45 miles NNE. of Balbastro.

VENASQUE, a town of France, in the county of the Venaissin, of which it was formerly the capital. It is situated on the river Nasque, 14 miles ENE. of Avignon.

Vence, an ancient town in the department of Var, 8 miles from the Mediterranean, 6 NE. of Grasse, and 10 W. of Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, W. of the department of the Two Sevres, and N. of the department of the Lower Charente; a part of the ci devant Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name which rises about 8 miles NNE. from Fontenay-le-Comte, and runs into the Sevre Niortoise, about a mile E. from Marans. Fontenay-le-Comte is the capital.

Venden, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, situated on the Aa, 36 miles NE. of Riga.

Vendome, a considerable town in the department of Loire and Cher, seated on the River Loire, 30 miles NE. of Tours, and 95 SW. of Paris. Before the revolution, it gave name to a country in Beauce.

Venerie, La, a small town of Piedmont, 3 miles NNW. of Turin. It has manufactures of wool and silk, but is chiefly noted for a magnificient palace built by Emanuel II. duke of Savoy, for a hunting seat. The adjacent country abounds with game.

Venezuela, a pretty populous province of Terra Firma, in S. America, lying on a gulf of the same name, about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the S. by New Granada, on the W. by the province of St. Martha and Popayan, and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the sea-coast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the valleys are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pasturage, sugar, tobacco, cotton, sarsaparilla, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa-nuts; gold is found in the sands of the rivers, and the country abounds in game and wild beasts. They often have two crops of corn in a year. Venezuela is the capital.

Venezuela, or Coro, a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, situated on a bay or gulf of the same name, on the Gulf of Mexico, and which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow strait, in lat. 10. 35. N. lon. 68. 50. W.

Venice, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and lately capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a university. It stands on 72 little islands, though some reckon only 60 in the Gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes, or pales, on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden to avoid the shallows; it makes a very grand appearance at a distance, as seeming to float on the sea; or rather, with its stately buildings and steeples, rising, as it were, out of it. The marshy lake on which Venice stands, about 5 miles from the main land, is a kind of small inner gulf, separated from the large one by some islands, at a few miles distance, and which, on the appearance of an enemy's fleet can be cut away. These islands, in a great measure break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the Laguna, or Lake; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoleers (as their watermen are called) do not trust themselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience to the inhabitants as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city, by land, as well as by water. From its insular situation Venice is strong without fortifications; and the fish, which are caught at the very doors of the houses, may be reputed a good preservative against famine. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 150,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. It is said that there are 500 bridges in Venice, though some say only 450, great and small, and the greater part of them built of stone; but what pass for such are only single narrow arches thrown over the canals. The highest and longest is the Rialto, which, in the middle of the city, crosses the great canal, at its narrowest part, where it is only 40 paces broad. It consists also of one single arch, but a very noble one, 24 feet high; the foundation, which takes up 90 feet, rests on 12,000 elm piles; and it is every where incrusted with marble. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or shops, which divides its upper surface into three narrow streets. At each end is an ascent of 56 steps. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal, covered by boats and gondolas (which strike the eye, however, with a mournful appearance, being all either lined with black serge, or painted black) and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. But this fine prospect is almost the only one in Venice; for, except the Grand Canal, and the Canal Regio, all the others are narrow. Some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses. In rowing along these wretched canals, there is scarcely one agreeable object to cheer the sight, and the stench, which, at certain seasons, exhales from the water, is quite offensive. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazzi-di-St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed

formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the old and New Procuraties a fine range of buildings, in which are the Museum, the Public Library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not strike the eye very much at first. The architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are the Grecian orders. The outside is incrusted with marble: the inside, ceiling, and floor, are all of the finest marble, as are the numerous pillars: and the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a very moderate share of taste. The front, which looks to the palace, has five brass gates, with historical bas-relievos; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horses, said to be the workmanship of Lycippus; they were given to the emperor Nero by Tiridates, king of Armenia: the fiery spirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original destination, of being harnessed to the chariot of the sun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch consecrated to him: they were removed to Constantinople, placed in the Hyppodrome, by Constantine, and remained there till the taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were conveyed to Venice. The treasury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics. The ducal palace is an immense building, partly Gothic and partly modern, and mostly of marble. Besides the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the senate, and all the different councils and tribunals. The principal entrance is by a spacious stair, called the Giant's Stair, on account of two colossal statues, in white marble, of Mars and Neptune, placed at the top. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treasonable practices, and accusations of magistrates for abuses in office. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal: prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte del Sospiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The apartments of the ducal palace, as well as the churches and convents, are ornamented by Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoret, Palma, the Bassans, &c. with paintings which far surpass those of Rome itself. Within the palace is a little arsenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muskets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themselves on any sudden insurrection. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse: it is only here and at council, that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visit openly, or in a family way, at each other's houses; and secret meetings would give umbrage to the state inquisitors; they chuse, therefore, to transact their business on this public walk. People of inferior rank seldom remain on the Broglio, for any length of time, when the nobility are there. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of Granite. Criminals, condemned to suffer death privately, are executed between these two pillars. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass: it is at once a dock-yard, and a vast repository for naval and military stores. Here the Venetians build their ships, cast their cannon, make their cables, sails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure, called Il Fontica-di-Tedeschi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of paintings, to which belong very skilful masters. Provisions are in great plenty at Venice, but the spring water being very indifferent, almost every house has a cistern, into which the rain water is conveyed from the roof and clarified by being filtered through sand. Venice contains 70 parish churches, besides others; 54 convents of monks; 26 nunneries; 17 rich hospitals; 18 oratories; 40 religious fraternities, with their chapels; 53 squares, &c. It is 70 miles E. by N. of Mantua, and 140. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 26. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

Venice, a republic of Italy, which comprehends the following provinces; the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesino-di-Rovigo, Trevisana, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadarino, and great part of Friuli and Istria. To these may be added a part of Dalmatia, the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, Antipaxu, and some others. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the side of the canals, and on which

which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put in a vessel, and serve for ballotting. Those who draw nine golden balls first, elect 40 counsellors, who draw 12 others. These elect 25 other counsellors, who draw 9 golden balls. The 9 elect 40 counsellors, who draw 11. Those that have the 11, chuse 41 counsellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes, or more, fall upon the same person, who is then declared doge. After this election, they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any pompous formalities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the senate, to show that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic, which he does, by dropping a gold ring into it annually; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to chuse an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. There are five councils, the first of which is composed of the doge and six counsellors, called the Signiora. The second is the Consiglio Grand, or Grand Council, in which all the nobles, who are said to be near 2000, have a voice. The third is the Consiglio-del-Pregadi, which consists of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Consiglio-Proprio, whose members are called Savii Grandi, or the Grand Sages, which join to the Signiora, and consist of 28 assessors. This gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is Il Collegio-delli-dieci, and composed of 10 counsellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a dreadful misfortune to be cited before it. The Venetians are Romanists, but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The protestants are not allowed the public exercise of their religion; but they are not otherwise molested. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. This patriarch, in consequence of the policy of the senate, has scarce any power over the priests and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another patriarch belonging to Venice, whose authority extends over Friuli, Istria, and most of the bishops on the main-land. The tribunal of the inquisitson at Venice is composed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father-inquisitor; but as these had need of a bridle, they have added three counsellors to the number, without whose consent they can determine nothing. Their famous carnival begins with the year, and continues till Lent; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this disguise they imitate the sports of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ash-Wednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes above 15,000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversion of the carnival; but when the diversions of the carnival are over, nothing is heard from the clergy, (who are generally accounted ignorant) but sermons on repentance. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto, have been long banished from their gallantry. The poorer people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other. The Venetians, in general, are tall and well made; they have a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended. The number of inhabitants in the city is estimated at 160,000, of the whole state at 2,500,000, and of the annual revenue of the republic at 8,200,000 ducats. By a late remarkable revolution, the sovereignty of this celebrated republic, which has now continued upwards of 1300 years, in absolute freedom and independence, is entirely, and for ever subverted. The French, without the show of military enterprise, suddently made themselves masters of the city, while their troops were diffusing

themselves

themselves all over the Venetian territory. Soon after, Dalmatia was taken possession of by the emperor, and it is now annexed to his dominions, together with the city of Venice, and part of the late Venetian estates in Italy, by the treaty of Udina. The other part has become an accession to the the New Cisalpine Republic.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea between Greece and Italy, extending from lat. 40. to 45. 55. N. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still called the Adriatic.

VENLO, a town of Ruremonde, in Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. The inhabitants are mostly Romanists. In 1702, this town, with Fort St. Michael on the other side of the Maese, was taken by the army of the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the E. side of the river Maese, 12 miles NNE. of Ruremonde, and 25 NW. of Dusseldorf.

VENOSA, a town of Basilicata, in Naples, containing 7 churches, and 7 convents. It is 9 miles NNW. of Acerenga.

Vent, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the S. Tyne, at Alston-Moor.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a sea-port town of Terra Firma, situated on the Isthmus of Darien, 20 miles N. of Panama. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandise, on the river Chagre, which they send from Panama to Porto Bello.

VENTRY, in Kerry, Munster in the harbour, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, from which it is divided by a narrow isthmus.

VER DU GARD, a town in the dept. of the Gard, 6 miles SE. of Uzes.

VERA, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, 32 miles SW. of Carthagena.

VERA CRUZ, a sea-port of Tlascala, in Mexico, with a secure harbour, defended by a fort upon a rock of a neighbouring island, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. This is occasionally one of the most considerable places in Spanish America for trade, it being the natural centre of the American treasure, and the magazine of all the merchandize sent from Mexico, as well as of that transported hither from Europe. It also receives a prodigious quantity of East-India goods overland from Acapulco, brought from the Phillippine Isles. Upon the annual arrival of the flota here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which lasts many weeks, when this place may be said to become, of a sudden, immensely rich. At this period, such crowds of Spaniards arrive from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair lasts. It is surrounded by a wall, and the air is so unhealthy here, from the bogs around it, and the barrenness of the soil, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants, except mulattoes and blacks. It is 180 miles ESE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 12. N. lon. 97. 25. W.

VERA CRUZ, OLD, a sea-port of Tlascala, in Mexico, 15 miles NNW. of Vera Cruz. Here Ferdinando Cortez landed with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico.

VERAGUA, a province of Mexico, so called from a river of the same name. It is bounded on the E. by Darien, on the W. by Costa Rica, on the N. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. It is a mountainous and barren country, exposed to the incursions of the Indians. A good deal of gold and silver is obtained here. Conception is the capital.

VERA PAZ, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Yucatan and Chiapa, on the E. by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S. by Guatimala, and on the W. by Soconusco. It is about 120 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and abounds with mountains and thick forests of cedar, &c. in which are many wild beasts, and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. The country is subject to earthquakes, thunder, and 9 months rain. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, and honey. The capital of the same name, but inconsiderable, is situated in lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 90. 54. W. besides which there are many towns and villages of the native Americans.

VERBERIE, a town in the department of Oise, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE. of Senlis.

Verby, Yorkshire, N. of Gisborough.

VERCELI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a considerable lordship. The inhabitants are about 20,000. Here are two cathedral churches, 12 others, 2 abbies, 19 convents of both sexes, 2 priories, 2 provostships, 3 poor-houses, and 5 hospitals. It is 10 miles NNW. of Casal, and 40 NE. of Turin.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 45 miles NW. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lat. 14. 45. N. lon. 17. 28. W.

VERD, CAPE DE, islands seated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of Cape Verd, and between the 14th and 18th degrees of N. latitude. They are so called from the cape of that name, or, according to some authors, from a green plant which grows in the sea near them, resembling water-cresses, and bearing a fruit something like a gooseberry. This plant, called *sargosso*, is sometimes found so thick, as to impede vessels in their course. The principal are 10 in number, lying in a semicircle; their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicho-

las,

las, the Isle of Sal, Bona-Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo; the others, 4 or more, are only uninhabited rocks. They are, in general, mountainous, and the soil is often stony and barren; nevertheless the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extensive valleys between them, but with little water, in general, except what is found in ponds and wells. Both the ground and air are so extremely hot, that one can hardly stand in places exposed to the sun. It is reckoned dangerous also to pass the night in the open air, for the great heat is often succeeded by a sudden cold, which is said to prove mortal to such as are exposed to it. Many parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes also are gathered twice a year. The inhabitants, about 100,000 in number, catch and salt a great number of turtles, which they send to America; they also manufacture leather and salt, and procure from Africa, slaves, sugar, rice, cotton stuffs, ambergris, civet, ivory, saltpetre, and gold. The uninhabited islands are all stocked with cows, goats, hogs, asses, mules, &c. under their particular lords. These islands are said to have been known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades, but were not visited by the moderns till the year 1499, when they were discovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoese, in the service of the Infant Don Henry, of Portugal; at that time they were almost uninhabited. Two of them, St. Jago and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The governor exercises a despotic military power. Few whites are now to be seen; the influence of the climate has entirely changed the ancient Portuguese to negroes.

Verden, a duchy of Lower Saxony, having Bremen on the N. and W. and Lunenburg on the E. and S. It extends both in length and breadth about 24 miles. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands and forests, but there is good marsh land on the rivers Weser and Aller. In 1712 the Danes wrested this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. This duchy has the same regency with that of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Lower Saxony, containing 4 churches, and a Latin school. It is seated on the Aller, 40 miles NW. of Hanover.

Verdun, a town in the dept. of Meuse, noted for fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the river Maese, which runs through the middle, 33 miles NNW. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

Verdun, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Garonne, 18 miles NNW. of Toulouse.

Vere, a river in Hertfordshire, which runs into the Coln, about 2 miles SE. from St. Alban's; also a county on the S. side of the island of Jamaica. *Veres*, or *Verse Wotton*, Dorsetsh. W. of Bridport.

Vermand, a town in the dept. of Aisne, 6 miles W. of St. Quintin. Before the revolution, it was capital of a territory called the Vermandois.

Vermanton, a town in the dept. of Yonne, 10 miles SE. of Auxerre.

Verminster, Dorsetsh. NE. of Sturminster.

Vermont, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire; on the S. by Massachusetts; and on the W. by New York. It is about 155 miles long, and 60 broad, and is divided into seven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N. and S. divides this state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other ever-greens: hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account, has obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Verd Mont*, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered; the soil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been estimated at 100,000. The bulk of them are emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts. The principal town is Bennington, but the assembly generally hold their sessions at Windsor.

Verneuil, a town in the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Aure, 22 miles SSW. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris.

Verneuil, a town in the dept. of Allier, 15 miles S. of Moulins.

Vernon, a town in the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Seine, 27 miles SSE. of Rouen, and 42 NW. of Paris.

Vernon, Chesh. SW. of Sandbach.

Veroli, a town in the Campagna di Roma, containing 8 churches, and 3 convents. It is 8 miles S. of Alatri.

Verona, a city of Italy, in the late territory of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, fortified in the ancient manner and defended by three castles. The inhabitants amount to near 50,000. The streets

streets are mostly narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses are mean; but there is a large, handsome square, called the Piazza d'Armi, and a pretty long, good street, called the Corso; and its outlets are more delightful than the city is within. The bishop and governor have superb palaces, but the most magnificent is that of Count Maffei. The town-house and the opera-house are fine buildings; but the most celebrated structure here is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which are 44 rows of benches, of white marble, still entire, (which will hold, according to Count Maffei, 22,184 spectators,) on which the people sat. But very little, however, of this valuable piece of antiquity appears ancient, having been carefully repaired from time to time at the city's expence. The outward walls of the upper story are wanting. In the Academy of the Phil-Harmonics, is a large collection of ancient inscriptions and monuments, in the Hetrurian, Punic, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin languages, either found or brought here for a great many years past. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport very good linen, woollen, stuffs, olives, oil, wine, sewing-silk, and medicinal plants, growing on Mount Balbo, &c. to Venice, and over which it has four stone bridges, the principal of which is 348 feet long; 62 miles W. of Venice, and 18 NNE. of Mantua.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, lately in Venice, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle. The Venetians became masters of the city and territory, in 1409.

VERNOIS, a town and river of Russia, in the government of Rezzan.

VERREZ, a town of Aosta, Piedmont.

Verrian, Cornw. 3 miles from Tregony, and N. of Gwyndrith Bay.

VERSAILLES, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, 12 miles SW. of Paris. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was only a small village. This prince built here a hunting seat in 1630, which Bassompiere calls "the paltry chateau of Versailles." Although the situation was low, and very unfavourable, Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till the 6th of October, 1789, when the late unhappy Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to the Tuilleries. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, canals, fountains, &c. and the water-works are much admired. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world: and the chapel is no less admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud.

VERSAILLES, a town of Kentucky, 10 miles SE. of Frankfort.

VERTUS, a town in the dept. of Marne, 17 miles SW. of Chalons, and 73 E. of Paris.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Asti, Piedmont, seated on a hill, near the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1705, after a siege of six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy.

VERVIERS, a town of Franchemont, in Liege. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable traffic in cloth, which they export to Germany, Italy, Turkey, &c.

VERVINS, a town in the dept. of Aisne, noted in history for a treaty of peace concluded here, in 1598, between Henry IV. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain. It is 110 miles NNE. of Paris.

VERULAM, the vestiges of a Roman oppidum, or town, in Hertfordshire, on the Verlam river, opposite St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called *Verulamium*, and by Ptolemy *Urolamium*. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, tesselated pavements, and Roman coins, which are still sometimes dug up. On the NE. corner is a piece of the wall, 3 yards and a half thick, composed of flints, and layers of Roman bricks. The site of it has long ago been converted into corn-fields.

Verwood, Dorsetshire, near Winborn-Abbas.

VESLE, two rivers of France, the former of which runs into the Aisne, near Veilly; and the latter runs into the Saone, opposite Varenne le Grand.

VESELIZE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on the river Brenon, 15 miles SE. of Toul, and 162 SSE. of Paris.

VESLY. See VEILLY.

VESOUL, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, 22 miles N. of Besançon, and 209 SE. of Paris.

VESPRIN, a town which gives name to a county of Hungary, 32 miles SSE. of Raab.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated Volcano of Italy, in Naples. The first eruption of this volcano was in the year 79 of the Christian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii

peii and Herculaneum. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny, the naturalist. "Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke," says Dion Cassius, "were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even to Egypt. Birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it." Sir William Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been nine others; those of 1779 and 1794 being the most violent and alarming. In this last, 5000 acres of rich vineyards were destroyed, and most of the houses in the town of Torre-del-Greco buried, or rendered uninhabitable. Vesuvius is six miles E. of Naples.

VEVAY, a town and bailiwick of Bern, in Swisserland, with a manufacture of hats, and a large trade in cheese. Here General Ludlow retired on the restoration, and died in 1693. It is seated near the head of the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles SSE. of Lausanne.

VEUDRE, a town in the dept. of Allier, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles NNW. of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town in the dept. of Yonne, seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris.

UFA, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh.

UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated a few miles below the mouth of the river Ufa, 632 miles ESE. of Moscow.

Ufcolumb, Devonsh. on the river Columb, 10 miles from Bradninch. *Ufcot*, Wilts, NW. of Marlborough. *Uffay-Park*, Cumberland, SE. of Ravenglass. *Ufferton*, Durham, W. of Sunderland. *Uffington*, Lincolnsh. near Stamford. *Uffington*, or *Offington*, Berks, near Wantage. *Uffington*, Shropsh. NE. of Shrewsbury. *Ufford*, Northamptonshire, near Stamford. *Ufford*, Suffolk, NE. of Woodbridge. *Uffton*, Warwicksh. between Itchington and Offchurch. *Ugbear*, Devonsh. W. of the Avon, and SW. of Brent. *Ugboro*, Cornw. near the Tamar, 3 miles from Modbury. *Ugbrook*, Devonsh. 2 miles from Chudleigh. Near it is a cave that runs a great way under ground.

UGENTO, a town of Otranto, in Naples. *Ugford*, Wilts, near Wilton. *Uggescomb*, Dorsetsh. near Portisham. *Ughqm*, Northumberl. near the Lyn, NE. of Morpeth. *Ughtershaw*, Yorksh. N. of Langstredale Chace. *Ugleberb*, Yorksh. S. of Whitby. *Ugley*, Essex, N. of Stanted-Montfichet, and E. of the Stort.

UGONGA, a town of Piedmont.

Ugshall, Suffolk, W. of Easton Ness. *Ugthorp*, Yorksh. near Moulgrave-Castle.

VIADANA, a town of Mantua.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre; and a town of Galicia.

VIANA, a sea-port of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douro, containing 2 churches, 7 convents, an hospital, and about 7000 inhabitants. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lima, 36 miles N. of Oporto.

VIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name, which comprehends 40 villages and hamlets.

VIANEN, a town of S. Holland, on the river Leck, 7 miles S. of Utrecht.

VIATKA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the river Viatka, 440 miles ENE. of Moscow.

VIATKA, a government of the Russian empire, which was formerly a province of Casan. The capital is of the same name.

VIC, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 12 miles NE. of Nanci, and 197 E. of Paris.

VIC BIGORRE, a small town in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, situated on the river Adour, 12 miles N. of Tarbes.

VIC, a town of Catalonia, formerly more considerable than at present; however, it still contains handsome buildings. It is 30 miles NNE. of Barcelona.

VICEGRAD, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 9 miles SSE. of Gran.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, lately subject to the Venetians, about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 24 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the Tyrolese; on the E. by the Trevisan and the Paduan; on the S. by the Paduan; and on the W. by the Veronese and Tyrolese. It is a pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry-trees, which serve to nourish silk-worms; and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, capital of the Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is adorned with several regular, stately palaces, and other elegant edifices, (particularly the council-house, the grandeur of which is heightened by two very lofty columns) and it has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are several other squares, and 57 churches, parochial and conventual, with several good hospitals. The great altar of the Dominican church is an august piece of Palladio's architecture. There is an academy for the improvement of the Italian language, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a master-piece of workmanship by the same

same skilful architect. The seats are disposed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatre, and the perspective is surprisingly beautiful. It is seated in a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of two small rivers, the Bachiglione and Rerone, 35 miles W. of Venice.

VIC FEZENSAC, a town in the dept. of Gers, 15 miles NNW. of Auch.

VICHI, a town in the dept. of Allier, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the river Allier, 3 miles SW. of Cusset, and 180 S. by E. of Paris.

VIC-LE-COMPTE, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, with mineral springs about a mile from it. It is 12 miles SSE. of Clermont.

VICO, a town of Capitanata; a town of Lavora; and a town of Principato Citra; all in Naples: also a town of the island of Corsica, 15 miles SW. of Corte. In it is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona.

VICO-DI-PANTANO, a town of Lavora, in Naples, 12 miles SW. of Capua.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the Sabina, 20 miles ENE. of Rome.

VIDDIN, a town of Bulgaria, seated on the river Danube, 104 miles ESE. of Belgrade.

VIDOURLE, a river in the dept. of the Gard, which runs into the lake of Than, near Aigues Mortes.

VIE, a river in the dept. of La Vendee, which runs into the Atlantic, near St. Gilles; and a river in the dept. of the Calvadoes, which runs into the Dive, 3 miles NW. of Crevecœur.

VIELMUR, a town in the dept. of the Tarn, 9 miles W. of Castres.

VIELSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situated on the Vaga, 156 miles ENE. of Vologda.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not large, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, being limited by a very strong fortification; but the suburbs and town together are said to contain above 300,000. The streets, in general, are narrow, and in part crooked, and the houses built high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; but they appear externally to no great advantage, on account of the narrowness of the streets. The chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the town, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The suburbs are not near so populous, in proportion to their size, as the town; as many houses in the former have extensive gardens belonging to them, and many families, who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The second floor of all burghers' houses, is allotted for the reception of officers of the imperial court, and the owners can only purchase an exemption, by paying a sum of money for the erection of barracks. Vienna contains 30 churches or chapels, and 21 convents. The cathedral is built of free-stone, is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Here is a monument in honour of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Instead of a weathercock, there is a black spread eagle, over which is a gilded cross. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. Besides the university, containing a great number of students, there is the academy of Lower Austria; and the archducal library, which is open every morning three or four hours to the public, containing 5 or 6000 volumes, printed in the 15th century, with a well-furnished and valuable collection of prints and useful modern books. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. The imperial cabinet is very rich in medals, and still more so in natural history. Provisions are brought here in great plenty and variety; and wild hogs, stags, with cart-loads of hares, pheasants, and partridges, may be seen in the game market. Here is a sort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores; and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The manufactures of this city are numerous, and the trade extensive. Vienna has been twice ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1539, and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before this place. Vienna is seated at the place where the river Vien falls into the Danube, near the site of the ancient Vindebona. Lat. 48. 13. N. lon. 16. 28. E.

VIENNA, a town of Kentucky, 124 miles WSW. of Frankfort; and a town of Maryland, situated on the river Nanticoke, 85 miles S. of Philadelphia.

VIENNE, a city in the dept. of Isere, seated on the E. bank of the Rhone, over which it had formerly a stone bridge, built in the year 1265, now destroyed, or of which only some piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous, 15 miles S. of Lyons. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades, which last are highly esteemed. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte Rotie; and the famous hermitage wines. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, and

and capital of a territory called the Viennois. It was anciently a Roman colony, but in the 5th century it was taken by the Burgundians, whose kings made it their place of residence. In the 9th century, it was the capital of the kingdom of Provence.

VIENNE, a dept. of France, joining on the W. to that of the Two Sevres, and on the E. to the dept. of the Indre. Before the revolution, it was part of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the dept. of Correze, about 3 miles E. from Tarnac, passes by or near to Tarnac, Aimoutter, St. Leonard, Limoges, Aix, St. German, Isle Jourdain, Chinon, &c. and falls into the Loire, in the dept. of the Indre and Loire, about 5 miles above Saumur.

VIENNE, UPPER, a dept. of France, composed of the ci-devant Limousin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERRADEN, a town of Uckermark, Brandenburg.

VIERZON, a town in the dept. of Cher, famous for its forges. It is seated at the confluence of the Cher and Yevre, 17 miles NW. of Bourges, and 100 S. of Paris.

VIESTI, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

VIGAN, a town in the dept. of Gard, 30 miles NW. of Nismes.

VIGEVANO, a town of Piedmont.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, seated on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles NNW. of Tay, and 260 WNW. of Madrid. Here, in 1702, the English and Dutch fleets, having broken the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, defeated a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. The English took 4 galleons and 5 men of war, and the Dutch 5 galleons and 1 man of war. Fourteen men of war and 4 galleons were destroyed, and a great deal of silver was taken. In 1719, it was again taken by the English, who relinquished it, after raising contributions.

VIHIERS, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, whose inhabitants have a great trade in cattle. It is 20 miles S. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

VILAINE, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of Maine, waters Vitré, Rennes, Redon, &c. and enters the Bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard.

VILLA BOHIM, a town of Alentejo.

VILLACH, a town of Carinthia, situated near the Baths of Toplitz, 18 miles W. by S. of Clagenfurt.

VILLA-DE-CONDA, a sea-port of Douro, 14 miles N. of Oporto.

VILLA-DU-HORTA, the principal town of the Island of Fyal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the western coast, and has a harbour, the best in the island, being land-locked on every side except the E. and NE. and defended by several forts. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 36. W.

VILLA-DE-MOSE, a town of Mexico, in Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable by boats to Tabasco, 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Galicia; and a town of Estramadura, both in Spain.

VILLA-FLOR, a town of Tra-los-Montes.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, the most ancient town in the whole island, and so called from its being at first a free port. Before its harbour lies an island, about a mile in circumference, and towards the sea the town is defended by a fort and some other works. It consists of 1813 hearths, and contains two parish churches and two convents. Lat. 37. 50. N. lon. 25. 35. W.

VILLA-FRANCA, three towns in Old Castile, the first 10 miles E. of Burgos; the second, 30 miles W. of Burgos; and the third, situated on the Tormes, 50 miles NW. of Toledo. Also a town of Leon, 50 miles WSW. of Leon; a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory; a town in the principality of Piedmont; a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta; and a sea-port town of Nice, with two castles and a harbour sheltered by lofty hills, 3 miles E. of Nice. It was taken by the French in 1792.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PENADES, a town of Catalonia, situated near the sea, 20 miles SW. of Barcelona.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-XIRA, a town of Portuguese Estramadura, situated on the N. bank of the Tagus, 15 miles NE. of Lisbon.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Valendia; a town of New Castile; and a town of Tobasco, in Mexico.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Douro, seated on the river Douro, opposite Oporto.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Chieri; a town of Vercelli; and a town of Aosta; all in Piedmont.

VILLAPANDA, a town of Leon.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of Comarca.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Valencia.

VILLA-RICA, a sea-port of Mexico; a town of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres; and a town of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Alentejo, with a palace and park, in which the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in the year 1667. A battle was also fought near it, much about the same time, the success of which greatly contributed to fix the crown of Portugal on the head of the Duke of Braganza. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the ho-

nour

nour of Prosperpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of beautiful green marble. It is 16 miles SW. of Elvas, and 83 SSE. of Lisbon.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a sea-port of Asturias, 30 miles NE. of Oviedo.

VILLE-DIEU, a town in the department of the Channel, 12 miles NNE. of Avranches.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, surrounded with walls and ditches. It is 18 miles N. of Lyons, and 233 S. by E. of Paris.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 22 miles ENE. of Puycerda, and 27 WSW. of Perpignan. In one of the mountains which surround this place, is a curious cavern.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town in the department of Aveiron, seated on the river Aveiron, 24 miles W. of Rhodez, and 260 S. of Paris. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth.

VILLE-JUIF, a town about 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

VILLEMUR, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Tarne, 16 miles N. of Toulouse.

VILLENA, a town of Murcia, near a morass, from which they manufacture salt.

VILLENEUVE, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, seated on the river Lot, 17 miles N. of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town in the dept. of Gard, seated on the river Rhone, opposite Avignon.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, 12 miles NNW. of Viviers.

VILLERS-COTERETS, a town in the dept. of Aisne, 11 miles SW. of Soissons.

VILLENGEN, a town of Austrian Suabia, in the Brisgaw, situated between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg.

VILMANSTRAND, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg.

VILVORDE, a town of Brabant, seated on the river Senne, 6 miles N. of Brussels.

VINCENT, CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 9. 0. W.

VINCENT, ST. an island of the W. Indies, about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is one of the Caribbee Islands, and inhabited by a race of people, of whom Dr. Robertson gives this account: "There is a great distinction in character between the Caribbees and the inhabitants of the larger islands. The former appear manifestly to be a separate race. Their language is totally different from that of their neighbours in the large islands. They themselves have a tradition that their ancestors came originally from some part of the continent, and having conquered and exterminated the ancient inhabitants, took possession of their lands and of their women. Hence they call themselves Banaree, which signifies a man come from beyond sea. Accordingly, the Caribbees still use two distinct languages, one peculiar to the men, and the other to the women. The language of the men has nothing common with that spoken in the large islands. The dialect of the women considerably resembles it. This strongly confirms the tradition which I have mentioned. The Caribbees themselves imagine that they were a colony from the Galibis, a powerful nation of Guiana, in South America. But as their fierce manners approach nearer to those of the people in the northern continent, than to those of the natives of S. America; and as their language has likewise some affinity to that spoken in Florida, their origin should be deduced rather from the former than the latter. In their wars, they still preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women, either for servitude, or for breeding." This island was only inhabited by native Caribs, till towards the latter end of the last century, when a ship from Guinea, with a large cargo of slaves was either wrecked or run ashore on the coast; great numbers of the negroes escaped into the woods and mountains, whom the Indians suffered to remain. These Africans soon became very numerous, partly by the accession of runaway slaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women. After this the country became the theatre of savage hostilities between the negroes and the Caribbees, in which the former were generally victorious, or, at least, proved so in the end; their numbers in 1763 being computed at 2000, whereas of the red or native Caribs, there were not left more than 100 families. St. Vincent's was long considered as a neutral island, by the two countries of England and France; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English; who, in the sequel, at the instance of some rapacious planters, engaged in a war against the Caribbees who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that retaining their resentment against the English, they aided the French in the reduction of the island, in 1779, who, however, restored it by the peace of 1783. The country is generally mountainous and rugged; the valleys are, however, extremely fruitful. It contains about 84,000 acres, every

every where well watered, and of which 23,605 acres are possessed by British subjects: and as much more was lately held by the Caribs. All the rest of the country has not been yet cleared, but retains its native woods. The soil is a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sugars: and indigo thrives here remarkably well. The number of inhabitants appears, by the last official returns, to be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. The governor's salary is 2000l. sterling; one half of which is raised within the island, and the other half is paid out of the exchequer of Great Britain. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 61. 0. W.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Beira; and a sea-port of Asturia, 9 miles WSW. of Santillana.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul, situated on the sea-coast, 150 miles SSW. of St. Sebastian.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, about 30 miles in circumference; in general lofty, except towards the NW. where it is low and sandy. In this part is a commodious bay or harbour, about a league and a half broad at the mouth, surrounded with high mountains, stretching to the middle of the island, and securely sheltered from the westerly and north-west winds. Hence it is justly accounted the best harbour in all the Cape Verd islands; yet it is difficult of access, by reason of the impetuous winds that blow off the mountains, along the coast, with so much fury, as greatly to endanger shipping before they can arrive at this place of security. Besides this harbour, where ships frequently wood and water, and where wild goats may be obtained, (for the island is uninhabited) there are several other bays on the S. side, at which ships may anchor; and of these the Portuguese generally make choice, for the purpose of loading their hides. St. Vincent has also good fresh water, which does not fail to spring up, on digging a little way into the soil of the valley; but the hills afford not a single drop. It is said, also, that more turtle is caught near this island than round all the rest, and that it abounds with saltpetre.

VINCENT'S ROCKS, ST. Gloucestershire, E. of the Avon, and a mile and a half NNW. of Bristol. They are very steep and rugged precipices, which continue their course about three miles, and seem to have been almost miraculously cleft asunder, to admit a passage for the river Frome. The Avon flows between them, and the tide rises here 42 feet. At the bottom of these rocks, near the water-side, rises a medicinal hot spring, the taste of which is soft, milky, and grateful to the stomach. It is successfully prescribed in inflammations, hectic coughs, immoderate fluxes, and scrophulous and cancerous cases.

Vine, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Vineyard*, near Gloucester. *Vineyard*, Gloucestersh. near Tewkesbury. *Vineyard-Flory*, Somersetsh. SW. of Taunton.

VINGORIA, a Dutch settlement on the coast of Concan, 22 miles NNW. of Goa.

Vinniton, Devonsh. NW. of Honiton.

VINTIMIGLIA, a town of Genoa, with a small harbour, situated on the Mediterranean, 8 miles NE. of Monaco, and 70 SW. of Genoa.

Vintners, Kent, in Boxley parish.

VIRE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the river Vire, 27 miles SW. of Caen.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, certain islands and keys in the W. Indies, situated in about lat. 18. 30. N. to the E. of Porto Rico, and extending about 20 leagues in length, and upwards of 12 in breadth. They were called Las Virgines by the Spaniards, the first discoverers, in honour of the 11,000 Virgins of the Legend. Though every way dangerous to navigators, there is a basin in the midst of them, six or seven leagues in length, and three or four in breadth, in which ships may securely anchor, land-locked from all winds. They are about 30 in number, mostly desert, barren, and are possessed by the English and Danes. The Spaniards, however, claim those near Porto Rico. In the first division of those possessed by the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belong Jost Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, and Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, or Great Virgin, called also Spanish Town, having two good harbours; to this island belong the following: Anageda, or Drowned Island, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Moskito Islands, the Cammanoes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Fallen City, (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins,) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's Island, on which Brass, Little Saba, Buck Island, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Island are dependent; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Islands; and they have also the Island of St. Croix.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by Kentucky; on the NW. by the Ohio; on the N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; and on the E. by Maryland, the Chesapeak, and the Atlantic. It is about 300 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanhaway, Great

and

and Little, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. In general the land is tolerably good, and capable of producing corn, pulse, cotton, flax, and hemp; and, in the marsh lands, rice has been lately cultivated. The lands towards the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and, at present, well stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. At the heads of the rivers are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and, indeed, not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has much declined of late, in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and has but few towns of consequence; the principal are Williamsburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 747,610. The Virginians now manufacture about three fourths of their clothing, and they have also manufactures of iron and lead; but agriculture is the principal employment.

* VIRGINIA, a town of Cavan, in Ulster, seated on Lough Ramor, in which are several islands, 40 miles from Dublin.

Virginstow, Devonsh. SE. of Luffencote.

VIRTON, a small town of Luxemburg.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 50 miles SW. of Cicacole.

VISET, a town of Liege.

VISEU, anciently VISONTIUM, a town of Beira.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the late empress, and is remarkable for its canal, which connects the Tvertza and the Mysta. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to be awakened to a sense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and a few brick houses. It is seated on the river Zna, 60 miles NNW. of Tver. Lat. 57. 23. N. lon. 35. 0. E.

VISIAPOUR, a considerable city of Hindostan, the capital of a county of the same name. It is now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 130 miles SE. of Poonah, and 234 SE. of Bombay. Lat. 17. 26. N lon. 75. 19. E.

VISSOGOROD, a town of Masovia.

UIST, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland. They are each about 20 miles in length, and of considerable breadth. Kelp is the staple commodity of these islands; and they export annually, between them, 800 cows and young oxen. Here is abundance of game and aquatic birds.

VISTULA, the largest river of Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the N. part of Hungary, passes by Cracow, Sandomirz, Warsaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and falls into the Baltic below Dantzic.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, capital of the Patrimonio. It contains only 15,000 inhabitants, although the number of churches, convents, and hospitals is 69. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even fish. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome.

VITRE, a town in the department of Ille and Vilaine, trading in linen-cloth, knit stockings, and gloves. It is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village in the dept. of Marne, 3 miles NE. of Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was taken, (and, as its name imports, burnt,) by Thibaut, count of Chartres, when many of the inhabitants were burned, and great part of the town destroyed. It was also burnt, together with 60 villages, in the year 1422, by the English and Burgundians.

VITRI-LE-FRANÇOIS, a populous town in the dept. of Marne, trading in corn. It is well built, though the houses are of wood, and there is a fine square. It is seated on the river Marne, 15 miles SSE. of Chalons, and 100 E. of Paris.

VITTEAUX, a town in the dept. of Côte-d'Or, seated among mountains, where there are quarries of marble. It is 21 miles W. of Dijon, and 9 SE. of Semur.

VITTORIA, a town of Biscay, in the province of Alava. It contains 5 parishes, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, a college, and a square. The large streets are bordered with trees, as a defence against the heat of the sun. The merchants here deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades and other cutlery, which they make in large quantities. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SSE. of Bilboa.

VITTORIOSA, or CITTA VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a fortified town of the island of Malta, situated on a narrow neck of land to the left of Valetta. On each side

a broad, natural canal, or stream, runs up into the land, and surrounding the town, forms a fine harbour. One of these canals, or harbours, is called *Portico della Renella*, and the other *Porto delle Gallere*. The strong castle of St. Angelo stands on a high rock, at the extremity, towards the sea, and has a communication with the town by a bridge. The palace of the inquisition, and the arsenal, are reckoned among the principal buildings of this place. Formerly the grand master resided here. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 3000.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Vivero, or Landrova, whose mouth forms a good harbour on the Atlantic. It is 12 miles E. of Cape Ortegal.

VIVIERS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, seated among rocks, on one of which the cathedral is built, near the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a *frontier*. But the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, now belongs to Russia, and forms a part of the government of Ekaterinoslav. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACKS.

ULADISLAW. See INOLADISLAW.

ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a country of Guinea, N. of Adra, and W. of Benin.

Ulcester, Derbysh. on the Dove, near Burton-upon-Trent. *Ulkhorn*, Sussex, by Uckfield. *Ulcomb*, Kent, SW. of Lenham. *Uldale*, Cumberl. on the Elen, near Ireby. *Ulcester*, Northumberl. in the lordship of Woller.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a sea-port of E. Bothnia, 320 miles N. of Abo.

Uley, a populous village of Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of fine broad cloth, 2 miles E. of Dursley.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16. 45. S. lon. 151. 26. W.

Ullapool, Rossshire, seated on the N. side of Loch Broom. *Ullenhall*, Warwicksh. S. of Umberslade. *Ulleskelf*, Yorksh. S. of Tadcaster. *Ullington*, Gloucestersh. in Pebworth parish. *Ullock*, Cumberl. 4 miles SW. of Cockermouth. *Ullsby*, or *Ullsley*, Cumberl. S. of Penrith, near Ullswater.

ULLSWATER, a lake, partly in Westmorland and partly in Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Ambleside, and 14 SW. of Penrith. It is about 8 miles long, is of a sufficient depth for breeding char, and abounds with a variety of other fish. Trout, of upwards of 30 pounds weight, are said to have been taken in it. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by discharging guns, or small cannon, in certain stations. The report is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound; now dying away upon the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed, is heard seven times distinctly.

ULM, an imperial city of Suabia, and chief of that order in the circle where the archives of the free towns in Suabia and Franconia are deposited. The inhabitants are Protestants. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral, which is a very lofty structure, are 63 copper-vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. It is large and well fortified, and the town-house is a handsome edifice. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The elector of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but after the battle of Blenheim, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller, 47 miles SSE. of Stutgard, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 10. 12. E.

ULMEN, a town of Treves.

Ulpha, or *Ouffa*, Cumberland, in Millum parish, on the river Dudden. *Ulseby*, Lincolnsh. N. of Spilsby. *Ulseby*, Lincolnsh. between Great Limbergh and Barton-on-the-Humber.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Western Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the SW. by that of Connaught, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, the soil in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. The southern parts of this province are rich, fertile, and well cultivated; but the northern are hilly and mountainous. It includes within itself, by far the greatest part of the linen manufactory; and contains the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down.

ULSTER, a river in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, near Vacha, in the principality of Hesse.

Ulsthorp, Leicestersh. N. of Lutterworth. *Ulting*, Essex, near Malden.

ULTZEN, or VELTZEN, a town of Lunenburg, containing 3 churches, 3 hospitals, and about 350 houses. The principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was formerly Hanseatic, and is situated on the Ilmenau, 20 miles SSE. of Lunenburg.

ULVERSTONE, called by the country people OULSTON, a pretty good thriving town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness, with regular, well paved streets. This town is the port of Furness, fitting out about 70 ships for the coasting trade. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster, three times a week. It is seated at the bottom of immense hills, between the branches of the Duddon, near its mouth, 18 miles NNW. of Lancaster, and 267 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Ulvescross-Abbey, Leicestersh. in Charnwood-Forest, was founded in a sequestered and romantic spot by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. It is now converted into a farm-house.

UMAGO, a sea-port of Istria, lately subject to Venice.

Umbersley, or *Umberslade*, Warwicksh. near Stratford-upon-Avon.

UMBRIA. See SPOLETO.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Calabria Citra.

UMEA, a sea-port of W. Bothnia.

UNALASHKA, one of the Fox Islands, in the Northern Archipelago.

Underbarrow, Westmorl. SW. of Kendal. *Underditch*, Wilts, a hundred between Ambresbury and Sarum. *Underley*, Westmorland, on the Lune, by Kirby-Lonsdale.

UNDERSWEN, a town of Bern, Swisserland, situated between the Lakes of Brientz and Thun, near the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles SE. of Bern.

Underton, Shropsh. SW. of Bridgenorth.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Swisserland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucerne, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the Canton of Uri; on the S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the cantons of Bern and Lucerne. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land ammanies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. The people are of the Romish church; and the grand council is composed of 58 members. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale; and Stantz of the Lower, and of the whole canton. The Underwalders, in conjunction with the states of Uric and Schweitz, shook off the Austrian yoke, in 1308; of all the people of Swisserland, they are the most honoured and loved by the other cantons, for their courage and love of liberty, joined to a strict concord, and amiable simplicity of manners.

Underton, Shropsh. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Underwood*, Derbysh. NE. of Ashborn. *Underwood*, Devonshire.

UNGWAR, a town of Hungary, 46 miles NNE. of Caschau.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, and extending from N. to S. not more than 150 miles, and 100 in breadth from E. to W. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. and E. by Brabant and Germany. These provinces rank in the following order: 1. Guelderland, subdivided into the districts of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim; 2. Holland, subdivided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Friesland; 3. Zealand, subdivided into the part near the E. Scheldt, and the part near the W. Scheldt; 4. Utrecht; 5. Friesland; 6. Overyssel; and 7. Groningen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the generality, (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg,) in which are the town of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maestricht, Venlo, Sluys, Hulst, &c. This republic (which is likewise called by the general name of Holland,) affords a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering almost every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water in this country are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarce any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by strong and expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this small and seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. In other countries, possessed of a variety of natural productions, it is not surprising to find manufactures employed in augmenting the riches of the soil; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are scarce any flocks; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thousands of saw-mills, where there is scarce a forest; an immense quantity of corn, exported from a country where there is not agriculture sufficient to support one half of its inhabitants, is what must strike every attentive observer with admiration. Among the most valuable natural productions of the United Netherlands may be reckoned their excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The most considerable revenue arises from the fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The num-

 ber

ber of vessels employed in the herring fishery, in particular, is reduced from upwards of 2000 to less than 200; and yet it maintains, even now, no less than 20,000 people. About 100 vessels are employed in the Greenland fishery, and 140 in the cod fishery near the Dogger Bank, and near the coast of Holland. The Dutch were formerly in possession of the coasting trade and freight of almost all other trading nations. They were also the bankers for all Europe. But these advantages did not continue to be so lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes so far as to employ their own shipping in their trade, and to establish banks of their own. Notwithstanding these deductions, the Dutch trade is still immense; in consequence of their vast opulence, they still regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E. India Company, the spice trade has long been the most valuable: it comprehends the articles of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and cinnamon. The Java coffee is the best next to that of Mecca; and other great branches of this trade are rice, cotton, pepper, &c. articles of great importance, but not in the exclusive possession of the Dutch. They are the only European nation hitherto permitted to trade directly to Japan; but this trade is also on the decline. Their W. India Company trades not only to the W. Indies, but to the coast of Guinea for slaves; and, distinct from this, they have two companies, which trade to Surinam and Berbice. The foreign possessions of the Dutch, in Asia, previously to the commencement of the present war, were the coasts of the island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia the seat of the governor general of all their East-India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice-Islands; settlements or factories, in the Island of Celebes, at Surat, and Petro, and in the Gulf of Persia; with Colombo, Trincomale, &c. on the Island of Ceylon. In Africa they had the Cape of Good Hope, with George-de-la-Mina, and other fortresses and factories in Guinea. In the W. Indies they had the islands of St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curaçon; and in S. America, the colonies of Issequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice, in the country of Guinea. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by the numerous canals, which cross the country in every direction. The number of manufactures established in the United Provinces is astonishing. Saardam, a village in N. Holland, contains, for instance, about 900 windmills, partly corn-mills, partly saw and paper-mills, and mills for the making of white lead, &c. In former times, the Dutch were the exclusive possessors of several ingenious manufactures and arts; as the refining of camphor and borax, the cutting and polishing of diamonds, the refining of sugar, &c. but at present these mysteries, few of them excepted, are in the hands of many other nations, to whose commercial ignorance and want of industry the Dutch were once indebted for immense profits, which have decreased with the causes; among the rest, the woollen manufactory has prodigiously decreased. In a word, the Dutch trade is no longer in its ancient flourishing state, to which, even if the frugality and industry of the nation had not been diminished by too great riches, the rivalship of other nations, and the commercial knowledge of the age, would never permit it to rise again. All sects are tolerated in Holland; but, till lately, none but Calvinists could hold employments of trust or profit. Since the great confederation of Utrecht, in 1579, (See NETHERLANDS,) the Seven United Provinces have been considered as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole. In 1581, the Hague was appointed the place of meeting for the States General, an assembly invested with supreme power of the confederation, and composed of deputies chosen out of the provincial states. This power related to the making war and peace, levying taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent not only of the other provinces, but even of the supreme power of the republic. In the present disputes on the French revolution, the Dutch, at first, appeared hostile to the new republic, but never heartily co-operated with the allies. The stadtholder was probably influenced by the courts of Prussia and England, but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and, on the invasion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of 1795, he thought proper, with his family, to take refuge in England. Since then, their form of government has been modelled upon that of France, and they now form a republic one and indivisible.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N. America, consisting originally of thirteen provinces subject to Great Britain, but which, on the 4th of July, 1776, by their representatives in congress assembled, made a solemn declaration of independence, and were afterwards acknowledged free and independent states by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. They are, at present, 15 in number, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

vania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Vermont. Besides these, there are the districts of Maine, the Tenassee government, and territory NW. of the Ohio, which, in process of time, will, it is probable, become states; the two first, perhaps, within a short space: the latter is, at present, inhabited by different tribes of Indians. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterwards joined by North Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky and Vermond have since been added to them. See AMERICA.

UNNA, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, containing a Lutheran parish church, a hospital church, which both the Calvinists and Lutherans use for their worship, a nunnery, a chapel, and a Lutheran school. So early as the year 1032, this place was a considerable village, and with its very extensive and profitable territory (still possessed by the town) belonged to the archbishop of Cologne. In 1250 it was first environed with walls, and endowed with the immunities of a town. Unna was formerly Hanseatic, and at present ranks as the second town in the county. It is situated in a fine plain, on a rivulet named the Kottlebecke, 8 miles E. of Dortmund, and 23 S. of Munster.

UNNA, a river which rises in Bosnia, on the borders of Croatia, 26 miles S. of Bihacs, and runs into the Save, about 16 miles NW. of Gradisca.

UNST, the most remote of the smaller Shetland Islands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad. In comparison with the other Shetland isles, it is reckoned level, yet its surface is diversified by several extensive and moderately high hills. The shores of its numerous bays, creeks, and harbours, are low, shelving and sandy, but the lands are considerably high and rocky. The highest of the headlands rises to the height of 60 or 70 fathoms. Unst abounds in iron-stone and lime-stone, affords large veins of jasper, beautifully variegated with black and green spots; and great plenty of white spar is thrown upon the sea beach. Black oats, bear, potatoes, cabbages, artichokes of a delicate taste, with various garden roots, greens, and most of the garden flowers that grow in the north of Scotland, are common in this island. There is little or no sown grass; but the meadows are rich in red and white clover; and in the seasons of vegetation, are enamelled with a beautiful profusion of wild flowers. The pasture-grounds in the commons are generally covered with a short, tender, flowering heath. The whole number of cows and oxen (which last weigh from 300 to 500lb.) in the island is not fewer than 2000; of these, about 1150 are milch cows. The number of horses, well known by the name of shelties, is about 1000. The sheep amount to about 6600. Fishing is an important branch of business among the islanders, 80 tons being taken on an average yearly. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders, are unknown here. The number of houses on the island is about 300, and of inhabitants about 1688.

Unsted, Surry, S. of Godalmin. *Unston*, Derbys. in Scarsdale.

UNTERSEEN. See UNDERSWEN.

Unthank, Cumberl. NE. of Kirk Oswald, in Dacre parish. *Unthank*, Durham, on the Wear, opposite to Stanhope. *Unthank*, SW. of Durham. *Uny*, Cornwall, near Lalant, N. of Market-Jew. *Uny*, Cornwall, near Redruth.

UNZA, a province of Russia the largest division of the government of Kostrom.

VOERDEN, a town of Paderborn; and a town of Osnaburgh.

VOGHERA, a town of Pavia.

VOGLABRUCK, a town in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Vogel, 27 miles SSE. of Passau.

VOID, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 10 miles W. of Toul.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Upper Saxony, mostly subject to the elector. Vogt was anciently a title in the empire, which was discontinued towards the middle of the 14th century. The learned are not agreed as to what the name and dignity imported.

VOLANO, a sea-port in the Ferrarese, situated at the southern mouth of the Po, 23 miles E. of Ferrara.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island, between Lipari and Volcano.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, lying to the S. of the Island of Lipari. It is about 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano, as well as all the rest of these islands, is supposed to have been produced by an eruption from subterranean fire. The production of this island, in particular, happened in the early time of the Roman republic, and is recorded by Eusebius, Pliny, and others.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Tver, in Russia. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town. It is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This great river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Casan, Simbirsk, and Saratoff, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths below Astracan.

Volhinia, a palatinate of Poland, W. of that of Kiov, about 180 miles in length, and from 80 to 120 in breadth. It consists chiefly of well-watered plains, producing a great surplus of corn. Rosemary, asparagus, &c. grow wild in the woods, and can hardly be distinguished from those cultivated in the gardens. Lucko is the capital.

Volkenmarck, in Carinthia.

Vollenhoven, a town and district of Overyssel, near the Zuyder Zee.

Volo, a sea-port of Janna, or Thessaly, 38 miles SE. of Larissa.

Volodimir, or Vladimir, a government of the Russian empire formerly a province of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Volodimir, or Vladimir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated on the river Kliasma. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 100 miles E. by N. of Moscow.

Vologodskoi, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, as it contained the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki Usting. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Usting, and is bounded on the N. by the government of Archangel. and on the E. by the government of Tobolsk; rather more than 600 miles in length, and about 240 in breadth. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

Vologda, a city of Russia, in the province of the same name, containing about 1700 houses and several churches. The inhabitants trade in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is the see of an archbishop, and is seated on the river Sachona, near the lake Kubenskoe, 320 miles nearly S. of Archangel, and 308 E. of Petersburgh.

Volpiano, a town in the principality of Piedmont, 8 miles and a half NNE. of Turin.

Volsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, situated on the Volga, 76 miles NE. of Saratov.

Volta, or Rio Volta, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, about 24 miles E. of Acra.

Volterra, a town of Tuscany, containing 25 churches, chapels, or oratories, and 20 religious houses. It is a lonely, mean place, and entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins. It is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles SE. of Pisa.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Volturara, a town of Capitanata; also a town of Principato Ultra.

Volvic, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, 2 miles SW. of Riom. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas which furnish materials for buildings, and for the sculptor.

Voorn, an island of S. Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese. Brill is the capital. This island, with that of Goree and Overflackee, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

Voorn, an island and fort between the rivers Waal and Meuse, 9 miles NNE. of Bois-le-Duc.

Voronetz, a government of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the river Voronetz, near its junction with the Don, 256 miles S. of Moscow.

Vosges, a department of France, including the S. part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called, from a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separate this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Votherfield, Hants, S. of Alton.

Vouille, a village in the department of Vienne, 10 miles NW. of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained, in 507, a battle against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, (whom he slew with his own hand) which extended the dominions of the Franks from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

Vowelscomb, Devons. NE. of Modbury. *Upberry*, Bedfords. in Pullox-Hill parish. *Upberry*, Kent, a manor of Gillingham. *Upburn-Denicot*, Bucks. near Beaconsfield. *Upcerne*, Dorsets. a mile and a half NW. of Cerne-Abbas. *Upchurch*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NW. of Milton, and 5 from Chatham. *Upcote*, Devons. in Cheriton parish. *Uphall*, Essex, near Great Ilford. *Uphall*, Herts. between Puckeridge and Albury. *Upham*, Hants, NW. of Bishop's-Waltham. *Up Hatherley*, Glouces. a hamlet to Shurdington. *Uphaven*, Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough. *Uphill*, Somers. near the passage to Wales, across the Bristol Channel. *Upholland*, Lincolnshire.

Upland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Westmania and Gestricia; on the NE. by the Baltic; and on the S. by the Malar Lake. It is about 70 miles in length, and 55 in its greatest breadth, is very populous, and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

Upleadon, Gloecesters. on the Leden, 3 miles E. of Newent. *Upleatham*, Yorks. N. of Gisborough. *Up Lyme*, or *Nether Lyme*, Dorsetshire, near Lyme Regis. *Up Loman*, Devons. NE. of Tiverton. *Upminster*, Essex, 15 miles E. by N. of London. *Upnor-Castle*, Kent, near Frendsbury, almost opposite Chatham-Dock, was built

built by Queen Elizabeth, for defence of the Medway. Its platform carries 37 guns, that command two reaches of the river, and defend all the ships that ride between them and Rochester bridge. *Upper Ottery*; see *Mount Ottery*. *Up Park*, Sussex, in Harting parish. *Upperleigh*, Glouces. in Westbury parish.

* UPPINGHAM, a well-built town of Rutland, with a good free-school, and an hospital. It is 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Uppington, Shrops. NW. of Wrekin-Hill. *Uprightly*, Cumberl. near Carlisle.

UPSALA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, anciently the residence of the sovereigns, and where the Heathen priests, in the times of paganism, offered the greatest sacrifices. It contains, exclusive of the students, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground-plot is extremely regular. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the small river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick, and stuccoed; but the generality are constructed of trunks, smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each house has its small court-yard, or garden. Upsala was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal residence. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire in 1702. The cathedral, which is a large Gothic structure of brick, has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and is the first seminary in the North for academical education. Its library contains many valuable books, and near a thousand manuscripts. Among these is the Codex Argenteus, supposed to be Uphila's Gothic translation of the Four Evangelists; but it seems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Franks. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linné was superintendant. The Swedish geographers compute their longitude from Upsal. Upsala is 35 miles NNW. of Stockholm.

Upsall and *Castle*, Yorks. N. of Thirsk. *Upsetlington*, Northumb. near Berwick. *Upshire*, Essex, near Waltham-Abbey. *Upsidling*, Dorsets. W. of Cerne-Abbey. *Upstreet*, Kent, in Chislet parish, W. of Thanet Isle.

UPTON, a neat, well-built town of Worcestershire, noted for giving name to a hundred. From the number of Roman coins that are often dug up here, it is believed to have been formerly a station of the Roman soldiers. It has a new church, built in 1758, and is seated on the river Severn, over which it has a stone bridge, with a harbour for barges, 10 miles S. of Worcester, and 111 WNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Upton, Berks, between Abingdon and East Ilsley. *Upton*, Bucks, near Datchet, and Eaton. *Upton*, N. of Chester, between the Dee and Mersey. *Upton*, Cheshire, near Overchurch and Woodchurch. *Upton*, Dorsets. near Osminton. *Upton*, Dorsets. near Bridport. *Upton*, Dorsets. 2 miles from Hamworthy. *Upton*, Essex, in West-Ham parish. *Upton*, Glouces. a hamlet to Hawkesbury. *Upton*, Glouces. in Tetbury parish. *Upton*, Glouces. near Badminton. *Upton*, Hants, N. of Andover. *Upton*, Herefords. NE. of Ross. *Upton*, Huntingd. SE. of the Giddings. *Upton*, Leicesters. in Sibston parish, SW. of Bosworth. *Upton*, Lincolns. SE. of Gainsborough. *Upton*, Norfolk, N. of Acle. *Upton*, Northamptons. NW. of Peterborough. *Upton*, W. of Northampton. *Upton*, Nottingh. in Headon parish. *Upton*, Nottingh. E. of Southwell. *Upton*, SE. of Shrewsbury. *Upton*, Somersets. NE. of Dulverton. *Upton*, Warwicks. near Ratley. *Upton*, Warwicks. E. of Alcester. *Upton*, Yorks. NE. of Barnesley. *Upton-Bishops*, Herefordshire, NE. of Ross. *Upton-Chenay*, Gloucesters. near Bitton. *Upton-Cresset*, or *Little*, Shrops. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Upton-Dring*, Yorks. in Holderness, NW. of Hornsey. *Upton-Grey*, Hants, SW. of Odiham. *Upton-Helion*, Devons. N. of Crediton. *Upton*, *Higher*, Devonshire, in Collumpton parish. *Upton*, *St. Leonard's*, 3 miles SE. of Gloucester. *Upton-Lovel*, Wilts, SE. of Haresbury. *Upton Noble*, Somersets. between Frome and Bruton. *Upton-Pine*, Devons. N. of Exeter. *Upton Scudamore*, Wilts, N. of Warminster. *Upton Snodesbury*, NE. of Worcester. *Upton Warin*, Worcestershire, between Droitwich and Bromsgrove. *Upware*, Cambridges. W. of Soham. *Upway*, near Dorchester. *Upwell*, Cambridgeshire, near Wisbeach. *Upwood*, Huntingdons. W. of Ramsey.

URABA, a province of Terra Firma, on a gulf of the same name, in the government of Carthagena, E. of the province of Darien.

URAL, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Uralsk, in the province of Orenburg, falls into the Caspian Sea, by three mouths, below Gurief.

URALIAN COSSACS, a people that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, in Asia, on the S. side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don: they profess the Greek religion; but there are a kind of dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called *Roskolniki*, or Separatists, and

and who style themselves *Staroverski*, or Old Believers: they consider the service of the established church as profane and sacrilegious, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and seem to prize their beards more than their lives. The river Yaik, however, is now called Ural; the Yaik Cossacs are denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsh, Uralsk. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast of the Caspian Sea, for 47 miles on each side of the river Ural. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, afford a consideraale article of consumption in the Russian empire. In consequence of these fisheries, these Cossacs are very rich.

URALSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, seated on the river Ural, about 328 miles NE. of Astracan. Till the year 1774, it was called Yaitsk. See the preceding article.

URANIENBURGH, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little Island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built for Tycho Brahe, who called it Uranienburgh, or the Castle of the Heavens, and who here made his observations; but it is now in ruins.

URBANEA, a town of Urbino.

URBINO, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, containing a ducal palace, a university or academy, (one of the most ancient in Italy) a noble college, several churches, and 16 convents. The palace was built by Duke Frederic, who furnished it with many ancient statues of marble and bronze, excellent paintings, and a library of curious and rare books. The library was conveyed to Rome, by Pope Alexander VII. The houses are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is situated on a hill, at the union of the two rivers, near the head of the Foglio, 18 miles S. of Rimini, and 120 NE. of Rome.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the pope's territory, bounded on the N. by Romagna, on the NE. by the Adriatic, on the SE. by Ancona, on the S. by the Perugiano, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna. It is about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of fish and game; but the air is not reckoned wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. One of the chief productions is silk. Urbino was formerly governed by its own dukes, of whom the last, Francis Maria, of Rovere, dying in the year 1631, without male issue, the pope took possession of his territory. The duke had, by will, in 1626, confirmed the pope's claims, and already, in effect, made over the country. Poggio Imperiale, and other allodial estates in this country, belong, however, by female inheritance to the duke of Tuscany. Urbino is the capital.

Urchfont, Wilts, NE. of East Lavington. *Urchingfield*, SW. of Hereford. *Urcote*, Glouces. S. of Thornbury.

URE. See YOWRE.

URGANTZ, a town of Asia, in the country of Charasm, on a river which runs into the lake of Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been four miles in circumference; but it is now greatly reduced. Lat. 42. 55. N. long. 59. 25. E.

URGEL, a town of Catalonia, seated on the river Sagra, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 78 N. by W. of Barcelona.

URI, the most southern canton of Swisserland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schweitz, and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Underwalden and part of Bern. It is about 60 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. Altorff is the capital. The people are Roman Catholics, and were formerly free, under the jurisdiction of the empire. Albert I. however, aiming at their entire subjection, placed a severe vogt over them, whose name was Geszler, who, among other irritating procedures, set up a hat on a pole, at Altorff, with orders that the same tokens of regard should be paid to it as to his own person. William Tell openly refused to comply with this mark of slavery, and soon after, viz. in 1308, effected a union between the three cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, for shaking off the Austrian yoke, which, in 1315, was improved into a perpetual alliance.

URI, LAKE OF, in Swisserland. See WALDSTÆTTER SEE.

Urlingford, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Urniston, Lancashire, SW. of Manchester. *Urpeth*, Durham, NW. of Lumley-Castle.

URQUHART, a town of Rossshire.

Urswick, Lancas. S. of Ulverston.

USBECK TARTARY, or MAWARALNAHAR, a country of Western Tartary, S. of the country of the Kalmucs. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans; but formerly they were under one sovereign, and were accounted the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. Their principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have fairer complexions and neater features than the Kalmucs. Their religious profession is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people

people of the northern provinces of Hindostan. That country is supplied hence with the most serviceable horses, camels, and other cattle.

Usborn, Great and *Little*, Yorks. near the Ouse, SE. of Boroughbridge.

Usedom, an island of Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic, 30 miles in length, and irregular in breadth. It is subject to Prussia, and has a town of the same name, situated on the SW. coast.

Userche, a town in the department of Correze, 16 miles NNW. of Tulle, and 217 S. of Paris.

Ushant, an island of France, on the coast of Finisterre, about 12 miles from the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets, a castle, a small port, and about 700 inhabitants.

* Usk, a town of Monmouthshire, seated on the river Usk. It is a large place, with well-built stone houses, 141 miles W. of London. Market on Monday.

Usk, a river of S. Wales, which rises on the W. side of Brecknockshire, and watering the towns of Brecon, Crickhowel, Abergavenny, Usk, and Caerleon, enters the Bristol Channel below Newport.

Usk, in Kildare, Leinster.

Uskelt, Yorkshire, near the river Wharfe, NE. of Sherborn. *Uslett*, Yorkshire, by the Ouse, NW. of Burton-upon-Trent.

Usneach, a mountain in West Meath, Leinster, on which fires were kindled by the Druids, in honour of Beal, or the Sun. It was the grand Bealtinne of the northern parts of Leinster, where the states assembled, and held judgment on criminals, when such as were accounted worthy of death, were burnt between two fires of Beal. This seems to have given rise to the account of the Druids offering up human victims as sacrifices. Children, also, and cattle, were made to pass between these fires by way of purification.

Ussel, a town in the department of Correze, 30 miles NE. of Tulle.

Usselby, Linc. NW. of Market-Raisin. *Usshaw*, W. of Durham.

Ustiano, a town in the Mantuan.

Ustings, Bucks, between Winslow and Aylesbury.

Ustiug, or Velikoi Ustiug, a town of Vologda.

Uston, Berks, on the Kennet, between Silham and Aldermaston. *Usway*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Cocket, below Whitside. *Usworth*, Durham, W. of Hilton-Castle. *Utkinton*, Cheshire, a mile from Torperley.

Utrecht, a large and celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name. It is of a square form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very lofty, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals. The students of the university, which is very famous, wear their ordinary dress, and board in private houses in the town, as there are scarcely any endowed colleges in Holland. All the avenues to this city are handsome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts, and accordingly a great many opulent families resort hither. In July, 1672, the French made themselves masters of it, when Louis XIV. entered the city in state, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Monmouth; but, on the 13th of November, the Duke of Luxemburg, who had been appointed governor, abandoned the city and the whole province, after having compelled them to pay 450,000 livres. This town is famous for the treaty of union, signed in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewise for the treaty of peace, concluded here, in 1713, between the allies and France. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles SSE. of Amsterdam, and 27 NE. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

Utrecht, one of the Dutch United Provinces, surrounded on all sides by Holland and Guelderland, excepting one small strip of land to the northward, and bordering on the Zuyder Zee. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear, as in other provinces; the soil is mostly rich meadow, though, in many parts, full of turf grounds, and the country is pleasant. The length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20, although it contains 70 towns and villages. The number of Calvinist ministers is 79, who hold a synod once a year at Utrecht. The Roman Catholics have above 30 churches. There are but few Lutherans, Remonstrants, and Anabaptists.

Utterby, Lincolns. 3 miles from Louth.

* Uttoxeter, a large town of Staffordshire, with a bridge over the river Dove, that leads into Derbyshire. Here are a great number of iron forges, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. By the late inland navigations, it communicates with all the midland counties. It is seated among excellent pastures for breeding and fattening cattle, 13 miles NE. of Stafford, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday. Fairs on May 6th, and July 31st.

UTZNACH, a town of Zurich, which belongs, however, to the cantons of Glarus and Schweitz, who appoint a bailiff alternately.

Vurnwey, a river of Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, near Melverly.

* UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, which, though it is a hamlet to Great Hillingdon, is governed independently by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs. The Coln runs through it, in two streams, and over the main stream is a stone bridge, that leads into Buckinghamshire. Near it is a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1645; but it was broken off. The house in which the plenipotentiaries met, at the lower end of the town, is still called the Treaty-House. Near this town are the remains of a camp, supposed to be British. Uxbridge is 15 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Uxenden, Middlesex, E. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Uxmore*, Oxfordshire, NW. of Henley-upon-Thames.

UZEDA, a town of New Castile, 30 miles N. of Madrid.

UZEL, a town in the depart. of the N. Coast, with a considerable trade. It is 17 miles S. of St. Brieux.

UZES, a town in the depart. of Gard, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Nismes.

WAADBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

WAAG, or VAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

WAAL, or WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, one of the outlets of the Rhine, which branches off from that river at Schencken Schans. It runs from E. to W. through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maese, passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel. After both rivers have formed one stream, (near Gorcum) it is sometimes called Merwe, and sometimes Meuse.

Wablington, or *Warblington*, Hampshire, E. of Havant. *Wabridge* and its *Forest*, Huntingd. NE. of Spaldwick. *Waburn*, and its *Hall*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, NW. of Constable Burton. *Wachinny* and *Park*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WACHTENDONCK, a town in the duchy of Guelderland, situated in a marshy country, on the river Niers, whose waters fill the ditches, 7 miles NE. of Venlo.

Wackerfield, Durham, NE. of Staindrop. *Wackton*, Herefordshire, NW. of Bromyard. *Wadborough*, Worcestershire, 3 miles NW. of Pershore, where the abbots of that monastery had formerly a park.

WADDELL, a town of N. Carolina, 30 miles W. of Exeter.

Waddenhoe, Northamptons. on the Nen, SW. of Oundle. *Waddesdon*, Bucks, near Winchington, has 3 distinct rectories, of which, each minister or rector officiates in turn, and shares the revenue. In this parish is Eythorp, the elegant seat of the Earl of Chesterfield. *Waddesley*, Yorkshire, NE. of Sheffield; has a bridge over the Dun, and a forge for making iron. *Waddiker-Hall*, Lancashire, N. of Garstang. *Waddingham*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Peter's*, Lincolnshire, near Kirton in Lindsey. *Waddington*, 3 miles S. of Lincoln. *Waddington*, Yorks. on the Ribble, near Bowland-Forest; has a noble hospital, erected and endowed for 10 widows and a chaplain. *Waddon*, Dorsetshire, in Bradpole parish, a little to the S. of Outhfrancis. *Waddon, E.* and *W.* Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury. Near them is *Friar Waddon*, another hamlet, where is a chapel, now used as a dairy. *Wade*, Hants, by Havant.

WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

Wadefast, Cornwall, NE. of North Petherins. *Wadehurst*, Sussex, SW. of Lamberhurst-Common. *Wadels*, a river in Radnors. but which runs into the Lug, near Combe, in Herefords. about 3 miles E. of Presteign. *Wadelton*, Shropshire, on the Onny, NW. of Ludlow. *Wadenhall*, Kent, near Stelling and Petham. *Wade's Mill*, Herts, on the Rib, 2 miles N. of Ware. *Wadley*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Wadon*, Surry, in Croydon parish. *Wadshelf*, Derbyshire, SW. of Chesterfield.

WADSTENA, a town of E. Gothland, on the Lake Wetter, 20 miles SW. of Linkioping.

Wadsworth, Yorkshire, NW. of Halifax. *Wadworth*, Yorkshire, SW. of Doncaster.

WAES, a territory in Flanders, extending from Ghent to Ysendick, along the river Scheldt. There are fine meadows, and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, beside horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

Wagen, Yorks. N. of Hull.

WAGENINGEN, a town of Guelderland, on the Lech, 7 miles W. of Arnheim.

WAGRIA, a territory in the NE. part of Holstein, between the Baltic and the

Trave. It is about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

WAIGATZ, straits between Nova Zembla and the continent of Russia.

Waight Court, Isle of Wight, in West Medina.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnshire, seated on a creek near the sea, with several trading vessels belonging to it, and an excellent free-school. It is 14 miles NNE. of Boston, and 130 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Waitby, Westmorland, near Kirby-Steven. *Waitwith*, Yorkshire, near Richmond. *Wakebridge-Hall*, Derbyshire, NE. of Wirksworth.

* WAKEFIELD, a large, well-built town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Calder, which has been made navigable hither from Castleforth, and from hence to Eland and Halifax. The principal trade is in white cloths and tammies. It consists chiefly of three spacious streets, and is 28 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Markets on Thursday and Friday; the latter for woollen cloth.

Wakehurst, and its *Park*, Sussex, E. of Worth-Forest. *Wakering*, *Magna*, and *Parva*, Essex, near Shobury. *Wakerton*, or *Wakely*, Herts, SW. of Buntingford, and half a mile S. of Berksden. *Wakerley*, Northamp. by the river Welland, N. of Rockingham Forest. *Wake's*, or *Elton's Tower*, Somers. in Bristol Channel, near Clevedon. *Waketon*, *Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, near Long Stratton, between Schole and Norwich. *Wakthwaite*, Cumberland, N. of Keswick.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania; on the E. by Bessarabia and the river Danube; on the S. by Bulgaria; and on the W. by Transylvania, the bannat of Temeswar, and the Danube. It is 280 miles in length, and 150 in its greatest breadth. It abounds in excellent horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The soil is very fertile; and there are good pastures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of the Greek church, are wretchedly ignorant; and the highest attainments of the ecclesiastics seldom go beyond reading and singing well, and knowing the ceremonies of the church. Walachia is governed by a prince, often elected by the people, and styled waywode, despot, or hospodar. He is a vassal of the Ottoman Porte; his yearly tribute generally amounting to about 60,000 ducats.

Walberton, Sussex, SW. of Arundel. *Walberry*, Essex, near Hallingbury. *Walbottle*, Northumb. in Thrasterton manor. *Walbridge*, Somersets. over the Frome, leads into Wilts.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland by the E. Scheldt, and from Dutch Flanders by the W. Scheldt; being surrounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is about 13 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and, lying very low, is subject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcot, a village in Lincolnshire, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkingham. It has a chalybeate spring, formerly much frequented. *Walcot*, Worces. 2 miles NE. of Pershore. *Walcote*, Leicesters. E. of Lutterworth. *Walcote*, Lincolnshire, SW. of Tattershal. *Walcote*, Lincolns. near the Trent, N. of Burton. *Walcote*, Norfolk, near Happisburgh. *Walcote*, Norfolk, near Diss and Burston. *Walcote*, Oxfords. near Charlbury. *Walcote*, Shropshire, near Chirbury. *Walcote*, Shropshire, SE. of Bishop's-Castle. *Walcote*, Shropshire, W. of Wellington. *Walcote*, Somersets. at the entrance of Bath from Wilts. *Walcote*, Warwickshire, in Haselar. *Walcote*, Warwickshire, a hamlet of Granborough.

WALCOURT, a town of Namur, seated on the river Heure, between the Maese and Sambre, 9 miles S. of Charleroy. In 1689, Mareschal d'Humieres, desirous of celebrating the feast of St. Louis by a victory, attacked the allies, under Prince Waldeck and the Earl of Marlborough, near this place; but after a fight of about 2 hours, was obliged to retire with great loss.

WALDBURG, a castle, which gives name to a county of Suabia, situated between the Iller and the Danube, about 35 miles SSW. of Ulm.

WALDECK, a town in the circle of Upper Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, N. of Hesse, and E. of the duchy of Westphalia. It is 18 miles WSW. of Cassel.

WALDECK, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, S. of the bishopric of Paderborn, about 24 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The country abounds in cattle and grain, though it is somewhat mountainous and woody; and there are mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It contains 13 towns and a market village, and is supposed to bring in above 100,000 rix dollars to the prince.

* WALDEN, SAFFRON, a town in Essex, seated among fields of saffron, which is here cultivated, though not so much of late as formerly. Dr. Stukeley, describing this town, says, it is the most beautiful situation he ever met with. It is 27 miles NW. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Walden, Yorks. W. of North Cave. *Walden*,

den, *King's* and *St. Paul's*, Herts, near Hitchin.

Waldenburg, the name of several towns in Germany.

Waldern, Sussex, W. of Warbleton. *Waldershare*, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich. *Walderswick*, Suffolk, near Southwold. *Walderton*, Sussex, near the Merdens. *Waldingfield*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Billeston. *Waldinwells*, Yorkshire, SE. of Rotheram. *Waldish*, Dorsetshire, near Bridport. *Walditch*, Dorsets. a mile N. of Baunton.

Waldkirch, a town in Austrian Suabia, in the Brisgau.

Waldridge, Durham, SW. of Lumley-Castle. *Waldridge*, Bucks, in Dynton parish. *Waldringfield*, Suffolk, on the Deben, S. of Woodbridge.

Waldshut, a town of Austrian Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns, 19 miles W. of Schaffhausen, and 26 E. of Basil.

Waldstætter See, or Lake of the Four Cantons, one of the finest lakes in Swisserland, with respect both to its extent, being 20 miles in length, and to the sublimity and variety of the scenery it exhibits. It consists of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or Lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross, and is bounded towards the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually from the water, contrasted on the opposite side by a mass of barren and craggy rocks. Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Swisserland, rises boldly from this lake. Towards the E. of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and we enter the second branch, or Lake of Schweitz; with the canton of Underwalden on one side, and that of Schweitz on the other. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with the most lively verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brumen is the third branch, or Lake of Uri, which takes a SE. direction; the scenery the most sublime imaginable. It is a deep and narrow lake, about 9 miles long, bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the most part, perpendicular, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water.

Wales, a principality in the W. of the island of Great Britain, comprehending 12 counties; namely Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their ancient language. The western part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea; the southern by the Bristol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions in general, good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fuel, they use wood, coal, and turf. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties. Wales was long governed by independent kings, till their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain, in 1283, Edward I. reduced the whole country under the English dominion. He also invested the principality in his second son, Edward, who afterwards becoming heir of the English monarchy, the eldest son of the kings of England have ever since been created Prince of Wales. In the reign of Henry VIII. the government and jurisprudence of Wales were modelled according to the English form, and the inhabitants admitted to the enjoyment of all the English rights and liberties, particularly that of sending members to parliament, a knight for every shire, and a burgess for every shire-town, except Merioneth.

Wales, New North, a country of N. America, W. of Hudson's Bay.

Wales, New South, a country of N. America, extending 150 leagues along the SW. coast of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See Hudson's Bay and Labrador.

Wales, New South, the eastern coast of New Holland, extending from lat. 43. 49. to 10. 37. S. being the NE. and SE. extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay, in lat. 4. 80. S. Captain Arthur Phillips being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, 1787, on board the Sirius frigate, accompanied by the Supply tender, three storeships, and six transports, which had on board a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay on the 18th of January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible, in many respects, for a colony, on farther exploring

exploring the coast, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks; and here the settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains runs nearly in a N. and S. direction, farther than the eye can reach, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees; and among these, a tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells like English May, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great distance. The trees, according to Capt. Tench and others, are of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose. This, however, has been ascribed, in Governor Phillips's voyage, to their being used in an unseasoned state. They yield vast quantities of red gum, which was found a cure for the dysentery. It is of an acrid quality, and therefore requires to be given along with opiates. The tree which yields it is of a very considerable size, and grows to a great height before it puts out any branches. The gum itself is usually compared to *sanguis draconis*, but differs from it in being soluble in water, which the *sanguis draconis* is not. It may be extracted from the wood by tapping, or taken out of the veins when dry. There is likewise a yellow gum, which has the same medicinal qualities, but in an inferior degree. It is properly a resin, being entirely insoluble in water. It greatly resembles gamboge, but has not the property of staining, and is produced by a low, small plant, with long grassy leaves. The stem is strong and light, and is used by the natives for making their spears. The resin is generally dug up from the soil under the tree, not collected from it, and may perhaps be the same which Tasman calls *gum lac of the ground*. It has been tried by Dr. Blane, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, who found it very efficacious in the cure of old fluxes. Many of the plants of this country have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing in perfection, not only in the royal botanical garden at Kew, but in many private collections. Of the few esculent plants, are a kind of bean, resembling the coccos of the W. Indies, a sort of parsley and purslain; two sorts of yam, the cabbage-tree, and a palm-tree, whose nuts are very good food for hogs; with a species of cherry-tree, a wild fig, and another tree, whose fruit is not unlike a pine-apple in appearance. With respect to the climate of this country, it appears not to be disagreeable: the heat has never been excessive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds hitherto discovered are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kanguroo. There is also a species of dogs, very different from those known in Europe. They are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity with those we are acquainted with. Some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, resemble the fox-dog of England. In their language, these animals are called *dinge*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kanguroo*. There are many beautiful birds, of various kinds; among which, the principal are, a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich, or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet, or more. Besides these, there are various kinds of sea and water fowl, soland geese, pelicans of an enormous size, gulls, shags, &c. with pigeons, quails, herons, cranes, hawks, eagles, bats, and many other land birds. Several kinds of serpents, both harmless and noxious, large spiders, centipedes, scolopendras, and lizards, have likewise been met with; together with a few insects, the principal of which are the mosquito and three or four species of ants, some as green as a leaf, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. They bend down several of the leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and glue the points of them together, so as to form a purse; the viscus, used for this purpose, is an animal juice, which nature has enabled them to elaborate. Their sting is scarcely less painful than that of a bee. There are likewise many fishes, which are not known in Europe; and on the shoals and reefs are incredible numbers of the finest green turtles, gigantic cockles, lobsters, oysters, and crabs of various kinds. Some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species, one named the Port Jackson shark, the other Watts's shark. The latter, notwithstanding its diminutive size (the mouth scarcely exceeding an inch in breadth) is excessively voracious. One of them having been taken in, and flung down upon the deck, lay there quiet for two hours; after which, Mr. Watts's dog happening to pass by, the fish sprung upon it with all the ferocity imaginable, and seized it by the leg in such a manner, that the animal could not disengage itself without assistance. The inhabitants of

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New S. Wales go entirely naked; and though pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are in possession. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for the iron tools which they see their neighbours make use of. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skins are uniformly covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. At some of their interviews with the colonists, several droll instances happened of their mistaking the negroes amongst the colonists for their own countrymen. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning, or rather deforming their bodies with scars, which have an uncommon, or rather hideous appearance. Sometimes the flesh is raised several inches from the skin, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seemed to be reckoned marks of honour among them. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust through it a bone as thick as a man's finger, and five or six inches long. This hideous kind of ornament, humourously called by the sailors their *spritsail yard*, so effectually stops up both nostrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and snuffle so when they speak, that they are scarcely intelligible even to one another. Their hair is generally so much clotted with the red gum already mentioned, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours, and ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers procured from the birds of the country. Most of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is very common among the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of the amputating instruments they possess, must be a very painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion, nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. They sometimes contrive to kill the kanguroo, and even birds of various kinds. As all these resources, however, must be at best precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces and carried off. They broiled it nly long enough to scorch the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They broil also the fern root, and another, the species of which is unknown. They bake their provisions, moreover, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Their chief subsistence, however, is fish; and when these happened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the first opportunity when the colonists hauled the seine, and often seized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with their spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plants, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of their nets are made of very large loops artificially inserted into each other, but without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines: and considering the slight texture of these vessels, we cannot but admire the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them. They generally carry fire along with them in these canoes to dress their fish when caught. When fishing with the hook, if the fish appears too strong to be drawn ashore by the line, the canoe is paddled to the shore; and while one man gently draws the fish along, another stands ready to strike it with a spear, in which he generally succeeds. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; and they never eat animal substances but raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but deprived of this property when boiled. A convict unhappily experienced this by eating them in an unprepared state; in consequence of which he died in 24 hours. If bread be given to them, they chew and spit it out again, seldom chusing to swallow it. They like salt beef and pork rather better; but they could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts are formed in a very rude and barbarous manner. They consist only of pieces

pieces of bark laid out together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, though long enough for a man to lie at full length. They also take shelter in the caverns with which the rocks abound, and in the trunks of large trees, which they excavate by means of fire. The custom of going naked does not inure them so to the climate as to make them insensible of the injuries of the weather. The colonists had repeated opportunities of observing this, by seeing them shivering with cold in the winter time, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It seems probable, however, that some knowledge of the arts will soon be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view seemingly of making similar improvements of their own. It has also been observed, that in some things they possess a very great power of imitation. They can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice. Their talent for imitation is discernible also in their sculptures, representing men and other animals, every where met with on the rocks; which, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge even of constructing habitations in the least degree comfortable for themselves, or even clothes to preserve them from the cold. In their persons, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. They have a quick and piercing sight, and their sense of smelling is very acute. One of them having touched a piece of pork, held out his finger for his companion to smell, with strong marks of disgust. The only kind of food they eagerly accept of is fish. Few of the women, comparatively speaking, have been seen; and such of the females as have been seen, have soft and pleasing voices; and seem to be very chaste; and notwithstanding their barbarism, seem not to be entirely destitute of modesty. The men generally display great personal courage on the appearance of any danger. No encounters between parties of the natives themselves have been observed, though, from some circumstances, it appears that wars are carried on among them. They have more than once been seen assembled, as if bent on some expedition. An officer, one day, met 14 of them marching along in a regular Indian file through the woods, each man having a spear in one hand, and a stone in the other. A chief appeared at their head, who was distinguished from the rest by being painted. They passed on peaceably, though greatly superior in numbers to the English. On another occasion, they offered no hostilities when assembled to the number of 200 or 300, and meeting the governor attended only by a small party. With all their courage, however, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some of the straggling convicts, most of whom, probably, have been the aggressors. Though they allow their beards to grow to a considerable length, it does not appear that they consider them as any ornament, but rather the contrary. Some young gentlemen belonging to the Sirius, one day met an old man in the woods, with a beard of considerable length, which they let him know they could rid him of, stroking their chins, and thus intimating the smoothness of them. At length he consented: and one of them taking a pen-knife from his pocket, and making the best substitute for lather he could, performed the operation with such success, that he seemed highly delighted. In a few days he paddled alongside of the Sirius, pointing to his beard; but he could not by any means be prevailed upon to enter the ship. On this a barber went down to him, who again freed him from his beard, at which he expressed the utmost satisfaction. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. Governor Phillips observing the ground to be raised in several places, caused one of these tumuli to be opened, in which were found a jaw-bone half consumed, and some ashes. From the manner in which the ashes are deposited, it appears that the body has been laid at length, raised from the ground a little space, and consumed in that posture, being afterward lightly covered with mould. They are so honest among themselves, that they leave their spears, and other implements on the open beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty, at a considerable distance. To produce fire, they take two pieces of dry, soft wood; one a stick about nine inches long, the other flat. The stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end; and pressing it upon the other, turn it out nimbly, by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill; often shifting their hands up, and then moving them down upon it, to increase the pressure as much as possible. By this method, they get fire in less than two minutes, and from the smallest spark they increase it with great speed and dexterity. These people are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still the number of inhabitants must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is great reason to be-

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lieve that the interior parts are uninhabited; as from their great use of fish, it seems necessary for them to live principally on the coasts. The jurisdiction of the governor of New South Wales extends from 43. 49. to 10. 37. S. lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as lon. 135 E. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, within the above-mentioned latitudes. See BOTANY BAY, HOLLAND NEW, PORT JACKSON, and SYDNEY COVE.

Walesby, Lincolns. near Market Raisin. *Walesby*, Nott. SW. of Tuxford. *Waleton*, Cumberl. where the river Cambeck crosses the Picts Wall, near Lanercost. *Walfield*, Cheshire, near Congleton. *Walfleet*, or *Woolfleet*, a bank in Essex, noted for oysters. It is situated at the mouth of the river Crouch, towards Foulness Isle. *Walford*, Glouces. W. of Preston-upon-Stour. *Walford*, Herefords. S. of Ross. *Walford*, Heref. N. of Brompton-Bryan. *Walford*, Shropshire, W. of Albrighton. *Walgrave*, Northamp. between Northampton and Kettering. *Walgrave*, Berks, in the parish of Bray. *Walgrave*, Yorks. near Scarborough. *Walham*, or *Wadham Green*, Middlesex, between Little Chelsea and Fulham, has several genteel houses. *Walham*, Nottinghamshire, SE. of Blith. *Walham Mead*, near Gloucester. *Walhampton*, Hants, near Lymington.

WALKENRIED, a town of Klettenburg, Upper Saxony, 44 miles NNW. of Erfurt.

Walker, Northumb. on the Tyne, NE. of Newcastle. *Walkeringham*, Nott. SE. of Misterton. *Walkern*, Hertfords. E. of Stevenage, on the river Beane. *Walkham*, or *Waycomb*, Somersetshire, near Wells. *Walkhampton*, Devonshire, SE. of Tavistock. *Walkhamsted*, Surry, near Godstone. *Walkingham*, Yorks. SW. of Boroughbridge. *Walkington*, Yorkshire, near Beverley. *Wall*, Northumberland, N. of Hexham. *Wall*, Staffords. S. of Lichfield, has the remains of walls encompassing two acres of ground, called Castle Crofts, wherein have been found two ancient pavements of Roman bricks. A tradition has prevailed here, from time immemorial, that by this field there was a city, but demolished before the conquest; which is judged the more probable from the several Roman coins found here, and from the plain appearance of the military way called Watling-street, from hence to Penkridge. *Wall*, and *Marsh*, Kent, near Romney. *Wall Grange*, Staffords. on the Churnet, between Cheadle and Leek. *Walland*, Gloucestershire, near Bristol. *Wallborough*, Hants, near W. Woodhay.

WALLENBURG, a town of Basle, Swisserland, 15 miles NNE. of Soleure.

Wallendon, Devons. near Meth.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Swisserland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its importance from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons, to Italy. It is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles NW. of Coira.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Swisserland, about 9 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded by high mountains, except to the E. and W. the scenery of which is uncommonly wild and picturesque. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains which form its borders are cultivated; enriched with wood or fine meadows; and studded with churches, cottages, and small villages; the Alps of Glarus rising behind, their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular; but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these rocks, exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and round them. Numberless waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. This lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold.

Wallerscot, Cheshire, near Vale Royal. *Walley*, Nottinghamshire, near Holbeck, Woodhouse. *Walliborn*, Shropshire, NE. of Minsterley.

*WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a stately stone bridge, above 500 yards long, with 19 arches and 4 draw bridges. The principal trade is making of malt. It is a place of antiquity, having been surrounded by a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It made a good figure in the times of the Danes and Saxons, and had a strong castle, now demolished, which was often besieged in the barons wars. It has a free school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions; and is 14 miles NNW. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Wallington, Herts, a mile NE. of Bigrave. *Wallington*, Norfolk, near Downham. *Wallington*, Northumberl. E. of Kirk Whelpington. *Wallington*, Surry, in Carshalton parish. *Wallingwells*, Nottinghamsh. NW. of Worksop.

WALLKILL, a river of N. America, in New York. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands.

Wallop, Upper, Middle, and *Lower*, Hants, on the river Wallop, near Stockbridge. *Wallop, Upper* and *Lower*, Shropsh. near Cause Castle. *Wallapoint*, Devonsh. NE. of Kingsbridge.

WALLOT, or WALLESEA ISLES, Essex, in the river Crouch, W. of Foulness Isle. The water here is brackish; on which account the inhabitants fetch what they use from the other side of the creek. It is 5 miles long and 1 broad, and is secured from the sea by a wall of earth.

Wall-End, Northumberl. 3 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Wall-Town*, Northumberl. near Thirlewall Castle, near the Picts-Wall, which, a little to the W. of it, is in the greatest perfection: it is 3 yards high, and has 16 regular courses, and at one part are 16 of the facing stones entire. *Wall Town*, Northumberl. on the Picts-Wall, N. of Ovingham. *Walmer*, Kent, S. of Deal, separated from its coast by a narrow channel. *Walmer*, Gloucestersh. in Westbury parish. *Walmesley*, Lancash. NW. of Bury.

WALMIRSTADT, a town of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, situated on the Ohra, 10 miles N. of Magdeburg.

WALNEY, an island on the N. part of Lancashire. It is 9 miles in length, but hardly 1 in breadth; abounds with sea-gulls, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish sea. It has 2 or 3 small villages and a chapel.

WALPO, a town and county of Sclavonia, on the river Walpo, 20 miles NNW. of Esseck.

Walpole, Suffolk, near the river Blithe, S. of Halesworth. *Walpole, St. Andrew's*, and *St. Peter's*, Norfolk, in the marsh-land between the Ouse and the Nyne.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, with manufactories of nails, bridle bits, stirrups, spurs, bellows, &c. A canal has been lately cut from hence to the collieries at Bradley. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Walsham in the Willows, Suffolk, between Buddesdale and Wulpit.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a handsome town in Norfolk, with a plentiful market on Thursday. It is 10 miles N. of Norwich, and 123 NNE. of London. South Walsham, is much nearer to Norwich, and NE. of it.

Walshcroft, Lincolnshire, gives name to a hundred N. of Market-Raisin.

Walshtown, in Cork, Munster.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, famous formerly for a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin Mary, almost as much frequented as Thomas à Becket's, at Canterbury. Erasmus, who visited it in his time, describes the chapel as 'bright and shining all over, by the reflection of the tapers on heaps of jewels, gold, and silver.' It is 25 miles NW. of Norwich, and 116 NNE. of London. Old Walsingham lies to the NE. of it. Market on Friday.

Walsoken, or *Popenhoe*, Norfolk, in the marsh-land, SW. of the Walpoles. *Walsworth*, Hants, NE. of Fareham. *Walsworth*, Herts, NE. of Hitchin.

WALTENBUCH, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia, 8 miles S. of Stutgard.

Walterston, Dorsetsh. near Piddleton. *Walterston*, Herefordsh. NE. of Trewin. *Waltham*, Kent, 3 miles E. of Wye. *Waltham*, Kent, near the Hinksell. *Waltham*, Lincolnsh. S. of Grimsby.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a town of Essex, with manufactures of printed linens, pins, and gunpowder. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N. by E. of London. Market on Thursday.

* WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town of Hampshire, 8 miles S. of Winchester, and 65 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a small market on Thursday. It is 16 miles NNE. of Leicester, and 113 N. by W. of London.

Waltham, Magna and *Parva*, Essex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Waltham, North*, Hampsh. SE. of Overton.

* WALTHAM, WEST, or WALTHAM-CROSS, a town, partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, separated by the river Lea from Waltham-Abbey. A small market on Tuesday.

Waltham, White, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Walthamstow*, Essex, on the river Lea, contiguous to Layton, and 5 miles NE. by E. of London.

WALTON, a town of Virginia, 60 miles SW. of Richmond.

Walton, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge, 3 miles W. of Kingston. *Walton*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Walton*, Cambridgesh. NW. of Royston. *Walton*, Cumberl. near Stapleton and Bewcastle. *Walton*, Derbysh. near Alfreton. *Walton*, Derbysh. W. of Chesterfield. *Walton*, N. of Dorchester. *Walton*, Essex, under Naze Point, S. of Harwich, is one of the three Sokens. Great numbers of copperas stones are found on the shore; and here are several copperas houses, where it is made. *Walton*, Gloucestersh. near Tewkesbury, where is a mineral water of the same property as Cheltenham Spa. *Walton*, Gloucestersh. in Deerhurst parish. *Walton*, Herts, NE. of Datchworth. *Walton*, Huntingdonsh. near the Saltreys. *Walton*, Lancash. on the Derwent, a mile from Preston. *Walton*, Lancash. near West Derby. *Walton*, Leicestersh. near the Swift, E. of Lutterworth. *Walton*, Northamptonshire, NW. of Peterborough. *Walton*, Shropsh. N. of Chirbury. *Walton*, NE. of Shrewsbury. *Walton*, Shropsh. near Bridgenorth. *Walton*, Somersetsh. near the Bristol Channel, between Portshead and Clevendon. *Walton*, Somersetsh. SW. of Glastonbury.

been of increasing note, ever since the reign of King John, when the high road to the N. was laid through it. Market on Tuesday.

Ware, Devonsh. near Biddiford. *Ware, Upper* and *Lower*, Somersetsh. SW. of Axbridge.

WAREBRIDGE, WAADBRIDGE, or WADE BRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, chiefly noted for its bridge over the river Camel, which is much the largest in the country, having about 20 arches, some of which are built upon wool packs, because of the quicksands. It is 5 miles NNW. of Bodmin, and 242 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WAREHAM, a very ancient town of Dorsetshire, once British, built very regular, and forming almost a long square. The streets generally intersect each other at right angles, especially the 4 principal ones, which take their names from the cardinal points. It was formerly a large place, with 8 churches, which are now reduced to 3, as its once noted harbour is choked up. Brithric, the last king of the W. Saxons, was interred here. The inhabitants, who are about 1100, trade in tobacco-pipe clay, stockings, iron, and coals. It contains, within the walls, about 230 houses, and is situated on a rising ground, in a healthy air, near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itself into Pool Harbour, 9 miles WSW. of Pool, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Warehorn, Kent, 5 miles and a half S. of Ashford. *Wareley*, Devonsh. between Tavistock and Plymouth. *Wareley-Hall*, Worcestersh. NE. of Hales Owen, in Shropshire. *Warelow*, Derbysh. in the High Peak, near Tideswell. *Waresley Park*, Huntingdonsh. near Gransden. *Wareton*, Nottinghamsh. on the river Snite, S. of Bingham. *Warfield, East* and *West*, Berks, between Sunninghill and Billingbear. *Wargrave*, Berks, 2 miles S. of Henley. It has a ferry over the Thames, and had formerly a market. *Wareham, All Saints*, and *Magdalen*, Norfolk, near Wells. *Wareham Bridge*, Yorksh. on the river Ware, 5 miles from Stockton. *Warham - Mary*, Norfolk, near Lynn.

WARING, a town of Virginia, 15 miles ESE. of Port Royal.

Waring's Ford, in Down, Ulster, on a branch of the river Lagan. *Waring's Point*, in Down, Ulster, about a mile NW. of Rostrevor. It is the entrance into the river Newry, or Narrow-Water, where coals that come down the canal are shipped off. Two ferry-boats here maintain a communication between this county and that of Louth; and near it a salt-work has been erected.

WARINGSTOWN, a town of Down, in Leinster, where the linen manufacture is carried on to great advantage.

WARKA, a town of Masovia, 10 miles S. of Czersk.

Wark, or *Werk-Castle*, Northumberl. by the Tweed, near Simonburn. A small part of the rains yet remain, which form a rude pillar. *Green Head*, or *High Green Colliery*, is in this manor. *Warkleigh*, Devonsh. SW. of South-Moulton. *Warkton*, Northamptonsh. NE. of Kettering. *Warkworth*, Northamptonsh. near Banbury.

WARKWORTH, a borough town of Northumberland, seated on the river Coquet, with a very considerable salmon fishery, near a quarry of much-esteemed stone, and about three quarters of a mile from the sea, 5 miles SE. of Alnwick. The great tower of its old castle is a fine piece of architecture, and has most extensive and diversified views.

Wargleton, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Warley*, Yorksh. 3 miles W. of Halifax. *Warley, Great* and *Little*, Essex, near Brentwood. *Warley Wigorn*, Worcesters. in Hales Owen parish, surrounded by Staffordshire, between Birmingham and Dudley. *Warlingham*, Surry, 5 miles S. of Croydon. *Warmedon*, NE. of Worcester.

WARMELAND. See WERMELAND.

Warmfield, Yorksh. NE. of Wakefield. *Warmingcamp*, Sussex, between Angmering and Burpham. *Warmincham*, Chesh. on the Wheedle, S. of Middlewich. *Warmingfield*, Surry, W. of Awfold, on the borders of Sussex. *Warminghurst*, Sussex, N. of Washington. *Warmington*, Northamptonsh. NE. of Oundle, near the river Nen. *Warmington*, Warwicksh. a mile NE. of Edgehill.

* WARMINSTER, a populous town in Wiltshire, with a pretty large trade in corn, malt, and cheese, and a manufacture of wool, and cloth, so that it is become of more consequence than most of the borough towns in this county, although it sends no members to parliament. It has some good inns, and is seated on the river Deveril, 22 miles NNW. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. A good corn market on Saturday. Fairs on April 11th, August 10th, and September 12th.

Warmley, Warwicksh. near Sutton-Colfield. *Warmsandale*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Warmsworth*, Yorksh. near Doncaster. *Warmwell*, Dorsetsh. SE. of Dorchester, near Winfrith. *Warne*, a river of Northumberl. which runs into the German Ocean, about 4 miles S. from Holy Island. *Warnborough, North* and *South*, Hampsh. SE. of Basingstoke. *Warnell*, Cumberl. between Ireby and Inglewood-Forest.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony. It is situated at the mouth of the river Warne, where vessels bound

bound to Rostock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 80,000 rix-dollars, now to about 6000, 9 miles N. of Rostock.

WARNETON, a town of Flanders, situated on the Lyss, 5 miles S. of Ypres. It was ceded, with its territory, in 1715, to the States General, as a barrier town.

Warnford, Hants, NE. of Bishop's Waltham. *Warnford*, Northumberl. W. of Sunderland. *Warngoch-Chapel*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Warnham*, Sussex, NW. of Horsham.

WARNITZ, a town of Bessarabia, near Bender.

Warpstow, Cornwall, near Treneglos. *Warren*, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Onney, a little below Hardwick. *Warren*, Somersetsh. near Langport. *Warren*, Somersetsh. between Bishop's Chew and Chedder.

WARREN, a town of N. America, in Rhode Island.

Warrenstown, in Meath, Leinster.

Warrenton, NE. of Worcester. *Warrington*, Bucks, in Olney parish. *Warrington*, Cornw. near Launceston.

* WARRINGTON, a large, neat, populous, and rich, though ancient built town of Lancashire, with large manufactories of sail-cloth, sacking, huckabacks, pins, &c. Glass-houses and copper smelting furnaces are likewise established here; and the cotton trade is now gaining ground. Large quantities of potatoes are annually exported. It is seated on the Mersey, over which it has a fine stone bridge, the last on this river, leading into Cheshire, on the great road from London to Carlisle, 18 miles E. of Liverpool, and 183 NNW. of London. A considerable market on Wednesday for flesh, corn, cattle, potatoes, and all sorts of fish. Also a particular market once a week for huckabacks.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. It is surrounded by a moat and double wall, and consists of the Old and New Town; and two suburbs, Kraka and Praga. The general diets, provincial assembly, and court of judicature, were held here. This city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and are supposed to contain between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of foreigners. The whole has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting the strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill-paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility are numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. In its last siege by the Russians, in 1794, it is computed that 30,000 Poles perished either by the sword, or in the flames; the suburb of Praga having been set on fire, and nearly the whole of it reduced to ashes by the merciless Russians, ten hours after all resistance had ceased. It is now subject to Prussia, and is situated on the Vistula, which is about as broad here as the Thames at Westminster, but very shallow in summer. Lat. 52. 14. N. lon. 21. 6. E.

Warsborough, Yorksh. W. Riding, a mile from Stainborough. *Warsdale*, Cumberland, N. of Eskdale. *Warslow*, Staffordsh. between Sheen and Butterton. *Warsop*, Nottinghamsh. between Worksop and Mansfield.

WARTA, a town of Poland, of the palatinate of Siradia, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Oder. Also a town of Neisse, in Silesia.

WARTENBURG, a town of Ermeland, in Prussia; a town in the archduchy of Austria; a town and lordship, surrounded by the principality of Oels, in Silesia; a castle and imperial county, the lands of which lie in detached parts in the circle of Upper Rhine; the castle is 6 miles NE. of Lautern; a town of Boleslaw, in Bohemia; and a town of Bavaria, situated on the Strong, 24 miles NE. of Munich.

Warter Priory, Yorksh. NE. of Pocklington. *Warthel*, NE. of York. *Wartley-Hall*, Staffordsh. near Birmingham. *Wartling*, Sussex, near Hurst Monceaux. *Wartnaby*, Leicestersh. SE. of Dalby on the Would. *Warton*, near the Weever, SE. of Chester. *Warton*, Cumberl. N. of Ireby. *Warton*, Herefordshire, near Leominster. *Warton*, Lancash. in Kirkham parish, near the mouth of the Ribble, on a lake called Ware, and at the foot of a hill called Warton Cragg. Though obscure, it is an agreeable little town, with a neat church, and a good grammar school and library. *Warton*, Lancash. near the influx of the Decker, into the Ken sands. *Warton*, Lincolnsh. NE. of Gainsborough. *Warton*, Northumberl. W. of Rothbury. *Warton*, Yorksh. near Wilton and Yorkswould. *Wartrew*, Lancash. near Liverpool. *Warwick*, Cumberl. NE. of Carlisle, and a little N. of Wetherall. It has a stone bridge over the Eden.

* WARWICK, called by the Britons CAER GUARVIC, and CAER LEON, a fine, large, neat, and ancient town of Warwickshire, the capital of the county. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the earls of Warwick, which stands on a rock, 40 feet higher than the river, but even with the town on the N. side. From its terrace, there is a prospect of a beautiful country beyond the Avon, consisting of rich meadows, tall groves, spacious parks, &c. Warwick has, at present, only two parish churches, though it formerly had six, and as many monasteries. The houses are in general well

well built, and the streets, which are spacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town. At each end of the principal one is an ancient gate. It is adorned with a good free-school and a town-house of free-stone, supported by pillars, in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held; has a good trade in malt, and is situated upon a rocky eminence, near the river Avon, with a descent from it every way, which always keeps it clean, 10 miles SSW. of Coventry, and 93 NNW. of London. Within a mile of it, on the Avon, is Guy's, or as some call it, Gibb's Cliff, (a pretty retired cell, among groves and springs,) where Guy, Earl of Warwick, of fabulous, or at least obscure history, is said to have lived a hermit, after his military exploits abroad. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

WARWICK, a town of Virginia, 6 miles S. of Richmond; another town of Virginia, 65 miles ESE. of Richmond; and a town in Rhode Issland, 7 miles S. of Providence.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded at its northern extremity by a point of Derbyshire, on the NW. by Staffordshire, on the NE. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Worcestershire, on the E. by Northamptonshire, and on the S. by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. Its extent from N. to S. is about 47 miles, and about 35 from E. to W. where widest. It is the most central county in the kingdom, and somewhat of an oval form, is divided into 4 hundreds and 1 liberty, and contains 1 city, 13 market towns, 158 parishes, 330 villages, about 24,000 houses, and 180,000 inhabitants. The air is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the more so, since the woodlands have been thinned by the great consumption of wood in the iron works; the woodlands being now converted to tillage and pasture. The northern part of the county, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S. called the Feldon, by the river Avon; but the soil of both is rich. This county produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, and lime-stone. Mr. Wedge, in his view of the agriculture of this county, estimates the whole at 618,000 acres, of which only about 154,530 are constantly under a successive round of tillage or grass-seeds. The remaining 463,470 acres he supposes to consist of gardens, about 4000 acres; of meadows, 82,000 acres; of pasture and feeding land, 150,000 acres; of woods, canals, rivers, &c. 50,000 acres; of open field-land, 57,000 acres; and of waste lands and roads, 126,470 acres. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The canals that pass through this county are, one from the Wednesbury and Dudley coal and lime works, to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazeley and Fradley Heath, to join the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, extending from Fazeley to Atherstone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one reaching from that at Longford to Braunston and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worcester; one branching out of the Worcester, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other to Stratford-upon-Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. Warwick is the county town.

WASA, a sea-port-town of Sweden, in Finland, situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, 150 miles N. of Abo.

Wasdale, Yorksh. near Kirby in Cleveland. *Wasdale*, Cumberl. at the foot of Copland Fells, 2 miles N. of Eskdale. *Wash*, a river in Rutland, which runs into the Welland, above Stamford.

WASH-A-CUM-MOW, or CLEAR WATER LAKE, in North America, in lat. 56. N. and lon. 108. 20. W. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 5 to 10 in breadth.

Washborn, Great, Gloucestersh. 7 miles NNE. of Tewkesbury. *Washbrook*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Wharfe, near Otley. *Washbrook*, Gloucestestersh. a hamlet in the parish of Winston. *Washbrook*, Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Ipswich. *Washenburg*, near Lincoln, S. of the Witham.

WASHES, a large but shallow estuary, of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, which is under water when the tide is in, and passable by travellers when the tide is out, though not without some danger to strangers who are unacquainted with the quicksands. King John lost his baggage here in going to Lincolnshire. Particular parts of this inlet, which runs into the land, have particular names, such as Fossdyke Wash, below Spalding; Cross Keys Wash, below Wisbeach, at the mouth of the Nen, &c. this last is the immediate boundary between the two counties.

Washfield, Devonsh. near Tiverton. *Washford*, Devonsh. in Wemworthy parish, on a brook that runs into the Taw. *Washford*, Yorksh. E. of Knaresborough, on the same river. *Washingley*, Huntingdonsh. near Stilton. *Washington*, Derbyshire, in Scarsdale, W. of Alfreton. *Washington*, Durham, on the Wear, W. of Sunderland, and 8 miles N. of Durham. *Washington*, Sussex, NW. of Stening.

WASHINGTON, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America; namely, in Rhode Island; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in the SW. corner of Pennsylvania; its capital of the same name, 20 miles SSW. of Pithburg, is considerable for a variety of manufactures; in Maryland; in Virginia; in N. Carolina; in S. Carolina; in the district of Charleston; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Golphinton; also a town in Kentucky, situated on the Ohio, 66 miles ENE. of Frankfort.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, formerly called Bath; it is seated on the N. side of the river Tar, with a good harbour, 20 miles NW. of Newbern.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. America, in Georgia, and county of Wilkes. Near it is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the spring are incrusted with a substance as white as snow. The waters have been found beneficial in rheumatic cases, and are said to be so in all disorders arising from humours in the blood. It is 13 miles SW. of Petersburgh.

WASHINGTON, a city of N. America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about 4 miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by those two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W. which form the ground work of the plan. However, from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of fine prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some other great cities unpleasing. They were devised to connect the separate and most distinct objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight. These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and East Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union, while those running N. and S. are, from the capitol eastward, named, East First Street, East Second Street, &c. and those W. of it are, in the same manner, called West First Street, West Second Street, &c. Those running E. and W. are from the capitol northward, named North A Street, North B Street, &c. and those S. of it are called South A Street, South B. Street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150. The rectangular squares generally contain from 3 to 6 acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth, from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small, but generally in valuable situations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, so that no house in the city will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol, (or house for the legislative bodies,) is situated upon the most beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around. The president's house will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, affording a fine water prospect, with a commanding view of the capitol, and some other material parts of the city. Due S. from the president's house, and due W. from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks, or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental. Fifteen of the best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places for them to erect statues, obelisks or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due W. from the capitol, and due S. from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of General Washington, late president of the United States. At the junction of the rivers, a fort is to be erected, to include an arsenal and magazines. Places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatres, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be solely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the

the streets, which will save a heavy tax that arises in other cities, and consequently render the lots considerably more valuable. The Eastern Branch of the Potomac is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about 4 miles above its junction with the Potomac, while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city, being situated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congress; and it is now pressing forward, by the public-spirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but also of foreigners. The inland navigation of the Potomac is so far advanced, that craft loaded with produce, now come down that river and its several branches; from upward of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. The canals at the great and little falls, with their locks, are now completed; the navigation is entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac, which will produce a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterson's Creek, Conoochegue, and Monacsy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy, pleasant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vast abundance, tobacco of superior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vast abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for 60 miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent free stone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city also, upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, lime-stone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, beside the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades through the public gardens west of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by Major l'Enfant. Most of the streets were marked out, and the squares divided into lots, in 1792, since which time, some thousands of workmen have been constantly employed. It is 100 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 53. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

WASSAB or WARSHABS, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast. The soil is barren, but abounds in gold.

WASSAW, or WASHAW, GREAT and LITTLE, (this last lies to the SW. of Great Washaw) islands on the E. coast of Georgia, in N. America. The former is about 16 miles in circumference. Lat. 32. 51. N.

Wasing, Berkshire, near Aldermaston. *Wasperton*, Warw. on the Avon, a little below Barford. *Wassal Hill*, Worcesters. a mile and a half from the Severn. It is noted for the remains of a Roman station. *Wassand*, Yorkshire, in Holderness, near Hornsey.

WASSENBURG, a town of Juliers, situated on the Ruhr, 9 miles ESE. of Ruremonde.

WASSERBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, trading in salt; and a town and lordship of Suabia, situated on a point of land, which projects into the lake of Constance, 1 mile N. of Buchorn.

WASSIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Aisne, 16 miles NW. of Vervins.

Wast, Glouc. a hamlet in Hawkesbury. *Wastal-Foot*, and *Wastal-Head*, Westmorl. in the Burbeck, S. of Rasgill and Shap. It has a spa-water like that at Harrowgate. *Wasts*, the name of several places in Northumberland, especially in Readsdale, and N. Tinedale, and the adjacent mountains.

WASUNGEN, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia, situated on the Werra, 4 miles SW. of Schmalkalden.

WATCHET, an ancient town of Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel, with a harbour, and a few small coasting vessels, which supply the glass-houses at Bristol with the ashes of sea-weed, of which abundance is burnt here for that purpose. The inhabitants fetch vast heaps of pebbles from the coast, and burn it into lime for building; no cement being more durable for masonry that is to lie under water, where it grows as hard as marble. They also export lime-stone and alabaster, great quantities of which fall down the cliffs, by the washing of the sea, and gather great plenty of the *lichen marinus*, or sea-liverwort, on the rocky coast and cliffs, at low water, which they send to distant parts of the country. It contains about 140 houses, and is 14 miles NNW. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Watchfield,

Watchfield, Berks, near Shrivenham.

WATERBURG, a town of Connecticut, 20 miles WSW. of Hartford.

WATEREE, a river in S. Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree, about 5 miles N. of Amelia.

WATEEHOO, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles long and 4 broad, discovered by Captain Cook in 1777; it is a beautiful spot, with a surface composed of hills and plains, and covered with verdure. The soil in some parts, is light and sandy; but, farther up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, 2 or 3 of which were perceived by glasses to be long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, method of treating strangers, language, religious ceremonies, &c. greatly resemble those that prevail at Otaheite. The language spoken here was usually well understood by Omai, and by two New Zealanders. Lat. 20. 1. S. lon. 15. 15. W.

Waten-Lath, Cumberl. S. of Keswick. *Water*, Cumberl. near Langholm. *Water-Beach*, Camb. W. of Newmarket, and 6 miles from Cambridge. *Watercomb*, Dorsets. a mile N. of Wormwell. *Water-Crook*, Westmorl. has its name from a remarkable curve of the Ken, a little below Kendal. Near it, on the same side of the river, are the banks and ditches of an old fort, supposed to have been Roman, from the coins, broken altars, and other antiquities that have been found here, at different times. *Waterden*, Norf. NE. of Houghton-Hall. *Water Eaton*, Oxf. on the Charwell, SW. of Islip. *Waterfall*, Staff. S. of Grindon, where the river Hampse, or Hans, after a course of 7 or 8 miles from its spring falls into the ground, and does not re-appear till it enters the river Manifold, about half a mile off. *Waterford*, N. of Hertford.

* WATERFORD, a city and sea-port of Munster, in Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and containing about 35,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, situated extremely well for trade, and ships of great burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the Suir, which is a broad, deep, and rapid river, 5 miles above its junction with the Nore and Barrow. The white glass and other manufactures, are in a flourishing state. Upwards of 70 sail of shipping are employed in the Newfoundland trade. For many weeks together, upwards of 3000 hogs are killed weekly; and of butter, there have been exported from 60 to 70,000 casks per annum; besides which, the commerce in beef, corn, linen, &c. with England and other countries, is very considerable. The quay is above half a mile in length, and of a considerable breadth. Packet boats sail now regularly between this port and Milford-Haven. It is 8 miles N. of St. George's Channel, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 13. N. Lon. 7. 8. W.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, about 40 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by St. George's Channel; on the W. by Cork and a part of Tipperary; on the N. by the river Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 34 parishes, about 18,796 houses, and 110,000 inhabitants; and though in general mountainous, with here and there frightful rocks and precipices, is a fine country, fertile, pleasant, and rich. Among the mountains are 4 considerable loughs or lakes, in which are found trout and char. On the summits of most of them (which are in some part 720 yards above the level of the sea) are large heaps of stones of great size, supposed to be the ruins of some buildings, but without the intervention of mortar or cement.

Waterfriston, Yorks. W. Riding, on the Aire, N. of Pontefract. *Watergall*, Warwicks. near Itchington.

Watergrass-Hill, in Cork, Munster.

Waterhead, Devonshire, a creek near Dartmouth. *Waterleigh*, Gloucestershire, in Nibley parish. *Waterman's Manor*, Essex, near Matching. *Water Oakley*, Berks, near Bray. *Water Orton*, Warwickshire, on the Tame, over which it has a stone bridge, in the road from Sutton to Coleshill, in Aston parish. *Waterparry*, Oxfords. NE. of Whatley.

WATERSAY, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, one mile S. of St. Uist. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Watersham, Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, SW. of Wetherby. *Waterstock*, Oxfords. NE. of Whatley-Bridge, over the Thames. *Watersupton*, Shrops. near the Teme, SW. of Newport. *Waterton-Hall*, Yorks. SE. of Wakefield. *Water-Yate*, Northumberland, NW. of Simonburn. *Watford*, Dorsets. a mile and a half from Bridport, in Netherby parish. *Watford*, Northamptonshire, W. of Daventry. *Watford*, Somersetshire, NE. of Taunton.

* WATFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, consisting chiefly of one long street, which in the winter is extremely dirty, from the water of two streams at the entrance of the town, which is often so swelled by floods as to be impassable. Near it the Watling-Street crosses its river to St. Alban's. It had anciently a ford at the S. end of the town, and is seated on the river Coln, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wath, Lincolnshire, N. of Ludburgh. *Wath*, Yorks. near Rippon. *Wath-upon-Don*, Yorks. N. of Rotherham. In a neighbouring

neighbouring wood are plain marks of the Roman way called Ikenild Street. *Wathermillock*, Cumberland, in Graystock parish. *Wathinpool*, Cumberl. in Aikton parish. *Wathorp*, Northamptons. near Stamford-Baron, a neglected seat of the Earl of Exeter, about a mile W. of Burleigh House. *Watland*, Westmorland, on the Ken, near Kendal. *Watlas*, Yorks. N. of Masham. *Watlesborough*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Watlesfield*, *Wattisfield*, or *Watchfield*, Suffolk, SW. of Bottesdale.

WATLING-STREET, one of the Pretorian, or Consular highways, made by the Romans, for the march of their armies, of large stakes and lesser wood between them, to keep up the earth and stones, called by the Saxons wattles. It began at Dover, ran to St. Alban's, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherston, and Shrewsbury, and ended at Cardigan in Wales. It is yet very firm, in some counties, for several miles, especially in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; and is called by the inhabitants, in different parts, by the names of Street-Way, High-Dike, High-Ridge, Forty foot-Way, and Ridge Way.

Watling-Street, Shropshire, near Wellington, on the Roman way of that name. *Watlington*, Norfolk, near Sechy. *Watlington*, Sussex, N. of Battel.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, which, with the 4 hamlets that belong to it, contains about 260 houses. It is seated on a small brook, among the Chiltern Hills, 24 miles SE. of Oxford, and 46 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Watringbury, Kent, 2 miles S. of West Malling.

WATSON, a town of Virginia, 35 miles SW. of Richmond.

Watstanwell, Derbyshire, W. of Alfreton. *Wattal*, Nottinghams. near Greysley-Castle.

WATTEN, a town in the department of the North, seated on the river Aa, 5 miles N. of St. Omer's.

Wattesham, Suffolk, NE. of Bildeston.

Wattle-Bridge, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Wattlesbury, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, situated on the edge of that open part of the county which is called Filand, 18 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 90 NNE. of London. It is a great thoroughfare from Lynn, Downham, Thetford, Diss, &c. Great quantities of butter are sent hence to Downham bridge; from whence the factors send it to London by water. Market on Wednesday.

Watton Abbey, Yorks. E. Riding, near Baynton. *Watton-Wood-Hall*, or *at Stone*, 4 miles N. of Hertford.

WATTS, a town of Georgia in N. America, situated in lat. 34. 22. N. and lon. 86. 25. W.

Wavendon, Bucks, near Newport. *Waveney*, a river of Suffolk, which for a space, separates this country from Norfolk; it runs by Scole, Bellingford, Harleston, Bungay, Beccles, and St. Olave's Marches, and meeting the Yare and Bure, near Burgh Castle, they join and empty themselves into the ocean, at Yarmouth fort. It is navigable from Bungay. *Waver*, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Wampull, below Rabycoat.

WAVEREN, a town of Brabant, situated on the Dyle, 12 miles S. of Louvain. It is much decayed by war and accidental fires.

Waverley Abbey, Surry, SE. of Farnham, near the river Wey, was the first Christian abbey in England, of which, at present, only part of the S. aisle remains, with the abbey walls, which are chiefly of rag-stones, and 10 feet high. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloysters, are also standing. Its large, handsome chapel is converted to a stable. *Waverton*, SE. of Chester. *Waverton*, Cumberland, in Brumfield parish. *Wacerton*, Warwicks. NE. of Polesworth. *Wawbottle*, Northumb. on the Picts Wall, NW. of Newcastle. *Warburthwate*, Cumberland, near Ravenglass.

WATERLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14. 45. S. lon. 144. 10. W.

Wawen's-Moor, Warwickshire, NE. of Coughton. *Waxham*, Norfolk, E. of Hickling. *Waxham*, Yorks. on the coast of Holderness. *Waybergthwate*, Cumberland, near Bootle. *Wayborn*, Norfolk, E. of Clay. From this place to Cromer, the shore is so flat, that in some places the tide ebbs out near 2 miles. *Waybred*, Suffolk, near the Waveney, SW. of Harleston in Norfolk. *Wayford*, Somersets. SW. of Crewkerne. *Wayland-Wood*, Norfolk, on the left hand, between Watton and Merton; is commonly called Wailing-Wood, from a tradition of its being the place where the two children, celebrated in the pathetic old ballad of the Babes in the Wood, were murdered by their uncle. *Wayleigh*, Cheshire, SE. of Stopford. *Waymer-Castle*, Herts, near Bishop's-Stortford. *Waynards*, Heref. NW. of Pembridge.

WAYNE, a county of N. Carolina.

WAYNSBOROUGH, a town of Georgia, in N. America, 20 miles SW. of Augusta.

Wayneshope, Northumb. in Thornton manor, and Tynedale ward. *Waysbury*, Bucks, a mile W. of Staines. *Waynton*, Devons. on the river Dart, W. of Torbay. *Waytown*, Dorset. a mile S. of Netherbury. *Weald of Sussex*, and *Kent*, a woody tract on the S. parts of them, extending from Winchelsea to the top of Riverhill towards Tunbridge; a perfect garden in the summer, but unpleasant and swampy in the winter. *Weald Harrow*, Middlesex, at the foot of the hill, towards Bushy-Heath. *Weald*, *North*, Essex, near Epping,

ning, contiguous to Bovinger. *Weald, ...th*, Essex, W. of Brentwood. *Weap...*, Sussex, SW. of Loxwood. *Wearham*, N...lk, NW. of Stoke. The remains of its Benedictine priory, which are of freestone, and supposed to have been the chapel, are converted to a farm-house.

WEAR, a river in the county of Durham, which rises in the W. part, and takes its course along a fine well wooded valley, called Weardale, (abounding with lead, iron, and coals) by Stanhope, Walsingham, Auckland, Binchester, Branspeth, and Durham city, to the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

Wearmouth, Bishop, Durham, to the SW. of Sunderland. It has a manufactory of sail-cloth. *Wearmouth*, Durham, at the N. mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. It is also called Monk Wearmouth, because, before the dissolution, it belonged to the monks. *Wears End*, Herefords. SW. of Ross. *Weary Hall*, Cumberl. near Egremont. *Weasam*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Weaver*, Devonshire, near Collumpton. *Weckdive*, Northamp. SE. of Towcester. *Weddington*, Warwicks. E. of the Anker, a mile above Caldecote. *Weddinghall*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Wedgnock*, Warwicks. S. of Kenilworth. Its spacious park is the oldest in England, next to that at Woodstock. *Wedgwood*, or *Wetwood*, Staffords. NW. of Eccleshall. *Wedmore*, Somersets. 5 miles S. of Axbridge. *Wednesbury*, *Weedsbury*, or *Wedgebury*, Staffordshire, on the Tame, near Darlaston, and 8 miles NW. of Birmingham. It has manufactures of all sorts of heavy tools, as hammers, axes, &c. with nails and horse shoes, made of a sort of iron ore, called blood-metal. It is situated in the midst of coal-mines, which produce an excellent sort of pit-coal, preferred by some before channel-coal. *Wednesfield*, Staffordshire, between Bloxwich and Wolverhampton. *Weedon*, Bucks, 2 miles from Aylesbury. *Weedon-Beck*, Northamptons. SE. of Daventry, near the source of the Nen. *Weedon-Pinckney*, *St. Loys*, and *Weston*, Northamptons. W. and SW. of Towcester. *Week*, Hants, NE. of Andover. *Week*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Week*, Somersets. NW. of Milborn Port. *Week*, Somersets. SE. of Stanton-Drew. *Week Lawrence*, Somersetshire, NW. of Churchill. *Weekly*, Northamptonshire, NE. of Rothwell. *Week*, *St. Mary's*, Cornwall, SW. of Stratton. *Weeping Cross*, SE. of Stafford.

WEERT, a town of Liege, 10 miles W. of Ruremond. The allies took it in 1702, when they destroyed the castle.

Weethly, Warwicks. SW. of Aulcester. *Weeton*, Lancashire, NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderness. *Weeton*, Yorkshire, E. of Otley. *Weetwood Bank*, Northumberland, a mile NE. of Wooler. *Weever*, Cheshire, S. of Vale-Royal.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N. part of Shrops. runs by Namptwich across Cheshire, and receiving the Dane at Northwich, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to some miles above Northwich.

Weford, Staffordshire, S. of Lichfield. It communicates with all the late inland navigations.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles SE. of Heidelburgh.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Isenburgh, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is situated on the Kinzig, 23 miles E. of Frankfort on the Maine.

WEIDEN, a town of Sulsbach, in Bavaria, 17 miles NE. of Sulsbach.

Weighton, Yorks. 7 miles W. of Wetherby.

WEIGHTON-MARKET, a small town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 18 miles ESE. of York. Market on Wednesday.

WEIL, (called also WEILERSTADT, STADTWEIL, or WEIL-DIE-STADT) an imperial town of Wirtemburg.

WEILBURG, a town, capital of a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, belonging to the house of Nassau Weilburg. In the prince's palace are very elegant apartments, and near it are fine gardens, a large menagerie, a chapel, &c. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on both sides with rows of trees. It is situated on an eminence, on or near the Lahn, over which it has a bridge of stone, 29 miles N. of Mentz.

WEILHEIM, a town of Wirtemburg; and a town of Bavaria.

WEIMAR, a town, capital of a principality in Thuringia, on both sides of the river Ilm, with a palace, where the duke resides. This palace contains, among other things, a spacious hall, a valuable library, and a gallery of paintings. It is 46 miles SSW. of Leipsic.

WEINGARTIN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; and a princely abbey, in the town of Altorf, in Suabia.

WEINHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in the Bergstraffe, famous for its wine. It is 8 miles NE. of Manheim.

WEINSBERG, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, situated in a valley, famous for wine, 5 miles NE. of Heilbronn.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of West Prussia, on the Vistula, below Dantzick.

WEISSEMBURG. See WISSEMBURG.

WEISSEMBURG, an imperial town of Franconia, 48 miles W. of Ratisbon.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, KARLSBURG, or FEJERVAR, a considerable town, with a university, capital of a district of Transylvania. It is the see of a bishop,

a bishop, and is situated on the river Maros, 14 miles NE. of Belgrade.

WEISSEMBURG, STULWEISSEMBURG, or SZEKES FEJERVAR, a royal free town of Hungary, situated in a marshy ground, on the river Sarwitz, 24 miles W. of Buda. It was formerly the place of coronation of their kings, and generally of their interment. At present the town is extremely decayed, and its best houses are gone to ruin.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Thuringia, 18 miles WSW. of Leipsic. The prince of Saxe Weissenfels, a branch of the house of Saxony, ordinarily resides in a citadel above the town, called Augustusberg.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Upper Saxony, situated in the centre of Thuringia, between what formerly constituted 2 inland lakes, but which have both been drained and converted into arable and meadow ground. It is 14 miles N. of Erfurt.

WELAU, a town of Smaland, in Prussia, 22 miles ENE. of Koningsberg. It is chiefly remarkable for the treaty concluded here with Poland, Sept. 19, 1657, when the elector, Frederic William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal-Prussia.

Welbeck Abbey, Nottingh. a mile and a half S. of Worksop. Near it is a park, finely wooded, and well stored with deer. *Welbery*, Herts, W. of Hitchin. *Welbey*, Leices. N. of Melton-Mowbray. *Welborn*, Lincolns. NE. of Beckingham. *Welborn*, Norfolk, SE. of East Dereham. *Welborn*, Yorks. SW. of New Malton. *Welborn*, Yorks. near Kirby-Moreside. *Welbury*, Yorks. N. Riding, between Northallerton and Yarum. *Welby*, Lincolnshire, NE. of Grantham. *Welcomb*, or *Woolacomb*, Devonshire, S. of Hartland-Point. *Welcomb*, Warwicks. in a valley, by Stratford-upon-Avon. *Weld*, Essex, near Harlow. *Weld*, Hants, W. of Alton. *Weld*, Herts, S. of Shenley. *Weld*, Oxfordshire, near Bampton. *Weldon*, Northum. SE. of Rothbury.

WELDON, GREAT, a town in Northamptonshire, with a handsome market-house, and a sessions-house over it, built of the best stone. In a corn-field not far from it, was discovered, in 1738, a Roman pavement 96 feet long, and 10 broad, within a kind of gallery 100 Roman feet long in front, sided by several rooms, about 30 feet square, in which were similar pavements. The whole structure was a double square, measuring 100 feet by 50. On the same spot were discovered a great number of coins of the Lower Empire. A wall has been built round the pavement, and a wooden roof placed over it. It is situated in Rockingham-Forest, on or near the river Willy, 28 miles NE. of Northampton, and 84 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Weldon, Little, Northampt. near Great Weldon. *Wele-Hall*, Yorks. on the Ouse, N. of Selby. *Welford*, Berks. N. of N[illegible]bury. *Welford*, Gloucesters. a ham[illegible] Kempsford parish. *Welford*, Glo[illegible] 4 miles S. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *W[illegible]ham*, Leicestershire, on a river that runs into the Welland, NE. of Harborough. *Wellam*, Yorks. a mile S. of New Malton. *Well*, Kent, the water between Sheppy Isle and the main land. *Well*, Kent, near Northfleet. *Well*, Lincolns. S. of Alford. *Well*, Yorks. W. of Masham. *Welland*, Devonshire, NE. of Collumpton, on the same river. *Welland*, Worcesters. SW. of Upton.

WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire, and passes by Market-Harborough, Market-Deeping, Spalding, &c. below which last place it enters the wash. It is navigable by locks from Stamford.

Well-Court, Kent, near Cuckstone. *Well-Court*, Kent, near Littlebourn. *Well-End*, Bucks, NE. of Great Marlow. *Wellesburn*, *Hastings*, and *Mountfort*, S. of Warwick. *Welley*, Nottinghams. SW. of Tuxford. *Well-Hall*, or *Place*, Kent, near Eltham. *Welling*, Kent, at the foot of Shooter's-Hill, in the Dartford road.

* WELLINGBOROUGH, a large, ancient, populous, and well-inhabited town of Northamptonshire, very pleasantly seated on a rivulet that empties itself into the Nen, near the town, and over which it has an elegant new bridge, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. It has a great trade in corn, and a manufacture of lace; as also a very considerable one of shoes, there being not less than 1000 shoemakers constantly employed here, of whom about 50 are principal manufacturers. It had the name of Wellingborough Forum, from its market (granted by king John at the petition of the monks of Crowland, who were then in possession of the manor) and from the many wells or springs in and about the town, some of which are medicinal, particularly the noted one, called Red Wells. Henrietta Maria, wife to Charles I. lay many weeks here to drink them. A dreadful fire, in July 1738, consumed about 800 dwelling-houses, out-houses, &c. comprising the greatest part of the town, in 6 hours time, so that very few had time to save their effects; but it is since re-built in a more handsome manner, of a kind of red stone, the foundation of which is chiefly on a red-stone rock. Market on Wednesday.

Wellingham, Norf. S. of Rainham-Hall. *Wellingham*, Sussex, N. of Lewes, on the same river. *Wellingbore*, Linc. near Welborn. *Wellington*, Heref. E. of Webley. *Wellington*, Sussex, 2 miles N. of Lewes.

* WELLINGTON,

*WELLINGTON, a small town of Shropshire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in digging for coa', lime, and iron-stone. Here is no particular manufactory, but there are two furnaces, worked by a steam-engine, one of the largest in England. Its church has been lately rebuilt, and is supported on cast-iron-pillars, which give a lightness to the building, and have a very good effect. It is seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW. of London. A pretty good market on Thursday.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a manufactory of serges, druggets, &c. and a considerable pottery. It is seated on the river Tone, 7 miles SW. of Taunton, on the road to Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Wellome, or *Welham*, Nottingh. near E. Retford. *Wellop*, Kent, near Hithe. *Wellop*, a river in Northumb. which runs into the Were, near St. John's Chapel. *Wellop*, Westm. on the Eden, NW. of Appleby. *Wellow*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Wellow*, Somers. NW. of Philips-Norton. *Wellow*, Somersets. 5 miles S. of Bath. *Wellow*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, near Rumsey.

* *Wells*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Wells*, in Carlow, Leinster.

*WELLS, a fishing town on the N. coast of Norfolk, exporting malt and corn to Holland, and importing the Dutch pottery. It has a good harbour, and a deep channel, and is situated between Clay and Burnham, 121 miles NNE. of London. Market disused.

*WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, seated at the foot of a hill, has its name from the wells and springs that are about it. Though but a small city, the streets are broad, and it is well inhabited. The cathedral, beside which there is only one parish church, is a stately pile, and the market-house is a neat structure, supported by pillars. Here are considerable manufactories of knit worsted stockings and bone-lace. The number of houses is about 700, and the inhabitants are about 4500. When the see is vacant, the bishop is chosen by an equal number of delegates appointed by each of the churches of Bath and Wells, and he is installed at both places. Besides the bishop and dean, there belong to this church 27 prebendaries and 19 minor canons, with a number of spiritual court men, proctors, and other officers. It is 16 miles S. of Bristol, and 120 SSW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

WELLS, a town of Austria.

*WELSHPOOL, or POOL, a corporation town of Montgomeryshire, seated on the river Severn, which begins to be navigable about three quarters of a mile from the town, in a rich vale, 19 miles S. by W. of Shrewsbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 169 NW. of London. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great market for flannels, and the houses are in general well built. The assizes for the county are held in the town-hall. The castle, called Powis-Castle, is built of a reddish stone, on an eminence, and was formerly of great strength, beauty, and extent. The market, which is considerable for cattle and provisions, is on Monday. Fairs on the second Monday in March, the Monday before Easter, June 5th, the first Monday after June 27th, September 12th, and December 16th.

Well Street, Kent, near Westram. *Welney*, Cambridges. in the Fens, between Littleport and Upwell. *Welowbridge-Park* and *Wells*, Staffordshire, N. of Blore-Heath. *Welsborough*, Leices. W. of Bosworth. *Welton*, Lincolns. NE. of Spilsby. *Welton*, N. of Lincoln. *Welton*, Lincolns. W. of Louth. *Welton*, Northampt. near Daventry. *Welton*, Northumberland, NW. of Newcastle; and S. of the Picts Wall. Near it is Welton Tower, situated on a rising ground. *Welton*, Somersetshire, near Midsummer Norton. *Welton*, Yorkshire, near the Humber, W. of Hull. *Welton*, Yorkshire, E. of Beverley. *Welverton*, or *Wolveston*, Durham, N. of Stockton. *Welwick*, Yorkshire, NE. of Spurnhead.

* *Welwyn*, Hertfordshire, on the river Mimram, 4 miles N. of Hatfield, and 25 N. by W. of London, in the road to Bedford. Of this place the celebrated Dr. Young was many years rector; and here was the scene of his melancholy but pleasing effusions, called "The Night Thoughts."

WEM, a town in Shropshire, seated on the river Rodden, near its source, 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW. of London. It is a small, but ancient place, with a free-school liberally endowed, and a large market on Thursday for cattle and provisions.

Wembury, Devonshire, a mile and a half NE. of Plymouth, near the fall of the river Yalm into the sea. *Wendon*, Somersetshire, NW. of Bridgewater. *Wemley Hill* and *Green*, Middlesex, S. of Harrow. *Wemworthy*, Devonshire, SW. of Chimleigh. *Wendeon*, Cornwall, on the Cober, W. of Penryn. *Wenderton*, Kent, near Wingham, in a fine situation for air and prospect. *Wendesley*, Derbys. W. of the Derwent, and N. of Wirksworth. *Wendlebury*, Oxfordshire, SW. of Bicester, was, according to some, the ancient city of Alcester. *Wendon*, *Louth*, *Great*, and *Little*, Essex, SW. of Walden.

*WENDOVER, a poor, dirty town in Buckinghamshire, situated at the entrance of the Vale of Aylesbury, with pleasant hills on each side, 7 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wendy, Cambridges. near Shengay and Wimple. *Wenford Eagle*, Dorsetshire, between Weymouth and and Bridport. Near this place, in a ground called Ferndron, on the road to Bridport, a barrow was opened some years ago; in which was found a place like an oven, curiously clayed, and in it a fair urn, full of firm bones, and, black ashes, and the oven was as hot as a baker's. In digging further, 15 urns more were found, but not in ovens. *Weng*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel.

WENG, a town of Styria.

Wenham, Great and *Little*, or *Welnetham*, as it is called in old records, Suffolk, on the river Breton, near Bury. *Wenhaston*, Sussex, SE. of Halesworth. *Wennington*, Huntingdonshire, SE. of Saltrey-Grange. *Wenling*, Norfolk, W. of East Dereham. It had formerly an abbey.

WENLOCK, GREAT, or MUCH, an ancient town in Shropshire, noted for lime-stone and tobacco-pipe clay. The remains of its abbey church, built in the year 1080, consisting of the S. transept, the S. aile, and 3 massive, round, Saxon arches, with the cloister, now converted into a farm-house, show it to have been very magnificent. It is 12 miles SE. of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW. of London. Market on Mond.

Wenlock, Little, Shrops. E. of Wrekin-Hill. *Wenne*, Cornwall, SE. of Columb.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden, in W. Gothland, to the NW. of the Lake Wetter, being about 80 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth. Four and twenty rivers empty themselves into this lake, but it discharges itself into the sea by only one large river or outlet, called the Gotha Elbe. It is stored with great plenty of fish, and contains several islands.

WENNERSBURG, a town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, situated at the SW. extremity of the Wenner lake, 15 miles E. of Uddevalla. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheburg.

Wennington, Essex, adjoining Rainham, and opposite to Erith, on the Kentish shore. *Wennington*, NE. of Lancaster, on the river Wenning. *Wensley*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Midlam. Wensley-Dale, in Richmondshire, near Swaledale forest, is extensive, has the river Ure running through it, affords romantic prospects, abounds with game, pasture, and cattle, yields a variety of minerals, lime-stone, lead, coal, &c. and is decorated with some ancient, venerable ruins and cataracts. In this vale Henry Jenkins was born in the year 1500, and died in 1670.

WENSYSSEL, a town of N. Jutland, capital of a small peninsula or prefecture, (which makes the N. part of Jutland) of the same name. It is seated on the river Ryda, 18 miles NW. of Aalborg.

Went, a river in Yorks. which runs into the Don, opposite Marshland. *Wentbeck*; see *Wansbeck*. *Wentbridge*, Yorks. has a bridge over the Went, between Doncaster and Tadcaster. *Wentnor*, Shropshire, near Church and Little-Stretton. *Wenton*, Rutland, near Cottesmore. *Wentsum*, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the Yare below Norwich. *Wentworth*, Cambridgeshire, SW. of Ely. *Wentworth*, Yorks. 3 miles NW. of Rotheram, contains 2 or 300 houses. Near it is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, built in imitation of Earl Tilney's at Wanstead, and situated in a delightful park, about 8 miles in compass, beautified with fish-ponds, and innumerable plantations of old fir trees, and other large timber. The stables are superior in size and grandeur to any in the kingdom.

WEOBLY, a town in Herefordshire, chiefly noted for fine ale. It is situated in a fruitful country, 8 miles NW. of Hereford. A little market on Thursday.

Wepham, Sussex, near Burpham.

WERBEN, a town in the Old Marche, Brandenburgh, situated at the confluence of the Havel and Elbe, 33 miles NNW. of Brandenburgh. Also a town of Ulterior Pomerania, 4 miles SSE. of Colbatch.

WERD, a town of Carinthia, situated on a lake of the same name, 8 miles W. of Clagenfurt.

Werden, Lancashire, S. of Preston.

WERDEN, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, situated on the Roer, 11 miles NNE. of Dusseldorp. In it is a princely abbey, with a revenue of above 20,000 rix-dollars, over which the king of Prussia, as count of Mark, has the right of advocacy.

WERDENBURG, a fortified town of Glarus, in Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick. It is situated near the western bank of the Rhine, 25 miles ENE. of Glarus.

Werdley, Lancashire, SE. of Bolton. *Were*, Devonshire, in Topsham parish, so called from the wears in its river. *Were*, Somersetshire, SW. of Axbridge. *Wereham*, Cheshire, on the Weever, 2 miles W. of Northwich. *Weremouth*, Northumberland, in the lordship of Bothal. *Werington*, Northamptonshire, has a mill on the Cardyke, N. of Peterborough.

WERLE, a town in the duchy of Westphalia, 13 miles WSW. of Lippstadt.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in W. Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania, and Nericia, on the S. by the Lake Wenner and the province of Dalia, and on the W. by Norway; about 200 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. It is a fertile and pleasant province; diversified by mountains

tains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain-ash, pine, and fir; and abounding with lakes, which are extremely beautiful. They are from 4 to 40 miles in circumference; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers; others of a circular shape; their shores, in some parts, steep and rocky; in others gently sloping, but always feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water; the roads delightfully winding through the dark forests which overhang the impending precipices, and overshadow the water. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form sometimes small picturesque cataracts. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, smelting, &c. together with fishing, and a little agriculture. Their trade consists mostly in masts, planks, timber, the bark of birch trees, &c. In the chief river Clara, or Stor Elbe, is a profitable salmon fishery.

WERNBURG, a town of Neustadt, in Upper Saxony.

WERNECK, a town of Wurzburg, in Franconia, situated on the Weren, 17 miles N. of Wurzburg.

WERN, a town of Munster, in Westphalia.

WERNIGERODE, a town, capital of a county of Upper Saxony, S. of the principality of Halberstadt, and N. and W. of that of Blankenburg; about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Though it has counts of its own, it is a fief of the king of Prussia, as margrave of Brandenburgh, and is, in some measure, under his sovereignty.

WERNITZ, a river of Suabia, which rises in the marquisate of Anspach, in the S. of Franconia, a little to the N. of Elwang, in N. Suabia, and about 5 miles S. from Rotenburg, and passing by or near Dinkelspuhl, Wasser-Truding, Oeting, Wemdin, &c. falls into the Danube at Donawert.

WERRA, a river of Upper Saxony, which passes by Eisfeldt, Hildburghausen, Meinungen, Creutzberg, Trefurt, Allendorf, &c. and empties itself into the Fulda, at Munden.

Werray, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, near Arth, about 7 miles S. of Aberystwith. *Werrington*, Devons. on the borders of Cornw. a delightful spot, long in the possession of the Morrices. The river Tamar runs through its park. *Werrow*, Hants, in the Isle of Wight.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, about 20 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; situated between the electorate of Mentz and the bishopric of Wurzburg, and divided among several princes. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Turbur and Maine, 22 miles W. of Wurzburg.

WERTHEIM, a town of Mentz, 22 miles E. of Frankfort, on the Maine.

WERWICK, a town of Flanders, situated on the Lys, 3 miles SW. of Menin.

Werwin, Cheshire, NW. of Delamere Forest.

WESEL, a town of Cleves, formerly imperial, situated near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe, 17 miles ESE. of Cleves.

WESEL, a town of Treves, 20 miles S. of Coblentz.

WESENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg.

WESEP, a town of S. Holland, situated on the Vecht, 4 miles SE. of Amsterdam. The principal business of the inhabitants is to carry fresh water from hence out of the Vecht to Amsterdam, for brewing and other uses, for which traffic they have a particular kind of barges.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, being then called the Werra, and receives the Fulda, at Munden, in the duchy of Brunswick. Then it obtains the name of Weser, waters Hamelen, Minden, and Hove; when it joins the Aller, and after passing by Bremen and Carlesburg, or Carlstadt, falls into the German Ocean.

Wescot, Surry, SW. of Darking. *Wessel*, Northumberland, on the Tyll, near Tylmouth. *Wessenham, St. Peter's*, and *All Saints*, Norfolk, SW. of Rainham-Hall. *Wessenton*, Gloucesters. near Campden. *Wessington*, Northumb. NE. of Heddon-on-the-Wall. *West-Acre*, Norfolk, on the river Nar, W. of Castle-Acre. *Westal*, Glouces. in Cheltenham parish. *West-Almer*, Dorsetshire, a mile from Charborough. *West-Bere*, Kent, near the Stour, 3 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Westborn*, Sussex, near Racton. *Westborn-Green*, Middl. near Paddington, in the road to Harrow.

WESTBOROUGH, a town of Massachusetts, 33 miles W. of Boston.

Westborough, Lincolnshire, NW. of Grantham. *Westbroke*, Dorsets. in Upway parish, near Ridgehill. *Westbrook*, Berks, SW. of Newbury. *Westbrook*, Kent, near Ospring. *Westbrookley*, Herts, SE. of Berkhamstead. *Westbury*, Bucks, W. of Buckingham, on the same river. *Westbury*, Gloucesters. 2 miles NE. of Newnham. Peacocksbrook, which rises in Yartleton-hill, runs through its parish into the Severn. *Westbury*, Hants, W. of East and West Mean. *Westbury*, Kent, near Watringbury. *Westbury*, Kent, near Orlaston. *Westbury*, Shropshire, between Shrewsbury and Welshpool. *Westbury*, Somersets. NW. of Wells.

WESTBURY, a pretty good town of Wiltshire, with a manufacture of coarse broad-cloth. It is situated on a little river, which

which Hollinshead calls Were, 26 miles WNW. of Salisbury, and 101 W. of London. A good market for corn on Friday.

Westbury, Yorks. near Sheffield. *Westbury-on-Trin*, Glouces. 2 miles NW. of Bristol, with the river Trin running through the parish, and the Avon for its W. boundary. It has a large church, and had anciently a college like a castle, with a high wall and turrets, and a large tower on it, with battlements. In this parish is Penpark-hole, a prodigious chasm with a vast quantity of water at particular seasons; it is near 70 feet deep, 80 long, and 53 wide, and the bottom of the hole from the roof, is about 100 feet perpendicular. The descent for the first 50 feet is by a narrow funnel, widening into the large cavern; and there is a shorter funnel on the E. side, leading only to irregular passages. *Westby*, Lancas. in Amounderness, W. of Kirkham. *Westby*, Lincolns. near Basingthorp. *West Chickerill*, Dorsets. near the Channel, on the river Fleet, W. of Radipole, and SW. of Upway. *West Cliff*, Kent, N. of Dover. *Westcomb*, Kent, near Greenwich. *Westcomb*, Somersets. near Batcomb. *West Coppice*, near Shrewsbury, on the Severn. *Westcot*, Bucks, in Waddesdon parish. *Westcot*, Devonshire, S. of Ilfracomb. *Westcot*, Gloucesters. 4 miles SE. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Westcot*, Surry, in Darking parish. *Westcot*, Warwicks. near Ratley. *Westcot*, Wiltshire, near Swindon. *Westcourt*, Hants, NE. of Alton. *Westcourt*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *West-Court*, Kent, near Detling. *West-Court*, Kent, near Gillingham. *West-Court*, Kent, near Sibbert's Wood. *West-Court*, Kent, near Upchurch. *West-Court*, Oxfords. near Bensington. *Westdown*, Devonshire, between Westcot and Ilfracomb. *Wested*, Surry, in Compton parish. *West-End*, Middl. between Kilburn and Hampstead. *West-End*, Middl. near Greenford. *West-End*, Surry, near Esher. *West-End*, Surry, near Cobham. *West-End*, Yorks. in Eastington parish. *Westenhanger*, Kent, near Stanford.

WESTERAS, or WESTERAHS, a trading town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, the see of a bishop, and the residence of a governor. It is a large, straggling town, composed of wooden houses, and contains the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. Here is a weighing-house for metals, from whence a vast quantity of iron, copper, and brass, dug in the neighbouring mines, are exported across the Lake Maeler to Stockholm. The cathedral, a spacious and magnificent structure, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. Westerahs is situated on the N. side of the Maeler lake, 36 miles WSW. of Upsal, and 48 WNW. of Stockholm.

WESTERBURG, a town and lordship in the Westerwalde, circle of Upper Rhine, subject to the counts of Linange.

Westerby, Leices. near Fleckney. *Wester-Compton*, Somersets. a mile from Shepton-Mallet. *Westerdale*, Yorkshire, near Cleveland. *Westerfield*, Suff. near Ipswich.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, seated on the river Darent, which rises from nine springs near this town, 5 miles W. of Sevenokes, 14 NW. of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE. of London. Here General Wolf was born, and lies interred in the church. Market on Saturday.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

Westerland, Devons. in Marledon parish. *Westerleigh*, Glouces. 3 miles SW. of Chipping-Sodbury.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a vast country in North America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies NW. of the river Ohio, extending to the Lakes on the N. and the Mississippi on the W. It contains about 11,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain, 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. This country, which is intended to be divided into several new states, is affirmed to be the most healthy, pleasant, commodious, and fertile spot on the American continent, that is yet known to Europeans.

Westerton, Durham, near Bishop-Auckland. *Westerton*, Sussex, NW. of Chichester. *Westerton*, Yorkshire, N. of Wakefield.

WESTERWALD, a district in the N. part of Wetteraw, or Wetteravia.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port of Smaland, in Sweden, with a manufacture of cloth, and a brisk trade in ship-timber and naval stores. It has a good harbour and a commodious quay, and is situated in a bay of the Baltic called Sparesund, with a custom-house, where all outward and homeward bound ships are searched, 68 miles N. of Calmar.

West-Farbon, Kent, near Harrietsham. *Westfield*, Essex, near Coggeshall.

WESTFIELD, a river of Massachusetts, which runs into the Connecticut, about 4 miles S. from Springfield.

Westfield, Norfolk, near E. Dereham. *Westfield*, Somersetshire, near Wellington. *Westfield*, Sussex, 5 miles N. of Hastings. *Westfield*, Sussex, 6 miles W. of Winchelsea. *Westgate*, Kent, in Thanet Isle. *Westgreen*, Middlesex, near Tottenham-High-Cross.

WESTHAM, a town of Virginia, 4 miles NW. of Richmond.

Westhaddon,

Westhaddon, Northamptonshire, 6 miles NE. of Daventry. *West-Hall*, Cheshire, at High Leigh. *West-Hall*, Cumberland, near Askerton-Castle. *West Hall*, Dorsetshire, near Folke. *West-Hall*, Essex, near Packlesham. *West-Hall*, Lancashire, near Dalton. *West-Hall*, Staffordshire, near Eccleshall. *West-Hall*, Suffolk, near Halesworth. *West-Hall*, Yorkshire, E. of Skipton, near the river Wharfe. *West-Ham*, Sussex, between Pevensey-Marsh and the sea, 12 miles W. of Hastings. *West Halks*, Kent, near Kingsnorth. *Westholme*, Dorsets. near Stoke, near the S. side of the river Frome. *Westhope*, Shropshire, W. of Diddlesbury. *Westhorp*, Suffolk, S. of Bottesdale. *Westhorp*, Nottingh. in Southwell parish. *Westhouses*, Cumberland, in Kirkbride parish. *West-houses*, Yorkshire, N. of Skale Park. *Westington*, Glouces. in Camden parish. *Westland*, Rutland, near Cotesmore. *Westleton*, Suffolk, between Yoxford and Dunwich. *Westley*, Devons. near Biddeford. *Westley*, Shrops. between Longdon and Condover. *Westley*, Suffolk, W. of Bury. *Westley*, *Waterless*, 10 miles E. of Cambridge. *Westmancot*, Worcesters. a hamlet to Bredon.

Westmania, or Westmannland, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, Upland, and Wermeland; being about 110 miles in length, and 80 where broadest. It abounds in copper and iron mines, and the trade in these metals is the most considerable in all Sweden. The S. part of the province chiefly consists of arable and meadow lands, and the northern parts abound in mine-works and fine woods. Westmannland is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield a vast plenty of fish, and the soil is generally fertile.

Westmarden Hill, a small village in Sussex, which was totally consumed by fire in 1777. *Westmark*, Hants, by Petersfield. *Westmester*, Westmorl. in the barony of Kendal. *West Mill*, Herts, a mile from Ware. *West Mill Bury*, Herts, on the river Rib, 2 miles N. of Braughing.

West Meath. See Meath, West.

Westminster, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament, and of the high courts of justice, and, constituting, with London and Southwark, with which it is so united as to appear one city; the metropolis of the British empire. In early times, this great and noble part of the metropolis, was a little, mean, unhealthy place, (with nothing in it worthy of notice, but its minster or abbey, built where formerly stood a temple of Apollo, till thrown down by an earthquake, in the time of Antoninus Pius) and situated to the W. of St. Paul's, or London, in a marshy island called Thorney, surrounded on one side by the Thames, and on the others by a branch of the river, called Longditch. For the convenience of this minster or monastery, a few houses were, probably, first erected, which, at length, grew into a small town, called in ancient books, the town of Westminster. It was, for many ages, a place entirely distinct from London, and there was a large space between them. The road which led from London to it was called the Strand; which was first paved as far as the Savoy, in the year 1385. Westminster owed its most distinguished privileges to Henry VIII. who, in the 37th year of his reign, erected it into an honour, and on the dissolution of its famous abbey, in the year 1541, he converted it into a bishopric, appointing the county of Middlesex, (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, but one prelate, for Edward VI. translated the see to Norwich. Upon this occasion Westminster became a city, for the making of which, according to lord chief-justice Coke, nothing more is required than the appellation of a bishop's see. The abbey, dedicated to St. Peter, is now a collegiate church, the dean of which is always the bishop of Rochester. See London.

Westmiston, Sussex, near Chiltington. *Westmoor*, Somers. near Barrington.

Westmorland, in old records written Westmerland, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Cumberland; on the E. and SE. by Yorkshire; and on the S. and SW. by Lancashire. Its extent from NE. to S. is 40 miles, and its breadth about 24. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland, as also into four wards, which contain eleven market towns, 32 parishes, 220 villages, and about 70,000 houses. The air is clear, sharp, and salubrious, the natives being seldom troubled with diseases, and generally living to a good old age. The soil is various, that on the mountains is very barren, while the Lowlands, called the Barony, or Bottom of Westmorland, a large, open, champaign country, about 20 miles long, and 14 broad, are fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts, on the western borders it is generally believed there are vast quantities of copper ore and veins of gold; some mines of copper are worked, but most of the ore lies so deep, that it will not answer the expense. This country yields the finest slate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. The mountainous districts, here called Fells, which compose a large part of the county, are far from being unprofitable; they feed large flocks of sheep, produce plenty of grouse, or moor game, and abound with rivulets, which water the

the valleys beneath. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken, which carry their name to the sea; with the smaller streams of Lowther, Tees, Emont, Belo, and Rootha. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winander-Mere, the bottom of which is one continued rock. In the forest of Martindale, to the S. of Ulls Water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. The Earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff. Appleby is the county-town, but Kendal is the most considerable one, for size, trade, and population.

WESTMORLAND, a county of Virginia, and a county of Pennsylvania.

Westnath, Cornwall, N. of the Looes. *Westning*, Bedfords. S. of Ampthill.

WESTON, a town of Massachusetts, 19 miles W. of Boston.

Weston, Berks, NE. of Hungerford. *Weston*, Cheshire, near Rock-Savage. *Weston*, Cheshire, E. of Namptwich. *Weston*, Dorsetshire, in Corscomb parish. *Weston*, Glouces. adjoining Campden. *Weston*, Hampshire, SE. of Basingstoke. *Weston*, Hampshire, near Micheldever. *Weston*, Hamps. SE. of Southampton. *Weston*, Heref. near Ross. *Weston*, Hertf. near Baldock. *Weston*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Weston*, Linc. SW. of Whaplode. *Weston*, Norf. SW. of Attlebridge. *Weston*, Northamp. near Corby. *Weston*, Northamp. near Weldon. *Weston*, Nott. between Tuxford and Carleton. *Weston*, Shrops. near Bridgenorth. *Weston*, Shreps. S. of Prees. *Weston*, Shropshire, SW. of Wem. *Weston*, Shropshire, between Stow and Walford. *Weston*, Somersetshire, near Bath. *Weston*, Somers. near Portbury. *Weston*, Somersets. SE. of Bridgewater. *Weston*, Staff. NW. of Swinerton. *Weston*, Suffolk, near Barningham. *Weston*, Suffolk, S. of Beccles. *Weston*, Surry, in Albury parish, near Boxhill. *Weston*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Weston*, Yorkshire, S. of New Malton. *Weston*, Yorkshire, NW. of Otley. *Weston-Bampfield*, Somersetshire, near Queen-Camel. *Weston, Begger*, N. of Hereford. *Weston-Birt*, Glouces. 3 miles SW. of Tetbury. *Weston Chapel*, Shropshire, S. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Weston Colville*, Camb. E. of Gogmagog-Hills, 11 miles from Cambridge. *Weston-Coyney*, Staffords. near Careswell. Here are brine-pits, with salt (which is made by a mineral that the water passes through) reckoned as good for all uses as any in England. *Weston-Favel*, near Northampton. *Weston-Green*, Surry, in the parish of Thames Ditton. *Weston-in-Arden*, Warw. near Bulkington. *Weston-in-the-Thistles*, Warwick, near Cheriton. *Weston-Jones*, Staff. near Norbury. *Weston, King's*, Glouces. in Henbury parish, between the Avon and the Severn. It commands a fine view of several counties, as well as of the city of Bristol, the shipping in the Severn, King's Road, &c. *Weston Lawrence*, Glouces. N. of King's Weston. *Weston, North*, Oxfords. 3 miles from Tame. *Weston Old*, Huntingd. E. of Brington. *Weston-on-the-Green*, Oxfordshire, near Bicester. *Weston, Patrick's*, Hants, SW. of Odiham. *Weston South*, Oxfords. E. of Esington. *Weston Subedge*, Glouc. a mile W. of Campden. *Weston subter Wetheley*, Warwicks. S. of Wetheley-Wood. *Weston super Mare*, Somersetshire, near the Severn, between the Flat-holms and Steep-holms. *Weston*, Glouces. in Marshfield parish, was formerly a distinct parish, called St. Pancras. *Weston-Turvill*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Weston-under-Liscard*, Stafford. near Blimhill. *Weston-under-Peniard*, Herefordshire, NE. of Ross. *Weston-under-Wood*, Bucks, near Olney. *Weston-under-Wood*, NW. of Derby. *Weston-upon-Avon*, Glouces. four miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Weston-upon-Trent*, SE. of Derby. *Weston-upon-Trent*, Stafford. N. of Ingestre. *Weston-Worth*, Dorsetshire, a mile SW. of Worth, in Purbeck-Isle. *Weston Zoyland*, Somers. *Westover*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Westover*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Westport*, Wilts, near Malmsbury. *Westparley*, Dorsetshire, 6 miles SE. of Winborne.

WESTPHALIA, named originally from the people inhabiting between the Weser and the Rhine, who were called Westphalians (the ancient Saxons, in general, being divided into Westphalians, Angrians, and Eastphalians) one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. and S. by the circles of Lower Saxony and Upper and Lower Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Ocean, and circle of Lower Saxony. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs are in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburgh, Munster, and Paderborn, the abbeys of Corvey, Stablo, Essen, and Verden, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, or East Friesland, Bentheim, and Mark; the cities of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle; the town of Dortmund; and the duchies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, with some smaller states and signiories. The diets of the circle are usually appointed at Cologne, but the archives are kept at Dusseldorf.

WESTPHALIA, THE DUCHY OF, in the circle

circle of Lower Rhine, S. of Munster and Lippe, and E. of Berg and Mark; it is about 40 miles in length, and near 30 in breadth, and is pretty much a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile, producing corn, cattle, game, and fish, with plenty of iron ore, lead, calamy, copper, and silver, with salt-springs, &c. It is divided into 3 parts, called the *Hellwegge*, the *Hoarstrank*, and the *Suderland*, or *Sourland*. The first of these is low; the second stands somewhat higher between the other two; and the third consists of hills and vales. The principal rivers are the Ruhr, the Lenne, the Dimel, and the Lippe. It is subject to the archbishops and electors of Cologne, who governed it by marshals till the year 1442, but, at present it is under the direction of an electoral bailiff. Brilon is the capital.

WESTPOINT, a town of Virginia, situated on the York river, 35 miles E. of Richmond.

* WESTPORT, a sea-port of Mayo, in Connaught, seated on a small river, whose mouth here forms a fine bay within Clew bay, 8 miles W. of Castlebar.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney islands, containing about 1300 inhabitants. It is about eight miles long, and from one to three broad, and is situated 9 miles NNE. from the island of Pomona. There are two sloops of 70 or eighty tons burden, belonging to this island, chiefly employed in carrying kelp to market; and there is a good harbour, for small vessels, on the NW. coast.

WESTRAM. See WESTERHAM.

Westrip, Glouces. near Tetbury.

WESTROGOTHIA. See GOTHLAND.

Westrop, Northamptonshire; see *Astrop*. *Westrop*, Wilts, near Highworth. *West Tincham*; see *Tinham*. *West Ward*, and its *Forest*, Cumb. SW. of Carlisle. *Westwell*, Oxf. near Burford. *Westwick*, near Cambridge. *Westwick*, Durham, SE. of Barnard-Castle. *Westwick*, Hertfordshire, near Hemstead. *Westwick*, Norfolk, near Lynn. *Westwood*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck-Isle. *Westwood*, Worc. near Droitwich. *Westwood*, Linc. in Axholm Isle. *Westwood*, Northumberl. on the Till, E. of Wooler. *Westwood*, Surry, NW. of Guildford. *Westwood*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Weten Hall*, Cheshire, near Torperley. *Wetersledes*, Northumb. NW. of Tinmouth. *Wethele*, Warw. W. of Arrow; has a chapel dependent on the church of Kinwarton. *Wetheral*, Cumb. near Carlisle, formerly a monastery, the gate of which, with a fine elliptic arch, still remains. Near it are three remarkable cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front. They are cut out of the solid rock, about 40 feet above the level of the river which washes the bottom of the rock, and are very difficult of access. The only way to come at them is by a narrow and difficult pass from whence there is a perpendicular ascent of about seven feet, which could only be surmounted by means of a ladder, which the person ascending might draw up after him.

WETERAVIA, or WETTERAW, a country of Germany, situated between Hesse and the river Maine, and so named from the river Wetter, which rises in the county of Solms, and runs into the river Nidda at Assenheim. The northern part is called Westerwald.

* WETHERBY, a small trading town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Wharfe, 4 miles NW. of Tadcaster, 14 S. by W. of York, and 180 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Wetherden, Suffolk, E. of Wulpit. *Wetheringset*, Suffolk, near Mendlesham. *Wetherby*, Leices. SW. of Bosworth. *Wethersdale*, Suffolk, SE. of Harleston.

WETHERSFIELD, a town in the state of Connecticut, 4 miles S. of Hartford. It is noted for raising onions.

Wethersfield, Essex, E. of Thaxted. *Wethihill*, Somers. S. of Dunster. *Wethiton*, NE. of Shrewsbury. *Weting*, *All Saints*, and *St. Mary*, Norfolk, between Thetford and Methwould, near Brandon Ferry. In its fields is a fine, green way, called Walsingham Way, being the road which the pilgrims passed, when they went to visit our lady of Walsingham. Here is an ancient fortification, supposed to be Danish, of a semi-circular form, with a double rampart and ditch; its area consists of about 12 acres, in which are a great number of pits, regularly contiguous to each other, so deep and numerous as to be capable of receiving and concealing a small army. Here are also the venerable remains of a square castle of flint, moated.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in E. Gothland, to the SE. of Lake Wenner. It is about 65 miles in length, and from 10 to 16 in breadth. It is much higher than either the Baltic or the North Sea, and is deep and clear, but very boisterous in winter. Its outlet is by the river Motala.

WETTER, a town of Mark, in Westphalia, and a town of Hesse, 6 miles NW. of Marburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

WETTING, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, situated on the Saale, 34 miles S. of Magdeburg. In the neighbourhood are some coal mines.

WETTINGEN, a town of Baden County, in Switzerland, situated on the river Limmat, over which it has a celebrated wooden bridge (executed by the same architect who built the bridge over the Rhine, at Schaffhausen,) one mile S. of Baden.

Wettleton, Shrops. on the river Onny, NW. of Ludlow. *Wetton*, Staff. near Grindon. In its parish is Eaton Hill, where copper ore is dug. *Wetwang*, Yorkshire, E. Riding, between Wilton and Kilham. *Wetwood*, Northumb. in Vesey barony. *Wetwood*, Yorks. near Leeds.

WETZLAR, an imperial town in the circle of Upper Rhine. Here are held the meetings of the imperial chamber, which were removed hither from Spire, in the year 1693. It is situated on the river Lahn, 45 miles E. of Coblentz.

Wevelsfield, Sussex, 12 miles S. of East Grinstead. *Wever*, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Dee, about 7 miles N. of Chester. *Wever*, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Columb, below Bradninch. *Wevenham*, Cheshire, on the river Wever, W. of Northwich. *Weverthorp*, Yorkshire, NW. of Kilham, *Wevery*, a river of Brecknocksh. which runs into the Wye, near Bealth. *Weversley*, Middlesex, between Harmondsworth and Cowley. *Wexcomb*, Wilts, SE. of Savernake Forest.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 39 miles in length, and 20 in breath, bounded on the N. by Wicklow; on the E. by St. George's Channel; on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Carlow, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Though not mountainous, it contains a large proportion of coarse, cold land, and stiff clay; yet many parts, however, are fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney. It contains 109 parishes.

* WEXFORD, a sea-port of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. Adjoining it is the barony of Forth, the inhabitants of which, descendants of an ancient British colony, retain their native language, manners, and many singular customs, till this day. Wexford was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and is still a large handsome town, with a beautiful and commodious harbour, but not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The inhabitants are about 9000. It is seated at the mouth of the river Slaney, 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 6. 29. W.

Wexham, Bucks, between Beaconsfield and Colebrook.

WEXIO, a sea-port of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Helga Lake, which contains a group of woody islands, 50 miles W. of Calmar. This town, though a bishop's see, is exceedingly small; the houses are mostly of wood.

Wey, a river of Dorsetshire, which runs into the sea at Weymouth. *Wey*, a river of Surry, which rises in Hampshire, waters Guildford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge. It has been made navigable to Guildford and Godalmin, and a canal has been lately cut from it to Basingstoke in Hampshire.

WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surry, situated at the conflux of the rivers Wey and Thames, 9 miles SW. of Kingston, and 20 SW. of London.

Weyhill, Hants, 3 miles W. of Andover. Its fair on October 10th, is reckoned the largest in England for store sheep, Sussex and Kentish hops, Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester cheese, leather, &c.

* WEYMOUTH, a clean, agreeable, improved, and well frequented sea-port town of Dorsetshire, seated at the mouth of the Wey, and incorporated with Melcomb-Regis, with which it communicates by means of a drawbridge. Its port is injured by the sands, from which circumstance its trade, which was once very considerable, is now much reduced; it sends however, some ships to Portugal and Newfoundland. There is, likewise, a great resort of company hither, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkably fine beach, and the softness of its air. Here is a custom house, and a good quay. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Markets on Wednesday and Friday. See MELCOMB-REGIS.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Massachusetts, 5 miles S. of Boston.

Whaberley, Warw. in Stoneley parish. *Whaddon*, and its *Chace*, near the Ouse, NE. of Buckingham. *Whaddon*, Camb. 3 miles NE. of Royston, 10 miles from Cambridge. *Whaddon*, 4 miles S. of Gloucester. *Whaddon*, Wilts, near Melksham. *Whaddon*, Wilts, near Alderbury. *Whalay*, Derbyshire, near Bolsover-Castle. *Whale*, Westmorland, in Lowther parish. *Whalesborough*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Whaley*, Lancas. near Preston; has a bridge over the Ribble. *Whalton*, Northumberland, near Ogle-Castle. *Whalton, Long*, Leicesters. NW. of Loughborough. *Whaplode Drove*, Lincolns. in Holland, among the fens. *Wharby*, Northumberl. on the river Alow, NW. of Hexham. *Wharfe*, a river of Yorkshire, which rises among the hills, in the W. part of the county, and runs, with a swift, impetuous current, mostly to the SE. till it falls into the Ouse, near Tadcaster, about 7 miles below York. *Wharlson*, Durham, near the Tees, SE. of Barnard-Castle. *Wharlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, SW. of Stokesley. *Wharmby-Hall*, Yorks. SE. of Halifax. *Wharnford*, Staffordshire, N. of Leek, near the river Dane. *Wharram-on the Street*, and *Wharram-Piercy*, Yorkshire, SE. of New Malton. *Wharrington*, Durham, SW. of Wearmouth. *Wharton*, Hall, Westmorl. S. of Kirby-Steven, near the river Eden, now

mostly in ruins. *Whaston*, Yorkshire, 3 miles from Richmond. *Whalcot*, Warwicks. W. of Tysoe. *Whatcroft*, Cheshire, SE. of Northwich.

* *Whatcley*, Oxfords. near Water Perry, has a bridge over the Thames.

Whatfield, Suff. N. of Hadley. *Whatley*, Essex, near Raleigh. *Whatley*, Somersetshire, by the stream called Whatley Water, which falls into the river Frome, 2 miles NW of Frome. *Whatley*, Warwickshire, NW. of Atherston.

WHATOGA, a town of N. America, in the Tenassee government, 40 miles S. of Knoxville.

Whatton, Nottinghamshire, on the river Snite, SE. of Bingham. *Wheatcroft*, Derbyshire in Scarsdale. *Wheathampton*, Wilts, on the edge of Salisbury-Plain, towards Calne. *Wheathamstead*, Herts, N. of St. Alban's, on the river Lea. It is pleasantly seated on high ground. The church is of the cathedral fashion, and seems the oldest in the county. In it are the remains of the Popish image, called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's desk. *Wheathill*, Somersets. 5 miles from Bruton and Somerton. *Wheatly*, Yorks. on the Don, 2 miles N. of Doncaster. *Wheatly-Hill*, Durham, between Durham and Hedlam. *Wheatly*, *N.* and *S.* Notingh. near Claerborough. *Wheaton-Aston*, Shropshire, SE. of Wenlock, on a river that runs into the Severn. *Wheeler*, a river in Denbighshire, which runs into the Cluyd, below Potuary, about 3 miles N. of Denbigh. *Wheeloch*, Ches. on the river Wheeloch, near Sandbach. This river, after a course of about 12 miles from Mowcap Hill, runs into the Dan, by Crookstone, a little above the former village. *Whelbech*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Wheldrake*, SE. of York. *Whelers*, Essex, near Bentley. *Wheler-Street*, Surry, NW. of Godalmin. *Whelham-Green*, Herts, near Colney-Hatch. *Whelp-Castle*, ruins near Kirby-Thore, in Westmorland. *Whelpington*, *West*, Northumberland, near Kirk-Whelpington. *Whelham*, *Magna*, and *Parva*, Suffolk, SE. of Bury. *Whenby*, Yorks. S. of Hovingham. *Whepstead*, Suffolk, S. of Bury. The spire of its church was blown down by the great wind at the death of Oliver Cromwell. *Whersted*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Wherwell*, Hants, on the river Teste, near Andover. *Wheston*, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Wheston*, Middlesex, between Friarn-Barnet and E. Barnet. *Whetacre*, *All Saints* and *St. Peter's*, Norfolk, W. of Laystoff. *Whetacre*, *Upper*, and *Lower*, Warwickshire, N. of Bourn, and NE. of Coleshill. *Whetstone*, or *Whitstenton*, SE. of Worcester. *Whetstone*, near the Soare, SW. of Leicester. *Whettal*, Shropshire, SE. of Ellesmere. *Whettle*, Shrops. E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Wheyle*, Herefordshire, NE. of Leominster. *Whichbury*, Wilts, S. of Salisbury. *Whichcot-Chapel*, Shrops. N. of Ludlow. *Whichnor*, Staffords. NE. of Lichfield, near the conflux of the rivers Blythe and Trent: remarkable for the tenure by which it is held similar to that of Dunmow, in Essex, with this addition, that the party, being a freeman, was to have, besides the flitch of Bacon, half a quarter of wheat and a cheese; if a villane, only half a quarter of rye. The prize, however, does not appear to have been often claimed. *Whichwood Forest*, Oxfords. between Charlbury and Burford. *Whickleswith*, Lancas. on the Irwell, SW. of Manchester.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the sea, and 7 miles within land. It is a remarkably populous country, well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musket shot distance from each other. One single village frequently contains as many inhabitants as several entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. This small kingdom is divided into 26 provinces. The houses are small, round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls, or hedges. The trees are tall, straight, and disposed in regular order, presenting to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of brush-wood and weeds. All the Europeans, who have been here, speak of the country with rapture, and extol it as a perfect paradise. A perpetual spring and autumn succeed each other. The fields are always verdant, and being planted with beans, potatoes, fruits, and roots, and covered with a multitude of houses, form one of the finest prospects in the world. The natives sow again the very next day after they have reaped, and yet the ground is not worn out; the next crop putting forth with the same vigour as the former, as if nature here were inexhaustible. The women brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product, as well as in slaves. The natives exceed all other negroes in civilization, industry, and vigilance, and employ themselves in several kinds of manufactures. They spin cotton yarn, weave fine cotton cloth, make calabasses, wooden vessels, plates, dishes, &c. and do smith's work in greater perfection than any other people on the coast. The rite of circumcision is used here, but they are not able to tell whence it is derived. Their principal idols are snakes, and particularly the *seliche*, a snake with a large, round, beautiful head, a short pointed tongue, resembling a dart, and a sharp short tail; it is adorned with beautiful colours, on a light, grey ground. It is slow and solemn in its

pace, except when it seizes on its prey, when it is quick and rapid. They have a mortal antipathy to venomous serpents, attacking them wherever they find them. They are amazingly tame and familiar, the natives and Europeans handling and playing with them, without dread or apprehension of danger. When the English first settled in Whidah, a sailor, just arrived, found a snake in the magazine belonging to the factory, and killing it, without scruple, threw it on the bank. The negroes, who soon discovered the sacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the English, assembled all the inhabitants of the province, and massacred the factors to a man; consuming their bodies and goods in the fire they had set to their warehouse. They have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they obtain wine. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, resides at Sabi, or Xabier, which is the principal province of the kingdom, as the city of the same name is capital of the whole. The villages or small states are, some the king's, others the viceroy's, and others are built and peopled by particular lords, and become hereditary in their families. Their trade consists of elephants' teeth, wax, honey, and the persons of men. The english factory is about 200 miles NE. of Cape Coast castle, within land.

Whidbeck, Cumberl. S. of Ravenglass.

Whiddy-Island, in Cork, Munster, lies opposite to Bantry, and is a pleasant spot, of a triangular form, having a good deer-park, plenty of rabbits, and excellent soil, and some good orchards.

Whikenby, Linc. S. of Market-Raisin. *Whickham*, Durham, SW. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Whilden*, Sussex, NE. of Brighthelmstone.

Whillan's-Rocks, in Down, Ulster, on Cross-Island, between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm Bays.

Whilton, Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry. *Whimple*, Devons. near St. Mary's-Ottery. *Whinborough*, Norfolk, S. of East Dereham. *Whinfell*, Westmorl. near Grayrigg, in the parish of Kendal. *Whinfield-Hall* and *Park*, Westm. between Orton and Kendal. *Whippingham*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whipsnade*, Devons. near Market-Street. *Whisby*, SW. of Lincoln. *Whiston*, Northamptons. near Gryndon. *Whiston*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Whiston*, Staff. between Cheadle and Waterfall. *Whiston*, near Worcester. *Whiston*, Yorks. near Rotherham. *Whitbach*, Shropshire, near Bishop's-Castle. *Whitbeck*, Cumberl. a mile W. of Whitcham. *Whitborn, Lesard*, Durham, S. of Shields. *Whitborn Palace*, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Worcester. *Whitby*, NW. of Chester.

* WHITBY, a well-built town, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, commodiously seated near the mouth of the river Esk, 46 miles NE. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. It is a considerable sea-port, building many ships for the coal-trade, and employing many others in the export of coals, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fish. It is a tide-haven, almost dry at low water, neither has it any river communication with the inland country. It is much frequented by colliers, and has at least 100 vessels belonging to it, of 100 tons, or more, burden. Several ships are sent thence to the Greenland fishery. On December 24, 1787, at midnight, an alarming event took place here. By the shrinking of some of the high ground, or cliff, near the sea, an esplanade, 300 yards long and 80 in breadth, on which a regular street had been built, since the year 1761, was overturned and overwhelmed. The buildings (to the number of 130, containing above a thousand inhabitants) were eighty feet above the margin of the sea, founded on a strong, new-built quay. One hundred and ninety-six families became destitute of house, fire, or food; but the doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort administered. One person, whose rental amounted to 100l. annually, could no more find the place where his property stood. In the neighbourhood are large alum works. Market on Saturday.

Whitcham, or *Whittingham*, Cumb. near Millom-under-Blackcomb. *Whitchester*, Northumb. *Whitchford*, Warw. near Long Compton. *Whitchurch*, Bucks, near Wing. *Whitchurch*, Devons. SE. of Tavistock. *Whitchurch*, Dorset. W. of Bridport. It has a large and ancient church, in which are some very antique monuments. *Whitchurch*, Dorsetsh. E. of Middleton. *Whitchurch*, Durham, NE. of Bishop Auckland. *Whitchurch*, Hereford, between Monmouth and Ross. *Whitchurch*; see *Stanmore Little*. *Whitchurch*, Oxfords. near Maple-Durham.

* WHITCHURCH, a town of Hampshire, consisting principally of one street, lately much enlarged and beautified. It contains about 300 houses, among which are two well-accomodated inns, with a manufacture of shallons, serges, &c. and an exclusive one of paper, for the sole use of the bank of England, long vested in the family of Porthall. The situation is low. It is 24 miles NE. of Salisbury, and 58 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

* WHITCHURCH, a large, pleasant, and populous town of Shropshire, with a free grammar-school. In its church, among other

other monuments of the Talbots, is one of Sir John, the first earl of Shrewsbury of that name. He was so valiant, and his name struck so much terror in France, that he was styled the English Achilles; neither durst any man of that age encounter him single-handed. It is situated near a large meer, from the colour of its water called Blackmeer, 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Whitchurch, Somers. between Pensford and Bristol. *Whitchurch*, Warw. on the Sour, near Alderminster. *Whitchurch*, Wilts, SE. of Clarendon-Park. *Whitchurch*, Wilts, near Malmesbury. *Whitchurch*, Yorks. 3 miles from Leeds.

Whitchurch, in Waterford, Munster. *Whitchurch*, in Cork, Munster.

Whitcliff, Dorsets. near Swanwich-Bay. *Whiteclose*, Cumberland, S. of Gilsland. *Whitcomb*, Dorsets. 2 miles S. of Stafford. *Whitcomb*, Somersets. SW. of Ilchester. *Whitcot*, Shrops. S. of Norbury. *Whitcot*, *Evan* and *Kisset*, Shrops. near Clun-Castle. *Whitdown*, Somersetshire. *Whitebarns*, Hertfords. near Furneaux-Pelham. *White-bread-Hill*, Middles. in Tottenham parish. *White Castle*, Monm. between Michael Church and Monmouth. *White-Chapel*, Devons. near Rawston and Nymer. *Whiteden*, Sussex, near Buckhurst. *Whitedown*, Surry, near the hills that run from Dorking to Guildford, whence they carry chalk into the heart of Sussex. *White End*, Glouc. near Ashelworth. *Whitefield Castle*, Northumberland, near Little Chesters, at the junction of two rivers, one of which is the Allen. *White Gate*, Ches. S. of Vale Royal. *Whitehall*, Camb. near Wisbeach. *White-Hart Forest*; see *Blakemore*.

* WHITEHAVEN, a large, populous, rich, and improving town of Cumberland, with a good artificial harbour, defended by a long pier. It has its name from the white cliffs, near it, both to the N. and S. which shelter the harbour from tempests. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ships. Ship-building, and the accompanying manufactures of ropes, sail-cloth, &c. are carried on here very extensively, and there are also copperas works, which yield considerable profit; but the working of the coal-mines forms the principal business of the place. These are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and carried to a vast distance under the sea, where vessels of large burthen ride at anchor. From these, a great part of Ireland, and other places, are supplied with coal, from which the proprietor, Lord Lonsdale, derives a revenue of about 16,000l. a year. A good deal of business is also done in the foreign and coasting trade from this port. In the year 1566, it had but six houses, and one fishing-boat; and, in 1582, it had only 12 small vessels. Whitehaven is seated chiefly in a valley, between two steep hills, 13 miles SW. of Cockermouth, and 305 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Whitehaugh, Staffords. SE. of Leek. *Whitehall*, Cumb. in the Holm. *White-Hill*, Surry, near Godstone.

WHITEHORN, a town of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, containing about 1890 inhabitants, of which number 756 live in the town, and the remainder in the country part of the parish. This is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, the capital of a British people called *Novantes*, and the first bishop's see (or said to have been so) in Scotland. It is 8 miles S. of Wigton.

WHITEHORN, a small island of Scotland, near the SE. coast of the county of Wigton. Lat. 54. N.

White-Horse-Hill, Berks. *White-Horse-Hill*, Wilts. *White-House*, Durham, 3 miles from Darlington. *Whitekirk*, a village in Haddingtonshire, 4 miles SE. of N. Berwick. *White Ladies*, Shropshire, near Tong-Castle, where are some considerable ruins of an extensive monastery, supposed, from the arches in the church walls, to have been Saxon. Near it is the oak where Charles II. was secreted after his defeat at Worcester. *White Lady-Aston*, SE. of Worcester. *Whiteleaf-Cross*, Bucks, near Wendover, in the parish of Monks Risborough. It is 100 feet high, from 50 to 20 broad, and the beam 70 feet, cut in a chalk hill, on a large base. It is ascribed to some victory obtained by the Saxons, over the Danes, in the beginning of the 10th century. *Whiteley*, Northumberland, W. of Warkworth.

WHITE-MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains in the state of New Hampshire, in N. America. They extend NE. and SW. to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains, above the adjacent meadow, is reckoned, from observations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From their summit, in clear weather, is a grand view, extending 60 or 70 miles in every direction. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. The highest summit is in about lat. 44. deg. N.

Whitenorth, Dorsets. two leagues from Weymouth. *Whiteparish*, Wilts, NE. of Downton. *Whiterigg*, Cumberland, in Torpenhow parish.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N. part of Russia, on the E. side of which stands the city of Archangel.

Whiteside, Yorks. on the Swale, W. of Richmond. *White Smith*, Sussex. *White-water*, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Douglas.

WHITE WATER, a river in the county of Forfar, which runs into the Esk.

Whiteway, East, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle, NW. of Bradel.

WHITFIELD, a town of N. Carolina, 40 miles W. of Newburn.

Whitfield, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Whitfield*, Dorsetshire, in Whitechurch parish. *Whitfield*, Gloucesters. in Deerhurst parish. *Whitfield*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whitfield*, Northamptons. NE. of Brackley. *Whitfield*, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh. *Whitfield*, Oxf. near Tetsworth. *Whitfield-Hall*, Northumb. in Allendale, by the river Allen. *Whitford*, Worcestershire, near Bromsgrove. *Whitgift*, Yorkshire, near Marshland. *Whitgrove*, N. of Stafford. *Whithurst*, Kent, near Marden. *Whiting Farsh*, Devons. in Alesbear parish. *Whitkirk*, Yorkshire, near Leeds. *Whitland*, or *Forge*, Carmarthens. 5 miles W. of St. Clere. Here is a considerable iron-work. *Whitluton*, Cumberland, near Alston Moor. *Whitlaw*, or *Whitlaih*, Northumberland, near Tinmouth. *Whittlebury*, Northampt. in Whittlewood Forest, about 9 miles long, from the river Ouse, on the SW. to the NW. end of Wapenham Wood, and 3 broad, of which the first duke of Grafton, who has an elegant house here, called Wakefield Lodge, was appointed hereditary ranger, in the year 1685. *Whittle in the Woods*, and *Whittle Welsh*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Whitley*, Berks, S. of Reading. *Whitley*, Warw. near Coventry, a little above the conflux of the Shirburn and Sow; it is now reduced to only the manor house, with an old chapel, and a mill. *Whitley*, Warw. near Henley in Arden. *Whitley*, Wilts, in Melksham parish. *Whitley*, Worces. near the Severn, 5 miles from Bewdley. *Whitley*, Yorks. E. of Pontefract. *Whitley* and its *Park*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Whitley Bach*, Somersets. near Benager. *Whitley Castle*, Cumb. at the conflux of the Alon and Tyne. Here are the remains of a large town, with evident traces of old fortifications, and other marks of antiquity. *Whitley Castle*, Northumberland, NW. of Alston Moor. *Whitley Hall*, Yorks. near Almondbury. *Whitley House*, Wilts. N. of Calne. *Whitley Sheals*, Northumberland, E. of Alston Moor. *Whitley, Upper* and *Lower*, Cheshire, 4 miles from Northwich. *Whitmarsh*, Warw. near the river Leame, 6 miles NW. of Southam. *Whitminster*, Gloucesters. 5 miles W. of Painswick. *Whitmore*, Staff. on the river Sow, SW. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Whitmore*, Warw. a woody, moorish tract between Coventry and Nuneaton. *Whitney*, Heref. on the Wye, SE. of Michael Church. *Whitridge*, Cumb. in Boulness parish, near Solway Frith. *Whitridge Lees*, Cumb. in Aketon parish. *Whitsand*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Whitsand Bay*, Cornwall, at the Land's End. *Whitsbury*, Hants, NW. of Fordingbridge.

WHITSUN-ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles long and 8 broad. It was discovered by Capt. Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lat. 15. 44. S. lon. 168. 25. E.

Whitstable, Kent, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Canterbury. *Whitstanton*, Somersetshire, SW. of Chard. *Whitston*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Whitston*, Devons. W. of Exeter. *Whitston*, Monmouthshire, NE. of Newport Haven. *Whittecham*, Cumb. SE. of Ravenglass. *Whittle*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick. *Whittonditch*, Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Whittenston*, Northumberland, SE. of Chollerton. *Whittenston*, Staffords. in Kinfare parish. *Whittingham*, Lancas. in Amounderness. *Whittingham*, Northumberland, W. of Alnwick, lies in a rich, well-cultivated valley, about 4 miles wide. Near it is a Roman mount, called Castle-Hill and the ancient house called Callaley. *Whittingham-Hall*, Suffolk, W. of Halesworth. *Whittington*, Derbyshire, N. of Chesterfield. *Whittington*, Gloucester, 5 miles SE. of Cheltenham, near the source of the Coln. *Whittington*, Lancas. S. of Kirby Lonsdale. *Whittington*, Shropshire, NE. of Oswestry. *Whittington*, Stafford, near Lichfield. *Whittington*, near Worcester. *Whittington Grange*, NE. of Leicester. *Whittinslaw*, Shropshire, SE. of Acton Scot. *Whittle*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Whittle*, Lancashire, near Chorley. Here is a quarry of millstones, and a lead mine is worked with success.

WHITLESEY MERE, a large lake of Huntingdonshire, well supplied with tench, pike, perch, and eels. It is formed by a branch of the Nen, SE. of Peterborough. The country about is unhealthy by reason of fens; but affords abundance of turf for firing, and some rich pasture.

Whittlesley, St. Andrew's and *St. Mary's*, Camb. in the Great Bedford Level, 27 miles N. by E. of Cambridge. *Whittlesey Dyke* runs between them. It is a large village, with two churches, neatly built of hewn stone; though standing in a fenny country. *Whitton*, Durham, NW. of Stockton. *Whitton*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick. *Whitton*, Shropshire, SE. of Ludlow. *Whitton*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Whitton*, *Whitton Dean*, and *Whitton Place*, Middlesex, near Twickenham. *Whitton*, and *Whitton Ness*, Lincolnshire, on the Humber, NE. of Burton Stather. *Whitwain*, Northumb. in Langley Manor. *Whitweb*, Middl. near Waltham Cross.

Whitwell, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Whitwell*, 2 miles from Durham. *Whitwell*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whitwell*, Norfolk, S. of Repeham. *Whitwell*, Rutland, E. of the Vale of Catmose. *Whitwell*, Westm. near Great and Little Ashby. *Whitwell*, Yorks. E. of Sheriff Hutton. *Whitwick*, Leices. E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Whitworth*, Durham, S. of Bandspeth Castle. *Whixall*, Shrops. W. of Prees. *Whixley*, Yorks. NE. of Knaresborough. *Whor End*, Glouces. in Nibley parish. *Whorleton*, and its *Moor*, Northumberl. N. of the Picts' Wall and Newburn. *Whorness-Place*, Kent, SW. of Rochester. *Wibberson*, Bedfordshire, NE. of Wilden. *Wibden*, Glouces. in Tiddenham parish. *Wiberton*, or *Wilberton*, Lincolnsh. near Boston. *Wiborne*, Cumb. on the road between Keswick and Ambleside. *Wibsey*, Yorks. near Bradford. *Wibtoft*, Warw. in the parish of Cleybrook, in Leicestershire, situated at the meeting of the Watling Street and Fosse roads, where, according to tradition, was once a flourishing city of the Romans, called Cleychester. *Wiburnbury*, Chesh. SE. of Namptwich.

Wiburg, or Viborskoi, a government of Russia, being the province lately called Russian Finland, which was comprised in Carelia. It has Finland on the N. and W. and the Lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz on the E. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, and was ceded to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo, in 1743. This province retains most of its ancient privileges, with some occasional modifications, which have been necessarily introduced under the new government. In the governor's court, business is transacted, in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has lately been introduced by the Russians.

Wiburg, or Viborg, a well-fortified sea-port town of Russia, formerly the capital of Carelia, and now of the government of Wiburg. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greatest part of wood. They sell planks, tar, tallow, &c. chiefly to the English, and import wine, spices, and salt from France and Holland. The inhabitants are about 9000. It is seated on the N. side of the Gulf of Finland, 67 miles NNW. of Petersburgh.

Wiburg, a city of Denmark, capital of N. Jutland, the seat of the provincial court, which is held here every month, and the residence of a governor. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, about 2 miles in circumference, and contains, at present, 3 parish churches, though prior to the reformation it had 12 churches, and 6 convents. It is seated on a lake, called Asmid, near the centre of the province, 95 miles N. of Sleswick, and 110 NNW. of Copenhagen.

Wicham, 16 miles from Cambridge. *Wichampford*, Worcestershire, SW. of Evesham. *Wichampton*, Dorsetshire, near Morechurch. *Wichanden*, 5 miles from Worcester. *Wichford*, Cambridgeshire, W. of Ely. *Wichling*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Lenham.

Wick, a sea-port and royal burgh of Caithnessshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 13 miles S. of Dunsbay Head. The coast of this parish consists principally of high rocks, underneath which are many creeks and coves, extending up a considerable way, with hideous caverns, where fishing boats, however, can harbour, and which abound with a vast variety of fish.

Wick, Cornwall, NE. of Boscastle. *Wick*, Essex, SW. of Witham. *Wick*, Gloucesters. SW. of Marshfield. *Wick*, Somersets. near Bruton. *Wick*, Somers. near Wells. *Wick*, Surry. W. of Guildford. *Wick*, Worcestershire, near Pershore. *Wickanford*, Worces. between Evesham and Willersley, in Gloucestershire. *Wick*, *Cocket*, Essex, near St. Osyth. *Wick Waryn*, Worces. near Pershore. *Wicke*, Shrops. SE. of Wellington. *Wickleford*, or *Wicksford*, and *More Hall*, Warw. S. of Alcester. *Wicken*, Camb. near Burwell. *Wickenfield*, Bucks, near Stony Stratford. *Wickeridge*, Gloucestershire, near Ashelworth. *Wickerslack*, Westmorland, near Shap. *Wickford*, Essex, on the Crouch, SE. of Ramsden. *Wickham*, Berks, near Welford. *Wickham*, Essex, NW. of Malden. *Wickham*, Hants, on the Beer, near Bishop's Waltham. *Wickham*, Herts, near Little Hadham. *Wickham*, Kent, a mile E. of Fordwich. *Wickham*, Kent, in the parishes of Cuckesten and Strond. *Wickham*, Lincoln, near the Wash, NW. of Quaplod. *Wickham*, Lincolns. SW. of Louth. *Wickham*, Northumberland, 3 miles from Newcastle. *Wickham*, Oxf. near Bloxham. *Wickham*, Sussex, in Clayton parish, 8 miles from Lewes. *Wickham*, Yorkshire, NE. of New Malton. *Wickham* and *Abbey*, Yorkshire, near Pickering Forest. *Wickham*, or *Child's Wickham*, Glouces. six miles W. of Campden. *Wickham Bonunt*, or *Bonhunt*, Essex, N. of Rickling. *Wickham Brook*, Suffolk, E. of Great and Little Bradley. *Wickham, East*, Kent, NE. of Bexley.

Wickham,

WICKHAM MARKET, a town of Suffolk, with several good inns (being a thoroughfare on the road from Woodbridge to Yarmouth), and some tokens of a market on Saturday, which it once had. It is seated on the river Deben, 4 miles N. of Woodbridge, and 82 NE. of London.

Wickham, St. Paul, Essex, near Wickham Bonant. *Wickham Skeyth*, Suffolk, SW. of Eye. *Wickham, West*, 10 miles SE. of Cambridge. *Wickham, West*, Kent, adjoining to Hayes. *Wickhampton*, Norfolk, W. of Tunstal. *Wickhouse*, Middl. near Osterley. *Wickhouse*, Middl. near Hackney. *Wickins*, Kent, in Charing parish. *Wickins*, Northamptonshire, SW. of Stoney Stratford. *Wicklewood*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Wickley*, Northamptonsh. near Boughton.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. by the county of Dublin, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wexford and a part of Carlow, and on the W. by Kildare and Carlow. It is about 30 miles in its greatest length, and from 15 to 26 in breadth. It contains 58 parishes, about 11,550 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. Much of it is mountainous and woody, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, yet affording beautiful and romantic views; the valleys, however, are fertile and well cultivated. In the hills rich veins of copper and other minerals are found, and lately considerable quantities of gold have been discovered.

* WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland; seated on the sea side, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, 24 miles SSE. of Dublin. It is remarkable for having the best ale in the kingdom, which, with other provisions sent to Dublin, form the principal part of its trade. About a mile and a half to the SE. is Wicklow-Head, on which there are two light-houses.

Wickner, Norfolk, near Wollerton. *Wick Risington*, Gloucesters. S. of Stow-on-the-Wold. *Wickstreet*, Gloucesters. in Painswick parish. *Wick's End*, and *Odbury*, Gloucesters. near Wickware.

WICKWARE, a very ancient corporate town of Gloucestershire. It has a well-endowed school-house, and is situated on two little streams, over one of which it has a handsome stone bridge, 17 miles NE. of Bristol, and 111 W. of London. Market on Monday.

Wickwick, Gloucesters. a hamlet in the parish of Frampton Cotterel. *Wickwick*, Gloucesters. SW. of Chipping Sodbury. *Wickliff*, Yorks. SE. of Barnard Castle. *Wicoler*, Lanc. near Coln. *Widboro' Hill*, Herts, N. of Hodson. *Widdington*, Essex, near Debden. *Widdington*, a mile SE. of Worcester. *Widdan Friars*, SW. of Dorchester. *Widdop Head*, Yorkshire, near *Burnley*, in Lancashire. *Widdrington*, Northumberl. between Warkworth and Newbiggen. *Widchay*, Berks, S. of Hungerford.

WIDEHOPE, or WITHOP, Cumberl. in Lorton parish, an extensive, mountainous, and woody tract, with several small hamlets, scattered about in different parts of it. It extends 4 miles from Cockermouth, nearly in a direct line towards Keswick. The lofty Skiddaw, and the beautiful Vale of Bassingthwaite, on one side, and its lake with the distant hills of Borrowdale on the other, falling off to the horizon, form, from the heights of Withop, a most grand and beautiful prospect.

Widemouth, Cornwall, W. of Stratton. *Widerton*, or *Wierton House*, Kent, near Boughton Monchelsea, or Quarry. *Widford*, S. of Cambridge. *Widford*, Essex, W. of Chelmsford. *Widford*, Gloucesters. 2 miles E. of Burford, in Oxfordshire, a parish entirely surrounded by Oxfordshire. The river Windrush is of pretty considerable breadth here, and is famous for fine trout and cray-fish. *Widford*, Herts, on the little river Ash, a mile N. of Hoddesdon. *Widhill*, Wilts, SE. of Cricklade. *Widial*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Widkirk*, Yorkshire, E. of Leeds. *Widleigh*, Hants, between Southwick and Havant. *Widmer Pole*, Nott. between Stanton and Willoughby. *Widmore*, Kent, near Bromley. *Widness*, Lancas. near West Darby. *Widon*, Northumb. SW. of Haltwistle. *Widrington*, Northamptons. between Peterborough and Crowland. *Widworthy*, Devons. E. of Honiton.

WIED, a county of Westphalia, to the N. of Treves. It is divided into the Lower County, called New Wied, and the Upper County, or Wied Runkel.

WIED, or OLD WIED, a town of Westphalia, in the county of New Wied, 9 miles N. of Coblentz.

Wiersdale and *Forest*, a wild, solitary tract, SE. of Lancaster.

WIELICSKA, a village of Cracow, in Poland, now comprised within the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeira. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie 8 miles SE. of Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines are several small chapels excavated, in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. One of these chapels is above 30 feet long, and 25 broad: an altar, a crucifix, with various ornaments, and statues, are all carved out of the salt. The immense size of the different excavations or chambers, with the spacious passages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses, which are foddered below, have given rise to the exaggerated accounts of travellers, that these mines contain several villages, inhabited by colonies of miners, who never see the light. There is certainly room for such purposes,

purposes, the mines being of stupendous extent and depth, and dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture. There is, however, one small spring of fresh water, which runs through the mine; but the miners have no subterraneous dwellings, and do not remain below more than 8 hours at a time, when they are relieved by others. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king of Poland, who drew from them an average profit of about 3,500,000 Polish florins, or 97,722l. 4s. 6d. sterling.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, in Siradia.

* WIGAN, a large and well-built town of Lancashire, with manufactures of cotton, rugs, blankets, linen, and with pit-coal and iron works. That elegant species of coal, called *Cannel*, is found in plenty and great perfection in its neighbourhood. Wigan is pleasantly situated on a small stream called Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and is joined by a canal from Lancaster, 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 196 NNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

Wiganby, Cumb. in Aketon parish. *Wigborough, Great* and *Little*, W. and NW. of Mersey Island. *Wigden*, Somersets. N. of Yeovil. *Wigesthorp*, Northamptons. NE. of Thrapston. *Wiggenholt*, Sussex, on the river Arun, opposite to Hardham. *Wiggesley*, Nottinghams. E. of Tuxford. *Wiggey*, Surry, NE. of Ryegate. *Wiggin*, Huntingdons. N. of St. Ives. *Wiggin Moor*, Huntingdons. NE. of Ramsey. *Wigginton*, Herts, on a hill, between North-Church and Tring. *Wiggington*, Oxfords. near Hook Norton. *Wiggington*, Staffords. N. of Tamworth. *Wigginshall*, Warwicks. SE. of Sutton Cofield. *Wigginthorp*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Bulmer Forest. *Wigginton*, NW. of York. *Wigglesworth*, Yorks. near the river Ribble, S. of Settle. *Wiggold*, Gloucesters. a hamlet, NE. of Cirencester. *Wigkill*, Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, E. of Wetherby.

WIGHT, an island on the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel, two or three hours sail from Portsmouth, though only about a mile over from Hurst Castle. It was called by the Britons, Guith, and by the Romans, Vectis, or Vecta. It is about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 parishes, and about 22,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into equal parts by the river Mede or Medina, which rises near the south coast, and falls into the Channel near Cowes. Across the island from E. to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep. Rabbits, hares, partridges, wild and tame fowl, &c. are also very plentiful here. In the N. parts the land is chiefly pasture; in the S. chiefly arable, producing, it is thought, as much corn in one year as is equal to the consumption of eight. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, having no manufactory but that of salt, and it is a great resource of the London market for malted barley. Among its exports are a pure white tobacco-pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand, used in the manufacture of glass. The sea is continually incroaching on it on the S. parts, and abandoning it on the NE. sides. Newport is the principal town.

Wightfield, Gloucesters. in Deerhurst parish. *Wightlingham*, SE. of Norwich. *Wightmere*, Staffords. N. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Wighton*, Norfolk, S. of Wells. *Wight Wesel*, Yorks. NW. of Sheffield. *Wightwick*, Staffords. near Wolverhampton. *Wiglesdon Moor*, Durham, near Darlington. *Wigteste*, Wilts, near Everley Warren. *Wigmere*, Kent, NE. of Eltham. *Wigmore*, Herefordshire, near the Lug. *Wigmore*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Wignell*, or *Wigenhall*, Norfolk, in the Marshland. *Wignell, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St. Magdalen*, and *St. Margaret's*, are four parishes on the W. side of the Ouse, SW. of Lynn. *Wigsell*, Kent, near Hawkhurst. *Wigston, Great* and *Little*, S. of Leicester. *Wigtoft*, Lincolns. E. of Dunnington.

WIGTON, a neat town in Cumberland, seated among the moors, 12 miles SW. of Carlisle, and 304 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

WIGTON, a sea-port of Scotland, the county town of Wigtonshire, containing about 1320 inhabitants in the town and parish. Here are some manufactures of plaid and flannel. It is situated on a large bay, to which it gives name, 22 miles W. of Dumfries.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called UPPER, or WEST GALLOWAY. It is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, on the E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on the S. and W. by the Irish Sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 27 miles. The N. part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of sheep and black cattle are raised here; and they have a small breed of horses peculiar to this district, called *galloways*, which are very strong and gentle. It is well watered with lakes and streams, and has several commodious creeks and harbours.

Wigwall, Derbyshire, near Wirksworth. *Wikam*, Lincolns. E. of Market-Raisin. *Wike*, Shrops. NE. of Great Wenlock. *Wike*, Shrops. near Sheffnal. *Wike*, Sussex, near Chichester. *Wike*, Yorks. NE. of Halifax. *Wike*, Yorks. S. of Harwood-Castle. *Wikeham*, Leicesters. NE. of Waltham-

tham-on-the-Would. *Wiken*, Norfolk, near Garboldisham. *Wiken*, Warwicks. a hamlet to Coughton. *Wiken Ash*, Norfolk, SE. of Lynn. *Wikenby*, Lincolns. S. of Market-Raisin. *Wikersley*, Yorks. near Rotherham. *Wikersley*, or *Wikeley*, Yorks. near Rippon. *Wikey*, Shrops. S. of Baggeley. *Wikin*, Leicesters. near Hinkley, *Wilam*, Northumb. W. of Newcastle. *Wilbaston*, Northamp. SW. of Rockingham-Forest. *Wilbees*, Sussex, near Arlington. *Wilberfosse*, Yorks. W. of Pocklington. *Wilberry*, Wilts, between Newton-Tony and Ambresbury. *Wilbraham*, *Great* and *Little*, 7 miles NE. of Cambridge. *Wilbrighton*, Staffords. near Moreton. *Wilburton*, Camb. SW. of Ely. *Wilburton*, or *Wilberton*; see *Wiberton*. *Wilburton-Rode*, Lincolns. between Wiberton and the sea. *Wilbury-Hill*, Herts, between Baldock and Icleford, in Hitchen parish, where is a camp of about 7 acres. Half the vallum is defaced. It is supposed to have been a Roman amphitheatre, as Roman coins have been sometimes found here, and the Icknild-street way passes over this hill. *Wilby*, Northamptons. SW. of Wellingborough. *Wilby*, Suffolk, near Stradbrook. *Wilby-Hall*, Norfolk, near New Buckenham. *Wilcherwode*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle. *Wilcot*, Oxfords. on the Akeman-street road, S. of Charlburg. Here are vestiges of a Roman officina, for making bricks, tiles, and stucco. It was lately a spreading tumulus, consisting of fragments of Roman bricks and cement, and probably concealed pocaustic ducts, and other subterraneous works. *Wilcot*, Shrops. near Shrawarden castle. *Wilcot*, Wilts, E. of Alcannings. *Wilden*, 4 miles NE. of Bedford. *Wildersley*, Shrops. W. of Longnor. *Wilderness*, Kent, near Sevenoaks. *Wilderton*, Kent, near Throwley.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town, capital of a district in the duchy of Brunswick, Lower Saxony, containing about 216 houses. It is situated on the Hunte, 20 miles SSW. of Bremen. In the bailiwick, which formerly belonged to the archbishopric and duchy of Bremen, are 30 villages.

Wildstoke, Dorsets. in Whitchurch parish. *Wildsworth*, Lincolns. on the Trent, W. of Kirton, in Lindsey. *Wilford*, Northamptons. by the Avon, NW. of Naseby. *Wilford*, a hamlet of Clifton, by Nottingham. *Wilgate*, or *Wolgate-Green*, Kent, in Throwley parish.

WILKES, a county of N. America, in Georgia.

WILKESBOROUGH, a town of Pennsylvania, situated on the river Susquehana, 84 miles NNW. of Philadelphia.

WILKOMIERS, a town of Wilna, in Lithuania, situated on the river Swienta, near its union with the Wilna, 44 miles NNW. of Wilna.

Wilkesby, or *Wilsby*, Lincolnshire, near Bolingbroke. *Willaston*, or *Wollaston*, Cheshire, between Hooton and the Dee. *Willaston*, Cheshire, near Namptwich. *Willaston*, *Magna*, Shropshire, near Wigmore. *Willen*, or *Willey*, Warwicks. NE. of Newnham Padox. *Willenhall*, Staffords. near Walsall and Wolverhampton. *Willerby*, Yorks. on the river Harford, S. of Scarborough. *Willersby*, Yorks. NW. of Hull. *Willersey*, Gloucesters. 3 miles W. of Campden. *Willersley*, Herefords. SW. of Weobley. *Willesborough*, Kent, a mile and a half SE. of Ashford, near the river Stour. *Willesford*, Lincolns. near Ancaster.

WILLIAM, FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM, FORT, in Invernesshire, of a triangular form, with two bastions, is situated on Loch Eil, where it bends towards the W. 45 miles N. of Inverary.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that state, situated between two creeks; one of which falls into James, and the other into York River, 50 miles ESE. of Richmond. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, and want of enterprise in the inhabitants, have occasioned its decay. Here is a college designed for the education of the Indians, but which, on account of their aversion to learning, never answered the purpose. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 76. 50. W. Also a county of S. Carolina, and a county of Virginia.

WILLIAMSPORT, a town of Maryland, 5 miles SW. of Hagar's Town.

WILLIAMSTADT, a sea-port of S. Holland, situated in an island upon a part of Maese, called Buttervliet, 12 miles SSW. of Dort. It is one of the keys of Holland, being defended by 7 bastions, and a double fosse. It was besieged by the French in the spring of 1793, but meeting with a vigorous resistance from the garrison, assisted by the English with gun-boats, they were compelled to retire with loss.

Williamscot, Oxfords. N. of Banbury. *Williamstone*, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh. *Williamsthorp*, Derbys. SE. of Chesterfield. *Williamstrip*, Gloucestershire, near Coln St. Alwins. *William's*, or *Willimot's Wick*, Northumberland, near Beltingham. *Willine*, Bucks, SW. of Newport. *Willingdale*, *Doe* and *Spain*, Essex, near the Rodings. *Willingford*, Staffords. NE. of Lichfield. *Willingham*, Camb. E. of St. Ives. *Willingham*, Camb. E. of Gogmagog Hills. *Willingham*, Lincolns. SE. of Gainsborough. *Willingham*, on the river Witham, E. of Lincoln. *Willingham*, Suffolk, S. of Beccles. *Willingham*, N. and S. Lincolns. E. and SE. of Market-Raisin. *Willingsworth*, Staffords. in Sedgley parish. *Willington*, near the Ouse, SE. of Bedford. *Willington*, or *Wilmington*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Willington*, Cheshire, near High Leigh. *Willington*, Derbys. N. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Willington*, Durham, SW.

SW. of Brandspeth-Castle. *Willington*, Durham, 2 miles SE. of Bishop's-Auckland. *Willington*, or *Willyton*, Lincolns. S. of Kirton, in Lindsey. *Willington*, Northumberland, W. of Tinmouth. *Willington*, Sussex, N. of Cuckmere-Haven. *Willington*, Warwickshire, near Shipton-upon-Stour. *Willion*, Herts, S. of Baldock.

WILLIS, a town of New Jersey, 33 miles SE. of Burlington.

Willisham, Suffolk, between Needham and Bildeston.

WILLIS' ISLAND, near the NW. coast of St. Georgia, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 54. S. lon. 38. 20. W.

WILLISA, a town of Lucern, in Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick. It is seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 15 miles NNW. of Lucern.

Williton, Somersetshire, S. of Watchet. *Willoford*, Cumberland, where the Picts' Wall crosses the river Irthing. *Willoughby*, Lincolns. near Alford. *Willoughby*, Nottinghams. N. of Newark.

WILLOUGHBY, a town of Warwickshire, seated on a canal, near the conflux of the rivers Leame and Avon, E. of Lemington Hastings, 14 miles SE. of Coventry, and 77 NW. of London. This town has lately assumed a commercial appearance, from the number of new buildings rising on the banks of the canal, and the magazines of coal and lime-stone laid up here for sale. Market on Tuesday.

Willougby on-the-Would, Nottinghams. on the S. borders of the county, near the Fosse-way. It is supposed to have been formerly a Roman station. *Willoughby, Scots*, or *Water*, Lincolns. N. of Fokingham. *Willoughby, Silk*, Lincolns. S. of Sleaford. *Willoughby Waterless*, Leicestershire, near Countisthorp. *Willowbeck*, a stream in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale at Cundal. *Willowbridge*, Staffords. formerly a fashionable resort, on account of its wells, when it had a house for bathing, &c. *Willsdon*, Middlesex, between Paddington and Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Willy*, or *Willeley*, Shropshire, near Bridgenorth. *Willy*, Surry, in Chaldon parish. *Willy*, a river of Wilts, which rises near Warminster, is joined by the Nadder at Wilton, and runs into the Upper Avon, a little below Salisbury. *Willy*, Wilts, on the river Willybourn, near Heytesbury. *Wilmerston*, Somersets. between Lath and Farnborough.

WILMINGTON, a town of N. America, the largest in Delaware, situated on Christiana creek, 1 mile and a half W. of the river Delaware, and 22 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town in the State of New York, 55 miles N. of New York.

WILMINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, situated on the E. branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 76 SSW. of New Bern.

Wilmington, Kent, a mile SW. of Dartford. *Wilmington*, Kent, near Sellindge. *Wilmington*, Kent, near Bocton Aluph. *Wilmington*, Shrops. W. of Stiperstone's Hill. *Wilmington*, Sussex, near Eastbourn. *Wilminston*, Devons. in Tavistock parish.

WILNA, a very large city, late capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, containing a university, and upwards of 40 churches, most of which are popish; but among them are one Lutheran and one Calvinist, a Jewish synagogue, a Tartarian church, and a Greek church. The houses are mostly built of wood, and it has suffered frequently by fire. It is seated in a mountainous country, on several little eminences, at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 215 miles NE. of Warsaw.

Wilnall, Staffords. near Wolverhampton. *Wilne, Magna* and *Parva*, Derbyshire, in Sawley parish. *Wilnicote*, Warwicks. a hamlet of Tamworth. *Wilsbury*, near Monmouth. *Wilsford*, Lincolns. near Ancaster. *Wilsford*, Wilts, E. of Devizes. *Wilsford*, Wilts, near Stonehenge. *Wilshamsted*, SE. of Bedford.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Lower Bavaria.

Wilsick, Yorks. NW. of Tickhill. *Wilsley*, Derbys. near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

WILSNACH, a town of Prignitz, in Brandenburg, 56 miles WNW. of Berlin.

WILSON, a town of S. Carolina, 15 miles SW. of Queenborough.

Wilsted-Hall, Yorks. in Holderness, near Burstwick. *Wilstern*, Herts, a hamlet of Tring. *Wilsthorp*, Yorks. S. of Burlington. *Wilsthorp*, W. of York. *Wilston*, Leicestershire, N. of Bredon-on-the-Hill. *Wilthorp*, Lincolns. between Stamford and Bourn.

WILTON, anciently called ELLANDUNE, the county town of Wiltshire, seated at the conflux of the Willy and Nadder, 5 miles NNW. of Salisbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. It had formerly, according to Leland, 12 churches, though now it has only one. Here are manufactories of tapestry, carpets, and thin woollen stuffs. It glories in Wilton-House, a villa of the Earl of Pembroke, so elegant and magnificent for its building and furniture, that its description forms, at present, one of the principal objects in a history of the arts and belles lettres. The buildings were designed by Holbein and Inigo Jones, on a plan worthy of ancient Rome. It is celebrated for the family portraits by Vandyke, and a most valuable collection of pictures, antique statues, busts, &c. among which are the whole collection of the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, and the greatest part of the Earl of Arundel's. Market on Wednesday.

Wilton, Herefords. a mile W. of Ross, had an ancient castle on a hill, now partly converted into a tenement. *Wilton*, Norfolk, near Hockwold. *Wilton*, Somersets. near Taunton. *Wilton*, Wilts, S. of Great Bedwin. *Wilton*, Yorks. near Pickering. *Wilton*, Yorks. NW. of Gisborough. *Wilton Bishops*, Yorks. N. of Pocklington.

WILTOUN, a town of S. Carolina, 21 miles WSW. of Dorchester.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is bounded on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W. by Somerset and Gloucester, on the S. by Dorset and part of Hants, and on the NW. and N. by Gloucestershire. Its length from N. to S. is near 54 miles, its greatest breadth from E. to W. 34. The air is healthy, and though something sharp on the hills in winter, it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the northern part is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is much esteemed, and known as *North Wiltshire*. In the southern it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of cornfields, and rich meadows. In some places is found knot-grass, near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed, especially about Market Lavington. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, where some stones are 20 yards in length, and 4 in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are considerable; few towns being without one, most generally in the clothing-trade. The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, Kennet, Adder, Duril, Were, Calve, Rey, and Willybourne. This county contains 1 city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes, and is divided into 29 hundreds, and 950 villages.

Wilverton, SE. of Worcester. *Wiley*, Wiltshire, W. of Stapleford. *Wimbish*, Essex, SE. of Walden. *Wimbledon*, Surry, on a fine heath, about a mile each way, 7 miles SW. of London. On the common, near the village, is a round camp, made by the Danes; as also a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are some copper-mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware. *Wimbledon*, Yorkshire, near Helmesley. *Wimboldesley*, Cheshire, S. of Middlewich. *Wimbotsham*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Wimerling*, Hants, between Fareham and Portsmouth. *Wimingswold*, or *Womenswold*, Kent, near Nonington. *Wimley*, or *Wimondley*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Herts, SW. of Baldock. This manor, ever since the conquest, has been held by the tenure of grand serjeanty, viz. to present, as cup-bearer, the first cup the sovereign drinks at the coronation. It is to be of silver, gilt, and it is returned as a fee of office. *Wimmerley*, Lancas. 5 miles from Garstang.

Wimmington, Bedfordshire N. of Harold.

WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, noted for making spoons, spindles, fossets, and other wooden wares. It is 9 miles SW. of Norwich, and 100 NE. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

WIMPFEN, an imperial town of Suabia, situated on the river Neckar, near its union with the Jaxt, 8 miles N. of Heilbron.

Wimple, Devons. *Wimple-Hall*, Cambridges. 5 miles from Royston. *Wimpston*, Warwicks. in Whitchurch manor. *Wimslow*, Cheshire, NW. of Macclesfield. *Wimston*, Hants, NW. of Southampton. *Wimswold*, Leicesters. NE. of Loughborough.

* WIMBORN MINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, with a noble church, built as a cathedral, formerly collegiate, and the only one in the county in which cathedral service is performed. The eastern tower, and part of the church, are Saxon. It is seated between the rivers Stour and Allen, 6 miles N. of Poole, and 102 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

Winborn Abbas, *Allhallows*, *All Saints*, and *St. Giles*, Dorsetshire.

WINCANTON, a town in Somersetshire, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. A considerable market for corn, cheese, flesh, &c. on Wednesday.

Winceby, Lincolnshire, 3 miles SE. of Horncastle. *Winch*, *E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Lynn. *Wincham*, Ches. near Northwich. *Wincham*, Somersets. W. of Crewkerne.

WINCHCOMB, a poor town in Gloucestershire, situated on a small stream that runs into the Avon, 16 miles NE. of Gloucester, and 93 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, 2 miles SSW. of Rye, and 67 SW. of London. It was built in the reign of Edward I. when a more ancient town of the same name, which had 18 parish churches, and was distant about 3 miles, was swallowed up by the sea in a terrible tempest. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, soon fell into decay, and is now dwindled to an inconsiderable place, having but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed; as also many other ruinous materials of ancient structures. Upon the level left by the sea, are the ruins of a castle built by Henry VIII.; it is circular, and faced with square stones, with one large round tower, serving as a keep. Market disused.

WINCHENDON,

WINCHENDON, a town of Massachusetts, 48 miles NW. of Boston.

* WINCHESTER, a very ancient city of Hampshire, called by the Britons, Caer Gwent, and by Ptolemy and Antoninus, Venta Belgarum. It is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are 6 gates, and suburbs leading to every one of them: it is a town of little trade or manufacture. It contained formerly 32 parish churches, but at present only six, beside the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure. In it were interred 13 Saxon kings or queens, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, and put into 6 little gilded coffins, in a wall on the S. side of the choir. These, however, in the civil wars, were dispersed and tumbled out of the chests, and restored, without distinction, after the restoration. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city and adjacent country, is the shell of a palace, built by Sir Christopher Wren, for king Charles II. It was never finished, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war, and is now converted into barracks. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wickham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organist, and 16 choristers; the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. The episcopal see is so rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred its bishop, Edenden, to the see of Canterbury, he refused it, saying, that though Canterbury was the higher *rack*, Winchester was the better *manger*. A county infirmary has been established here, supported by voluntary contribution. In the road to Southampton, is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. The master is generally a dignitary of the church, the appointment being very lucrative. Winchester consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and its wall of flint is greatly decayed. It is seated on the river Itching, 16 miles E. of Salisbury, and 63 SW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

WINCHESTER, a town of New Hampshire; a town of Connecticut, 22 miles NW. of Harford; and a town of Virginia, 56 miles WNW. of Washington.

Winchester, Old, Northumb. 7 miles W. of Newcastle. *Winchet-Hill*, Kent, in Goudhurst parish. *Winchfield*, Hants, NE. of Odiam. *Winchington, Upper* and *Lower*, Bucks, W. of Aylesbury. *Winchmore-Hill*, Middlesex, near Edmonton. *Winckley*, Devons. 2 miles from Tawton. *Winckton*, Hamps. near Christchurch. *Winko Bank*, Yorks. W. Riding, N. of the Don, opposite Templeborough. *Wincot*, Gloucesters. a hamlet to Clifford Chambers. *Wincot*, Gloucesters. in Queinton parish. *Windall*, Norfolk, near Gillingham.

WINDAW, a sea-port town of Courland, situated at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Baltic, 70 miles NW. of Mittaw.

Windegap, in Waterford, Munster.

Winder, Lancas. by the Ken Sands.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINANDERMERE, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancasshire, and exhibiting a very great variety of beautiful prospects. It is about 15 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. Opposite Ecclefrig-Crag, it is 222 feet deep. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eels. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, which render it shores very winding, and it is spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, on an oblong tract of about 30 acres, with a good house on it, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely formed and wooded. They make together a kind of Archipelago. In navigating it upward, from the Great Island, the extremity appears singularly grand, its parts neat and picturesque; and the view of the surrounding scenery, from Cove to Kirkston, is astonishingly sublime and beautiful.

Winderton, Warwicks. in the parish of Brailes. *Windercath*, Westmorl. on the Eden, NW. of Appleby. *Windgate*, SE. of Durham. *Windgates*, Northumb. SE. of Newbiggin.

WINDHAM. See WIMONDHAM.

WINDHAM, a county in the State of Vermont, and a town of Connecticut, in N. America, situated on the river Thames, 63 miles SW. of Boston.

WINDISCH GRATZ, a town of Stiria.

WINDISCH, a village of Bern, in Swisserland, 3 miles W. of Baden. In it are the ruins of the ancient city of VINDONISSA, which the Romans made a place of arms, to stop the irruptions of the Germans.

Windlesham, Surry, near Bagshot. *Windleston*, Durham, near Bishop-Auckland. *Windley*, 4 miles from Derby. *Windmill*, Kent, near Appledore. *Windmill-Hill*, Berkshire, near Hinton. *Windridge*, Durham, SE. of Bishop-Aukland. *Windridge*, Herts, SW. of St. Albans. *Windrush*, a river in Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames above Langworth, about 5 miles SSE. of Witney.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Franconia, 28 miles SW. of Wurzburg.

WINDSOR, a town of N. America, in the State of Vermont, 92 miles NW. of Boston;

Boston; also a town of Connecticut, situated on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 3 miles N. of Harford, and opposite the town of E. Windsor; and a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, 25 miles NW. of Halifax.

Windsor, Cornwall, SW. of Columb.

* WINDSOR, NEW, a town of Berkshire, situated on the side of a hill, near the Thames. It consists of several streets, and is well paved and lighted. The town hall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. Windsor is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, rebuilt by Edward III. and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. It is seated on a hill, which rises on a gentle ascent. On the N. side of the castle is a fine terrace, made by Queen Elizabeth, and enlarged by Charles II. who carried it round the E. and S. sides. It is faced with a rampart of freestone, and is justly allowed to be the noblest walk in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and its beautiful prospects. The palaces in France and Italy have nothing to be compared with it; the terrace next the sea, in the outer court of the seraglio at Constantinople, comes the nearest to it. From the Round Tower, which is much more elevated than the rest, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with many valuable paintings, particularly with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, which were formerly at Hampton Court. Here is the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor canons, and 16 alms or poor knights. St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward III. in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter, is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture. Opposite to the SE. side of the castle, is a neat, modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this, is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N. and E. sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, about 3 miles in circumference. But on the S. side of the town is a much larger park, called the Great Park, which is said to be 20 miles in circumference. Windsor is 22 miles S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINDSOR, NEW, a town of N. America, in the State of New York, 47 miles N. of New York.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the E. part of Berkshire, about 50 miles in circumference. It contains several villages, of which Wokingham, or Okingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods, lawns, and delightful villas.

Windsor, Old, Berks, on the Thames, to the SE. of New Windsor, is a small village, with a church, near a mineral spring, called St. Peter's Well. *Winesford*, Somersetshire, SW. of Carhampton. *Winestow*, SW. of Monmouth. *Winfarthing*, Norfolk, S. of New Buckenham. *Winfield*, or *Winford-cum-Felton*, Somersets. W. of Pensford. *Winfield*, Wilts, SW. of Trowbridge. *Winford-Eagle*, Dorsetshire, a mile SE. of Little Toller. *Winforton-Court*, Herefords. on the Wye, near Witney, 3 miles from Hay. *Winfrith*, Dorsets. W. of Wareham. *Wing*, Bucks, near Ascot. *Wing*, Rutland, 3 miles from Okeham. *Wingall*, Lincolns. near Kirton in Lindsey. *Wingate*, Staff. between Leek and Flash. *Wingerworth*, Derbyshire, 2 miles SW. of Chesterfield. *Wingfield*, *N.* and *S.* Derbys. near Alfreton. *Wingfield*, Kent, in Wrotham parish. *Wingfield*, Suffolk, N. of Stradbrook. Near it are the ruins of a noble old castle, moated round. The W. end is now a farmhouse. The church, built of various coloured flints and stones, makes a very beautiful, as well as uncommon appearance; and the chancel is of a rich style of architecture. It contains several fine monuments of the De la Pole family. It formerly had a college, which stood on the S. side of the church; the west side of its quadrangle is converted into a farm-house.

* *Wingham*, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles SE. of Fordwich. *Wingham-Barton*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Wingrave*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury. *Wingsby*, Lincolns. near Horncastle. *Windhall*, Hampshire, N. of Winchester. *Winingham*, Cheshire, on the Pever, near Northwich. *Winington*, Shropshire, NW. of Cause Castle. In this parish was born, in 1483, Thomas Parr, who lived to the age of 152 years. *Winington*, Staffords. near Ashley. *Winkhorn*, Nottinghams. N. of Southwell. *Winkfield*, Berks, 2 miles from Sunningwell. *Winkfield, East*, in the forest, 5 miles from Windsor. *Winkley*, Yorks. W. of Rippon. *Winkayton*, Northumberland, near Newcastle. *Wimmelay*, Lancas. near Garstang. *Winmore-in-Elmet*, Yorks. 4 miles NNE. of Leeds. *Winnelraw*, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh. *Winnesley*, Herefords. NE. of Weobly.

WINNICZA, a town of Braclaw, in Poland.

Winninge, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Lune, about 6 miles NE. of Lancaster. *Winnington*, Cheshire, near Northwich, has a stone bridge over the Weever. *Winnow*, Cornwall, near the river Fowey, 5 miles from Launceston. *Winrush*, Gloucesters. near North Leche.

WINNIPEG,

WINNIPEG, a lake of N. America, about 240 miles in length, and from 50 to 100 in breadth, though in some places hardly 5. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 97. 30. W.

WINNIPEG, LITTLE, a lake of N. America, about 80 miles long, and 15 wide. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 100. 15. W.

WINNSBOROUGH, a town of S. Carolina, 30 miles N. of Columbia. Lat. 34. 28. N. lon. 81. 15. W.

Winsbury, Shrops. near Chirbury.

WINSCHOTTEN, a town of Groningen.

Winscale, Cumberland, between Whitehaven and Cockermouth. *Winscomb*, Somersets. NW. of Axbridge. *Winscot*, Devons. by Torrington.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg Zell, situated on the river Aller, 6 miles below Zell; also another town of Lunenburg Zell, situated on an island formed by the river Lahe, 12 miles SE. of Hamburg.

Winsgell, Cumberl. SE. of Kirk-Oswald. *Winsham*, Somersetsh. SE. of Chard. *Winshill*, Derbysh. by the Trent, in Burton parish. *Winslade*, Hants, 2 miles from Basingstoke. *Winsley*, Shropsh. E. of Canse-Castle. *Winsley*, Wilts, near Bradford.

*WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, 7 miles NW. of Aylesbury, and 50 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Winstanley, Lancash. SW. of Wigan. *Winsted*, Yorksh. near Patrington.

WINSTER, a little, mineral town of Derbyshire, with innumerable cottages scattered on the side of a hill. Here is no market, but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is situated near rich mines of lead, 27 miles NW. of Derby, and 144 NW. of London.

Winster, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Ken at its mouth; and a river of Norfolk, which runs into the Mere, about 12 miles WNW. of Norwich. *Winster*, Westmorl. near Crook. *Winston*, Devonsh. near Modbury. *Winston*, Durham, 4 miles below Barnard Castle, towards Darlington. *Winston*, Gloucestersh. 6 miles NE. of Cirencester. *Winston*, Gloucestersh. in Bibury parish. *Winston*, Norfolk, near the Gillinghams. *Winston*, Sussex, S. of Debenham. *Winteley*, Chesh. S. of Sandbach. *Winterborn*, Berks, in Chevely parish. *Winterborn*, Yorksh. SE. of Settle. *Winterborn*, or *Wherry*, a river in Dorsetshire. *Winterborn Abbas*, *Ashton*, *Monkton*, *Came*, *Clenston*, *Farringdon*, *Herringston*, *Howton*, *Kingston*, *Maurward*, *Muston*, *Quarrelston*, *St. Martin*, *Stapleton*, *Strickland*, *Thomson*, *Whitchurch*, and *Zelston*, all in Dorsetshire. The first of these, Winterborn Abbas, is about 5 miles SW. of Dorchester. About half a mile W. in the road from Dorchester to Bridport, is a piece of antiquity, Stonehenge in miniature, being 9 rude stones, of unequal dimensions, placed erect, in a circular form, from 3 to 7 feet high, at about 6 feet distance from each other. The diameter of their area is 28 feet. Near this monument the river Winterborn rises, by the country people called the Wherry. *Winterborn*, *Cherborough*, *Dansey*, *Earls*, *Gunner*, and *Stoke*, Wilts. *Winterborn*, Gloucestershire, near Pucklechurch.

WINTERBURG, a town in the duchy of Westphalia, 37 miles S. of Paderborn; a town of Prachatitz, in Bohemia; and a town of Sponheim, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Winterdine, Worcestersh. near Bewdley. *Wintering*, Yorksh. SW. of Arkendale. *Winteringham*, Huntingdonsh. SE. of Eynesbury. *Winteringham*, Lincolnsh. in the N. angle, near the Humber. *Winter-hill*, Hants, near Bishop's-Waltham. *Winterslow*, *Dantly*, *East* and *West*, Wilts, N. of Clarendon Park.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Zurich, noted for a manufacture of beautiful earthenware, particularly white; together with painted stones. It is 15 miles NE. of the city of Zurich.

Winterton Basset, Wiltsh. NW. of Marlborough.

WINTERTONNESS, a cape of Norfolk, on which is a light-house, 5 miles NNW. of Yarmouth. The town of Winterton, near it, which is situated in a soil reckoned the fattest in England, and the easiest to be ploughed, declined on the advance of Yarmouth. Market disused.

Winthorp, Lincolnsh. on the coast, NNE. of Wainfleet. *Winthorp*, Nottinghamsh. on the Trent, NNE. of Newark. *Wintney-Hartley*, Hants, near Hartley-Row. *Winton*, Hants, 3 miles from Christchurch. *Winton*, Hants, near Ringwood. *Winton*, Sussex, N. of Cuckmere Haven. *Winton*, Westmorl. in the parish of Kirby-Steven.

WINTON, a county of S. Carolina.

Wintrig, Northumberl. NW. of Widdrington-Castle. *Wintrington*, Lincolnsh. near Winteringham. *Winwick*, Huntingdonsh. near the Giddings. *Winwick*, Lancash. N. of Warrington, was formerly the favourite mansion of Oswald. Its rectory is one of the richest benefices in England, being rated at 2000l. a year. *Winwick*, Northamptonsh. E. of Thrapston. *Winwick*, Northamptonsh. a mile SW. of Cold Ashby. *Winyard*, Durham, near Butterwick. *Wippedfleet*, Kent, in Thanet Isle. *Wiral*, or *Wirehal*, Chesh. is a slip of land between the Dee and the Mersey, from Chester to the sea. It is about 16 miles long, and 8 broad, and was once a forest.

WIPPER, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Mark, passes by Wipperfurt, Elberfeld, Solengen, &c. and runs into the Rhine, between Cologne and Zons.

WIPPERFURT, a town of Berg, in Westphalia, 27 miles SE. of Dusseldorf.

WIRKSWORTH, a large, well-frequented town in Derbyshire, situated among hills, which abound with lead ore, and with furnaces for smelting it; which is generally done by large wood fires. Mill-stones and grindstones, as well as leadstones, are also dug hereabouts. Here is a barmoot court, consisting of a master and 24 jurors, to determine disputes among the miners. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 135 NNW. of London. The market, which is the greatest for lead in England, is on Tuesday.

Wirley, Magna and *Parva*, Staffordsh. near Watling Street, and the source of Walsal Water. *Wirswall*, Chesh. E. of Malpas.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

Wirtwood, Dorsetsh. SE. of Horton. *Wirwin*, on the Mersey, N. of Chester.

WISEADEN, a town of Nassau Saarbruck Usingen, circle of Upper Rhine, 5 miles NW. of Mentz. It is much noted for the *Heidenische Maur*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the town, a work of the Romans.

* WISBEACH, a well-built town of Cambridgeshire, of the best trade in the Isle of Ely, sending annually to London, in barges, about 50,000 quarters of oats; 1000 tons of seed-oil, pressed from mills in its neighbourhood; 8000 firkins of butter, &c. and bringing back various commodities for the supply of the county. It is situated among the fens, on a river navigable for barges, 17 miles SW. of Lynn, 20 N. of Ely, and 89 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WISBY, a town of Sweden, situated on the W. coast of the Island of Gothland, 88 miles SSE. of Stockholm. It was formerly one of the Hanse Towns, and a very ancient staple, frequented by Normans, Greeks, English, French, and other nations. Its maritime laws were famous, and adopted in all the ports of the Baltic. It has a safe and commodious harbour, but not very large. Lat. 57. 38. N. lon. 18. 18. E.

WISCASSET, a town of Massachusetts.

WISCHBACH, or FISCHBACH, a town of Stiria.

Wiscomb, Devonsh. in the parish of South Leigh. *Wisedale*, Yorksh. E. of Kirby-Lonsdale.

Wisham, Lincolnsh. NW. of Louth. *Wishanger*, Gloucestersh. in Miserden parish. *Wishaw*, or *Wishall*, 6 miles N. of Nottingham. *Wishaw*, Warwicksh. N. of Curdworth. *Wishby*, SW. of Lincoln. *Wisherborn*, Hampsh. NW. of Basingstoke. *Wishford, Great* and *Little*, Wilts, NW. of Salisbury. *Wisk*, or *Wirsk*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale, below Kirkby.

WISLITZA, a town of Sandomirz, in Poland.

Wisley, Surry, near Byfleet.

WISLOCH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Spire.

WISMAR, a large, well fortified town of Mecklenburg, defended by a citadel. Besides 6 churches, it has a separate consistory, with a grammar-school, under 8 masters, and is the seat of a court of justice, erected in the year 1673, both for its particular district, and for Swedish anterior Pomerania. It has a good harbour on the Baltic, and is 33 miles E. of Lubec.

Wispington, Lincolnsh. near Horncastle.

WISSEMBURG, or KORN WEISSEMBURG, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Lauter, 12 miles SSW. of Landau. It was formerly imperial, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Ryswick. Strong lines of defence are fixed from this town to the Rhine, E. of Lauterburgh. In 1793, the French were driven from them by the Prussians, but soon after they obliged the Prussians to abandon them.

Wissenden, Rutland, 2 miles and a half W. of Market Overton. *Wissel*, Sussex, near Halseworth. *Wissingsett*, Norfolk, SE. of Rainham-Hall. *Wistanton*, Chesh. NE. of Namptwich. *Winstanton*, Shropsh. on the Onny, E. of Bishop's Castle. *Wisterton*, near Hereford.

WISTON, a small corporate town of Pembrokeshire, 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Wiston, Norfolk, near Clay. *Wiston*, or *Wigston*, Nottinghamsh. in Chaworth parish. *Wiston*, Suffolk, on the Stour, near Neyland. *Wiston*, Sussex, NW. of Stening. *Wistow*, Huntingdonsh. SW. of Ramsey. *Wistow*, Leicestersh. near Market Harborough. *Wistow*, Yorksh. near Selby. *Wiswell*, Lancash. near Whaley. *Witchingham, St. Faith's* and *St. Mary's*, Norfolk, SE. of Repeham. *Witchley, Heath*, Rutland, between Ketton and Tinewell. *Wichwood*, a forest in Oxfordshire, between Burford and Charlbury. *Witcomb*, Somersetsh. SE. of the Avon, opposite to Bath. *Witcomb*, Somersetsh. N. of East and West Harptree. *Witcomb*, Somersetsh. near Martock. *Witcomb*, 6 miles SE. of Gloucester.

WITEPSKI, or VITEPSK, a town of Polotsk, in Lithuania, seated on the river Duna, 56 miles ESE of Polotsk.

WITGENSTEIN, a county in the circle of the Upper Rhine, situated between the principalities of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Dillenburgh, and the duchy of Westphalia; about 18 miles long, and 12 broad. The principal rivers are the Lahn and the Eder. It is united to the county of Sayn.

* WITHAM, a neat built, pleasant town in Essex, with several considerable inns, it being a considerable thoroughfare to Harwich,

Harwich, and to the farthest parts of Essex and Suffolk. It is 8 miles NE. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London. Market on Tuesday.

WITHAM, a river of Lincolnshire, which rises in the S. part of Lincolnshire, on the borders of Leicestershire, passes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable, and turning SE. proceeds to Tattershall, and enters the German Ocean about 5 miles below Boston, which is called *The Washes*. It is a shallow stream, but famous for its pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by means of a navigable canal, called Fossdike, cut by king Henry I. which is still of material use in conveying away the corn, wool, and other commodities of the country.

Witham, Berks, on the Thames, 3 miles W. of Oxford. *Witham*, Hants, N. of Andover. *Witham, North* and *South*, Lincolnsh. near the source of the river Witham. *Witham-on-the-Hill*, Lincolnsh. SW. of Bourne. *Withcall*, Lincolnsh. SW. of Louth. *Withcock*, Leicestersh. near Laund Abbey. *Witheshaw*, Chesh. NE. of Altringham. *Witheridge*, Devonsh. E. of Chimleigh. *Witherington*, or *Wodrington*, Northumberl. an ancient castle near the shore. *Witheringsey*, Yorksh. E. Riding, in the S. bailiwick of Hornsey. *Witherne*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Alford. *Withersfield*, Suffolk, NW. of Haverill. *Witherstake*, Westmorl. near Brigster Park, and Levins Bridge. *Witherspan*, Essex, near High Ongar. *Witherstone*, Dorsetsh. near Beminster. *Witherwick*, Yorksh. in Holderness, S. of Hornsey. *Withfelds*, Essex, near Great Ilford. *Withiall*, Cornwall, NW. of Bodmin. It has many barrows, or hills of burial. *Withial*, Herts, N. of Buntingford. *Withibrook*, Warwicksh. in the parish of Monk's Kirby. *Withicomb*, Devonsh. NW. of Ashburton. *Withicomb*, Somersetsh. near Carhampton. *Withicomb Rawley*, Devonsh. between Powderham Castle and the sea. *Withiford, Magna* and *Parva*, NE. of Shrewsbury. *Withiam*, Sussex, near Buckhurst. *Withill*, Cumberl. NE. of Scaleby. *Withington*, NE. of Hereford. *Withington*, Gloucestersh. on the Coln, 6 miles SE. of Cheltenham. *Withington, Upper* and *Lower*, Chesh. near the Peovers. *Withington*, Staffordsh. W. of Uttoxeter. *Withipool*, Somersetsh. SW. of Dunster. *Withorn*, Lincolnsh. near Thoresby. *Withy-Bridge*, Gloucestersh. in Bodington parish. *Withy Hill*, Somersetsh. SW. of Williton. *Witley*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. The town is privileged, as an ancient demesne, for serving on juries. Near it is Hinhead Hill, from which there is a noble prospect every way; and also Gracewood Hill, from which there is a view over the vale of Surry and Sussex, into Kent. *Witley, Great* and *Little*, Worcestersh. at the foot of Woodberry-Hill.

WITLICH, a town of Treves.

Witnesham, Suffolk, near Ipswich.

*WITNEY, a long, straggling town in Oxfordshire, consisting of two streets, about a mile long, and containing, with its hamlets, 570 houses, and 4200 inhabitants. It is noted for its manufacture of the finest white blankets, with rugs, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys; also for its trade in carding, spinning, &c. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford, and 64 WNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Witon, Worcestersh. in Wick parish.

WITSENHAUSEN, a town of Hesse Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

WITTEMBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a famous university, in which Martin Luther, who lies buried in the chapel belonging to the castle, was professor. It is not large, but has a consistory, or court of justice, and is the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. The old castle, or citadel, was formerly the electoral residence. It is seated on the river Elbe, over which it has a ferry, 55 miles NNW. of Dresden.

WITTENBURG, a town of Lavenburg, situated on the Elbe, 8 miles W. of Lauenburg; a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 17 miles W. of Schwerin.

Wittenham, Little, Berks, near Bensington. *Wittenham, Long*, Berks, W. of Dorchester.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia.

Wittering, Northamptonsh. near Thornhaugh. *Wittering, East* and *West*, Sussex, in the peninsula of Selsey. *Wittlesford Bridge*, 7 miles S. of Cambridge, in the road from London to Newmarket.

WITTLICH, a town of Treves, situated on the river Harle, 25 miles NE. of Embden.

WITTMUND, a town of Embden county, in E. Friesland.

Witton, Chesh. by Northwich. *Witton*, Durham, near Nevil's Cross. *Witton*, Durham, 3 miles W. of Bishop Auckland. *Witton*, Herefordsh. near Llanwerdine. *Witton*, Huntingdonsh. near Houghton. *Witton*, Norfolk, E. of North Walsham. *Witton*, E. of Norwich. *Witton*, Worcestersh. NE. of Bromsgrove.

WITTON, a town of New Hampshire, 30 miles E. of Chesterfield.

Witton-Castle, Northumberl. near Newcastle. *Witton-cum-Preeze*, Lancash. near Blackburn. *Witton, East* and *West*, Yorksh. 2 miles from Midlam. *Witton, Tong, Nether*, and *Shields*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth. *Witton, Upper* and *Lower*, Warwicksh. N. of Birmingham. *Wittisham*, Kent, in Oxney Isle. *Witty-Green*, Oxfordsh. near Ramsden.

Wivelscomb, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable and flourishing manufactory, established for more than two centuries, of blanketings and knap-coatings, kerseys, and other coarse cloths, with shronds, ermine, and baize. It is seated on the river Tone, 11 miles W. of Taunton, and 155 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wivelsfield, Sussex, N. of Dichling. *Wivenhoe*, or *Vennoe*, Essex, 3 miles from Colchester, of which it is the harbour, and has a custom-house. *Wiverby*, Leicestersh. SW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Wiversby*, Berks, near Sunning. *Wiverton*, Nottinghamsh. on the Snite, near Llangarr. *Wivesford*, Wilts, near the Deverels. *Wivestone*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendlesham. *Wivill*, Oxfordsh. W. of Henley-on-Thames. *Wixo*, Suffolk, W. of Stoke, by Clare. *Wize*, a river in Cumberl. which runs into the Waver, in the Holm.

Wladislaw, or Inowroslaw, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate. It is situated on the Vistula, 84 miles NW. of Warsaw.

Wlodsimierz, a town of Volhynia, the see of a Greek bishop, united to the see of Rome. It is situated on the river Bog, 124 miles SE. of Warsaw.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, lying to the NW. of Morotoi, at the distance of about 7 leagues. From the appearance of the NE. and NW. parts, it is the finest island of the group. Scarcely any thing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated valleys, which the whole face of the country displays. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergest, commander of the Dædalus storeship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, to New South Wales, and thence to the S. Pacific Ocean, with a supply of provisions for the sloop Discovery, Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and killed by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lat. 21. 43. N. lon. 157. 51. W.

* Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire, formerly famous for its abbey, situated at a little distance from the town, and founded in the year 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec, a lord of great property in that neighbourhood. Its last abbot was hanged at Woburn, in the year 1547. It is now a country seat of the duke of Bedford, it having a large, pleasant park, well wooded, but deficient in water. The great stables, which are part of the ancient cloysters, still preserve their pillars and vaulted roof. Woburn was burnt down, June 19th, 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt. It has a free-school, a neat market place, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth; and here is a manufacture of jockey caps. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Bedford, and 42 NNW. of London. Its market on Friday is chiefly for fresh butter and cheese.

Woburn, a town of Massachusetts, 15 miles NW. of Boston.

Wobury, Shropsh. near Bridgenorth. *Wodell*, Yorksh. W. Riding, between Whernside Hill and the N. Riding. *Wodensborough*, Kent, near Sandwich. Near it is a remarkable eminence, supposed to have been raised by the Saxons, as a pedestal for their idol Woden, which stood upon it. *Wodmante*, Sussex, SE. of Stening.

Wodnany, a town of Prachatitz, Bohemia, 58 miles S. of Prague.

Woerden, a town of S. Holland, situated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. by W. of Utrecht.

Wegham, Sussex, N. of Lewes. *Wognel*, *East* and *West*, Devonsh. near Ashburton. *Wokey*, or *Okey*, Somersetsh. S. of Mendip Hills, within 2 miles of Wells. On the N. side of it is a dark, dismal cavern, called Wokey Hole, about 200 yards in length, which contains several curious pieces of nature's workmanship; a kitchen, a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar, &c. where are admirable resemblances, in the natural rock, of a man's head, a tombstone, a dog, the statue of a woman in white stone, called the *Old Witch*, a stone table, &c. Here are two cisterns always full of water, that trickles from the top of the rock, but never running over; a huge stone, called the great gun, because when lifted up and let fall to the ground, it makes a noise like a cannon. The breadth is in some places six fathoms, in others not above one or two. The roof, in the highest part, is about eight fathoms from the floor, but in some places so low, that a man must creep to pass through.

Woking, a town of Surry, between Guilford and Weybridge, 24 miles SW. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wokingham. See Okingham.

Wolaston, Staffordsh. E. of Penkridge.

Wolaw, a town, capital of a principality of Silesia, with a woollen manufactory.

Wolbeding, Sussex, near Midhurst. *Wolborow*, or *Wadborow Park*, Worcestersh. W. of Pershore. *Wolcomb*, Dorsetsh. near Sherborn. *Wolcomb Matravers*, Dorsetsh. a mile N. of Melbury Bubb. *Wolcot*, Somersetsh. near Bath. *Woldham*, Kent, by the Medway, 2 miles and a half SW. of Rochester. *Woldingham*, Surry, E. of Warlingham. *Wolfardisworth*, Devonsh. near Hartland. *Wolfe Newton*, Monmouths. N. of Strogle Castle.

Wolfenbuttle, a considerable town of Brunswick, capital of a principality of the same name, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. In the chateau, the

the residence of the dukes, is a library, containg 120,000 volumes of printed books and manuscripts; also a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. In the principality are 18 towns, 386 villages, and 17 sees and convents. It is well-built and fortified, 24 miles E. of Holdesheim.

WOLFERSDIKE, a small island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the islands of N. and S. Beveland.

Wolferlaw, Herefordsh. N. of Bromyard.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Carinthia.

Wolford, Magna and *Parva*, NW. of Long Compton.

WOLFGAST, a sea-port town of Swedish Pomerania, with a harbour near the Baltic. It is 30 miles SSE. of Stralsund.

Wolgate Green, Kent, in Throwley parish.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

WOLKOWYSK, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

Wolland, Dorsetsh. a mile SW. of Ibberton. *Wolluscomb, Upper* and *Nether*, Devonsh. S. of Ilfracomb. *Wollaton* and *Wollaton Hall*, the seat of Lord Middleton, near Nottingham. *Wollavington*, Somersetsh. between Sedgmore and Huntspill. *Wollavington*, Sussex, near Petworth.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, much resorted to, in the summer months, by invalids, to drink goat's whey and milk. It is 14 miles S. of Berwick. Market on Thursday.

Wollershill, Worcestersh. S. of Pershore. *Wollerton*, or *Wolterton*, Norfolk, N. of Aylsham. *Wollesworthy*, Devonsh. N. of Crediton. *Wolley*, Derbysh. in Scarsdale, NW. of Alfreton. *Wolley*, Devonsh. in Upcot parish. *Wolley*, Somersetsh. near Bath. *Wolley*, Yorksh. NW. of Barnesley.

WOLLIN, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Oder, capital of an island of the same name. It is 10 miles S. of Cammin.

Wolmagan, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WOLMAR, or VOLMAR, a town in the government of Riga.

Wolmarston, Somersetsh. near N. Petherton. *Wolmer-Forest*, Hants. *Wolmer-Green*, Herts, by Datchwood. *Wolmiston*, Somersetsh. in Crewkern parish. *Wolphamcote*, or *Ovencote*, Warwicksh. near Willoughby. *Wolseley*, Staffordsh. near Rugeley.

WOLSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, in a country abounding in coal and lead mines. It is 16 miles SW. of Durham. Market disused.

Wolsington, Northumberl. near Ogle Castle. *Wolstanton*, Staffordsh. NE. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Wolstanwood*, Chesh. near the Copenhalls. *Wolstenholm*, Lancash. NE. of Bury. *Wolston*, Berks, near Offington. *Wolston*, Hants, near Southampton. *Wolston*, Shropsh. near Knocking. *Wolston*, Shropsh. E. of Bishop's-Castle. *Wolston, Great* and *Little*, Bucks, by Stony Stratford. *Wolstrop*, Gloucestersh. near Quedgley. *Woderton*, Norfolk, near Aylsham. *Walthorp*, Northamptonsh. near Stamford. *Wolton*, Kent, near Westwel. *Wolvercote*, N. of Oxford.

* WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and populous town in Staffordshire, chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and of late years japanned ware. The streets are, for the most part, broad and paved. It communicates with the navigation of all the inland counties, and is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Wolverley, Worcestersh. on the Stour, near Kidderminster, and the canal which joins the Severn near Stourport. *Wolverskill*, Warwicksh. in Bulkington parish. *Wolverston*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Wolverton*, or *Wolverington*, Bucks, near Stony Stratford. *Wolverton*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Wolverton*, Kent, near Folkstone. *Wolverton*, or *Wulverton*, Norfolk, on the coast, SW. of Snetsham. *Wolverton*, near Warwick. *Wolves, West*, Sussex, N. of Stening. *Wolverton*, NW. of Dorchester.

WOLVEY, a town of Warwickshire, situated near Hinckley, N. by E. of Shilton. Market on Wednesday.

Womborn, Staffordsh. SW. of Sedgley. *Wombwell*, Yorksh. SE. of Barnesley. *Wombwell-Hall*, or *Wimble*, Kent, in the parish of Northfleet. *Womeslegh*, Dorsetsh. a hamlet in Wotton-Fitzpain. *Womerswold*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Womersley*, Yorksh. near Pontefract. *Wonder*, Bedfordsh. near Woburn. *Wondy*, Monmouthsh. near Caldicote. *Wonston*, Hants, near Micheldever. *Woocot*, or *Woodcot*, Surry, 2 miles S. of Wimbledon. *Wood*, Devonsh. E. of Modbury. *Wood*, Devonsh. near Columbton. *Wood*, Devonsh. near Woodleigh. *Wood, Bastwick*, Norfolk, NW. of S. Walsham. *Woodberry*, Dorsetsh. near Bere Regis. *Woodborough*, between Nottingham and Southwell. *Woodborough*, Wilts, E. of Bishop's Cannings.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Deben, with very safe and deep water, but the bar is difficult and uncertain. A considerable corn trade is carried on here, and it is famous for refining salt. It is situated about 6 miles from the sea, 7 miles NNE. of Ipswich, and 76 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Woodburn, East and *West*, Northumberl.

on the Road, SE. of Corfenside. *Woodbury*, Devonsh. 9 miles SE. of Exeter. *Woodchester*, Gloucestersh. S. of Stroud, 2 miles from Minchinghampton: here is a manufactory of silk, and of fine broad cloth. *Woodchurch*, Chesh. between the Dee and Mersey, 3 miles from Liverpool. *Woodchurch*, Kent, 3 miles E. of Tenterden. *Woodcock-Hill*, Middlesex, in the parish of Harrow. *Woodcot*, Hants, between Woodhay and Overton. *Woodcot*, Hants, near Whitchurch. *Woodcot*, Nottinghamsh. in Skegby parish. *Woodcot*, Oxfordsh. near Henley-upon-Thames. *Woodcot*, near Shrewsbury. *Woodcot*, Shropsh. near Shefnal. *Woodcot*, Worcestersh. in Bromsgrove parish. *Woodcote*, Surry, near Wimbledon. *Woodcote*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warwicksh. SE. of Coventry. *Woodcots*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles from Sixpenny Henley. *Woodcroft*, Northamptonsh. between Peterborough and Stamford. *Woodcroft-Hall*, Durham, on the Wear, SE. of Stanhope. *Wode*, alias *Woodchurch*, Kent, in Thanet Isle, 5 miles N. of Sandwich. *Wood-Eaton*, on the Cherwell, 3 miles N. of Oxford. *Wooden*, Northumberl. on the coast, S. of Aylmouth. *Wood-End*, Bedfordsh. SE. of Tuddington. *Wood-End*, Gloucestersh. in Twining parish. *Wood-End*, in Dimmock parish. *Wood-End*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Hill. *Wood End*, Herts, near Ardley-Bury. *Wood End*, Herts, near Flamsted and Bury. *Wood End*, Northamptonsh. NW. of Towcester. *Wood End*, Staffordsh. in Needwood-Forest. *Wood End*, Staffordsh. near Shenston. *Wood End*, Staffordsh. near Walsall. *Woodenton*, Wilts, W. of Uphaven. *Wooderlin*, Glouces. in Nibley parish. *Woodfold*, Kent, near Yalding.

Woodford, in Galway, Connaught.

Woodford, Chesh. between Prestbury and Stopford. *Woodford*, Dorsetsh. on the river Frome, between Frampton and Bindon. *Woodford*, Gloucestersh. in Berkley parish. *Woodford*, Northamptonsh. a mile SW. of Thrapston. *Woodford*, Northamptonsh. near Bifield. *Woodford*, Somersetsh. by Wells. *Woodford*, Essex, in Epping Forest, 8 or 9 miles NE. of London. *Woodford*, *Great* and *Little*, Wilts, 4 miles from Sarum. *Woodford-Strangeways*, Dorsetsh. E. of Dorchester. *Woodgreen*, Herts, a mile W. of Cheshunt. *Woodgreen*, Middlesex, near Tottenham-High-Cross. *Woodgrove*, Kent, in Oxney Isle. *Wood-Hall*, Cumberl. near Cockermouth. *Woodhall*, Essex, in Arksden. *Woodhall*, Herts, N. of Hatfield. *Woodhall*, Middlesex, NW. of Pinner. *Wood-Hall*, Yorksh. near Bishopsdale-Chace. *Wood-Hall*, Yorksh. W. of Wetherby. *Woodham*, Surry, near Chertsey. *Woodham Ferris*, Essex, E. of the Hanningfields. *Woodham-Mortimer* and *Water*, or *Walter*, Essex, adjoining Haseleigh. *Wood Hatch*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Woodhay*, Chesh. SW. of Namptwich. *Woodhay*, *East*, Hants, on the borders of Berks, towards Newbury. *Woodhay*, *West*, Berks, SE. of Hungerford. *Woodhead*, Chesh. at the source of the Mersey. *Woodhead*, Rutland, near Brig-Casterton. *Woodhide*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, between Dunshay and Afflington. *Woodborne*, Northumberl. near the coast, N. of Newbiggin. *Woodhouse*, or *Woodborrow*, Nottinghamsh. S. of Sherwood Forest. *Wood House*, Derbysh. near Stubley. *Wood-House*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Wood-House*, or *Heath-House*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Wood-House*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Wood-House*, Leicestersh. near Loughborough. *Wood-House*, Northumberl. SE. of Harbottle-Castle. *Wood-House*, Northumberl. S. of Alnwick. *Wood-House*, Shropsh. E. of Oswestry. *Wood-House*, Staffordsh. NE. of Stone. *Wood-House*, Staffordsh. S. of Patshall. *Wood-House*, Staffordsh. near Womborn. *Wood-House*, Westmorl. near the Ken, 4 or 5 miles below Kendal. *Wood-Houses*, Chesh. SW. of Frodsham. *Wood-Houses*, Shropsh. E. of Wellington. *Wood-Houses*, Shropsh. NE. of Whitchurch. *Wood-Houses*, Staffordsh. N. of Needwood-Forest. *Wood-Houses*, Staffordsh. near Yoxall. *Wood-Hurst*, Huntingdonsh. near Somersham. *Wood-Land*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Wood-Land*, Devonsh. near Ashburton. *Wood-Land*, Devonsh. on the Yalme, a little above Yalmeton. *Wood-Land*, Devonsh. near Torrington Parva. *Wood-Land*, Dorsetsh. S. of Cranborn. In this manor, to the W. of Ringwood, under an ash tree, the Duke of Monmouth was taken after the battle of Sedgmore. The tree is inscribed with the names of several who have visited the spot. *Wood-Land*, Gloucestersh. in Almondsbury parish. *Wood-Land*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Wood-Land*, Warwicksh. on the borders of Worcestershire and Staffordshire. *Wood-Land*, Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Wood-Land*, Wilts, near Mere. *Wood-Land Chapel*, Lancash. in Furness-Fells. *Wood-Land*, *East* and *West*, Somersetshire and Wilts, near Frome. *Wood-Land House*, Kent, N. of Blackheath. *Woodlaw*, S. of Warwick. *Woodley*, Devonsh. between Brent and Kingsbridge. *Woodley*, near Oxford. *Woodmancote*, Hants, near the Candovers. *Woodmancote*, Gloucestersh. in Dursley parish. *Woodmancote*, Gloucestersh. in Cleve parish. *Woodmanstone*, Surry, near Bansted, 2 miles from Carshalton. *Woodmercote*, Gloucestersh. in N. Ceracy parish. *Wood-Newton*, Northamptonsh. near Fotheringay-Park. *Woodoaks*, Herts, in Rickmansworth parish. *Wood-Plumpton*, Lancash. in Amounderness. *Woodredon*, Essex, near Waltham Abbey. *Woodrising*, Norfolk,

Norfolk, NE. of Skoulton. *Wood Row*, Wilts, near Melksham. *Wood's-Corner*, Sussex, SW. of Brightling. *Woodsetton*, Staffordsh. between Sedgley and Tipton. *Woodsetton*, Staffordsh. SW. of Eccleshall. *Woodsetts*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Woodsham*, Bucks, W. of Aylesbury. *Woodside*, Cumberl. in the parish of Westward. *Woodside*, Durham, near Ryton. *Woodside*, Herts, S. of Hatfield. *Woodside*, Lancash. near W. Derby. *Woodside*, Surry, NE. of Croydon. *Woodside-Green*, Kent, N. of Lenham. *Woodsom-Hall*, Yorksh. near Almondbury. *Woodspring*, Somersetsh. on the Bristol Channel, opposite to the Flat-holms. *Wood Stanway*, Gloucestersh. in Stanway parish.

* WOODSTOCK, a town of Oxfordshire, with a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. The palace and park here were, for many ages, the residence of the kings of England; but in 1705, the honour and manor were settled, by parliament, on John, the first duke of Marlborough; to perpetuate the memory of his victories over the French, and particularly that at Blenheim. A fine palace was also erected here, at the public charge, called Blenheim House, with apartments, galleries, offices, gardens, &c. in a very grand and sumptuous style. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford. Market on Tuesday.

Woodstone, Huntingdonsh. near Peterborough. *Woodstreet*, Dorsetsh. a mile from Bindon. *Wood-Thorp*, Derbysh. S. of Chesterfield. *Wood Thorp*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Alford. *Wood Thorp*, Nottinghamsh. S. of Sherwood-Forest. *Woodton*, 7 miles from Norwich. *Woodton*, Staffordsh. near Eccleshall.

Wood-Walton, Huntingdonsh. SE. of Conington. *Woodyates*, or *West-Woodyates*, Dorsetsh. near Stalbridge. *Woolaston*, Northamptonsh. 3 miles S. of Wellingborough. *Wool*, Dorsetsh. on the river Frome, W. of Wareham. *Woolcomb Bingham*, Dorsetsh. NE. of Bridport. *Woolaston*, Gloucestersh. 4 miles NE. of Chepstow, in Monmouthshire. *Wooley*, Huntingdonsh. N. of Spaldwick. *Woolmington*, Dorsetsh. near Chardstock. *Woolperry*, Devonsh. near Biddeford.

WOOLPIT. See WULPIT.

Woolsthorp, Lincolnsh. SW. of Grantham, famous for having given birth to the great Sir Isaac Newton. *Woolstone*, Gloucestersh. 4 miles W. of Tewkesbury. *Woolstone*, Lancash. near Warrington. *Woolstone-Hall*, Essex, near Chigwell. *Woolthorp*, SE. of Hereford. *Woolverston*, Suffolk, on the Orwell.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, seated on the river Thames, noted for its large docks and yards, being, in point of seniority, the mother dock of the royal navy; as also for its magazines of great guns, mortars, warlike stores, warren, elaboratory, &c. A royal academy also is established here, for the instructing and qualifying of candidates for the office of military engineer. These are called Cadets, and are under the direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and masters in each branch of literature and military science. For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town for the reception of convicts, to the number sometimes of 400. It is 10 miles E. of London. Market on Friday.

Woolaston, Shropsh. N. of Alstretton. *Wooton*, Herefordsh. W. of Weobly. *Wooton-Abbas*, Dorsetsh. on the borders of Devonshire. *Wooton Glanville*, Dorsetsh. 3 miles SW. of Pulham. *Woperden*, Northumberl. in the barony of Wark. *Worbarrow*, or *Worthbarrow Bay*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, near Belkington.

WORCESTER, a town of Massachusetts, the shire town of the county of the same name. It is the largest inland town in New England, and is 34 miles W. of Boston.

* WORCESTER, a city of Worcestershire, capital of that county, seated on the river Severn, over which is a beautiful stone-bridge, erected in 1770. The principal manufactures are of horse-hair cloth, broad cloth, gloves, and elegant china ware. Here are 9 parish churches, 3 grammar-schools, 7 hospitals, an infirmary, a water-house, and a well-contrived quay. On Sept. 3d, 1651, King Charles II. at the head of a Scotch army, was defeated in and near this city, and the vanquished were almost all either killed or taken prisoners, and sold to the American plantations. It is 118 miles WNW. of London. Markets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and a considerable hop market on Saturday. Fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, the Saturday after Easter, August 15th, and September 19th.

Worcester-Park, Surry, between Malden and Nonsuch.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. and NW. by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E. by Warwickshire, on the W. by Herefordshire, and on the S. and SE. by Gloucestershire; extending about 30 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. It is divided into 7 hundreds, containing 1 city, 10 market-towns, and 152 parishes. The air is very healthful, and the soil in the vales and meadows very fertile; particularly the rich vale of Evesham. The hills have generally an easy ascent, (except the Malvern-Hills, in the SW. part of the county,) and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Bromsgrove, toward the N. and the Bredon-Hills, toward the S. A number of rivers and rivulets water the fine meadows, and give them a richness that is imparted to the butter and cheese. Here is plenty of fruits

fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, with which this county abounds; corn, hops, wool, cloth, cheese, salt, cider, and perry, the latter in great reputation. The principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Temd or Teme, Stour, and Arrow.

WORCUM, a town of W. Friesland, seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 18 miles SSW. of Lewardin. The harbour is blocked up with sand, but the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade by means of their canals.

Wordefield, Worcestersh. in Great Malvern parish. *Word-Forest*, in the W. part of Sussex.

WORDINGBERG, a sea-port of Denmark, situated on the S. coast of Zealand, opposite the Island of Falster.

Wordsall, Lancash. on the Irwell, SW. of Manchester. *Wordsley*, Staffordsh. N. of Stourbridge. *Wordwell*, Suffolk, N. of Culford. *Worc*, Shropsh. on the Toposa hill, in Mucklestone parish. *Worgret*, Dorsetsh. a mile SW. of Wareham. *Worington*, Devonsh. NW. of Liston. *Work*, Lincolnsh. near Burnham, in the Isle of Axholm.

* WORKINGTON, a sea-port of Cumberland, seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, near its mouth. The harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden, and large quantities of coal are constantly exported to Ireland, the number of shipping employed here is about 100. A little up the river, there are extensive iron works and a fine salmon fishery. Workington is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 307 NW. of London.

Worksborn, a river in Northumberland.

* WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, near the canal from Chesterfield to the Trent. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. The market, which is noted for plenty of malt and licorice, is on Wednesday.

Worlaby, Lincolnsh. on the river Ankam, N. of Glandford-Bridge. *World's-End*, Berks, S. of East Isley. *World's-End*, Herefordsh. NW. of Marcley-Hill. *Worle*, Somersetsh. near Weston-super-Mare. *Worleston*, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Worlingham*, Suffolk, near Beccles. *Worlington*, Suffolk, near Mildenhall. *Worlington, East* and *West*, Devonsh. on the Dart, between King's Hemet and Witheridge. *Worlingworth*, Suffolk, S. of Stradbrook. *Wormbridge*, Herefordsh. near Devereux. *Wormegay*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Wormesley*, and its *Grange*, Herefordsh. SE. of Weobly. *Wormhill*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Wormingford*, Essex, on the Stour, E. of Halsted. *Wormington*, Gloucestersh. 5 miles N. of Winchcombe. *Wormington-Grange*, Gloucestersh. in Didbrook parish. *Worminster*, Somersetsh. near Wells. *Wormleighton*, Bedfordsh. SE. of Potton. *Wormleighton*, Warwicksh. NE. of Fenny Compton. *Wormley*, Herts, contiguous to Cheshunt, and a mile S. of Broxburn. *Wormley*, Oxfordsh. near Stokenchurch. *Wormnal*, Bucks, between the Chiltern Hills and Aylesbury.

WORMS, a bishopric in the circle of Upper Rhine, surrounded by the lower palatinate, about 10 miles in length along the Rhine. The bishop is a sovereign prince of the empire. The city is free and imperial, and the magistrates are Lutheran. It is seated near the western banks of the Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Heidelburg.

Wormsell, Kent, near Boughton-Malherb. *Wormwood Common*, Middlesex, between Paddington and Acton Wells. *Worndon*, Northumberl. near Mousewell. *Worplesdon*, Surry, on the banks of New River, E. of Henley Park. *Worrall*, Yorksh. NW. of Sheffield. *Worsall*, Yorksh. on the Tees, W. of Yarum. *Worsborough*, Yorksh. 3 miles S. of Barnesley. *Workshum*, Sussex, W. of Hastings. *Worsley*, Lancash. near Chatmosse and Wigan, where begins the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal; see *Canal*. *Worsley's Tower*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, remarkable for the invention, or first twisting, of that sort of woollen yarn or thread, which from hence is called worsted. Here is also a manufacture of worsted stuffs, and of knit and wove stockings. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 120 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Worsthorn, Lancash. in Whalley parish. *Worston*, Lancash. NE. of Clithero. *Worston*, N. of Stafford. *Worth*, Devonsh. in Washington parish. *Worth*, Dorsetsh. SE. of Cranbourn. *Worth*, or *Worde*, Kent, a mile S. of Sandwich. *Worth*, Sussex, in Worth Forest, E. of Ifield. *Worth, East* and *West*, Dorsetsh. S. of Corfe-Castle. *Worth-Francis*, Dorsetsh. on the river Birt, in Netherby parish. *Worth-Maltravers*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles SW. of Langton, in Purbeck Isle. *Wortham*, Suffolk, near Buddesdale. *Wortham, East* and *West*, Hants, near Alton. *Worth Castle*, Hants, W. of Portsmouth. *Worthen*, Shropsh. near Aston Pigot. *Worthing*, Norfolk, near Hoo and Swanton. *Worthington*, Lancash. near the Dowles, N. of Wigan. *Worthington*, Leicestersh. near Stanton Harold. *Worthy Downs*, Hants, near Winchester. *Worting*, Sussex, W. of New Shoreham. *Wortley*, Devonsh. between Rowborough and S. Moulton. *Wortley*, Gloucestersh. in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge. *Wortley*, Yorksh. near Wentworth, on the banks of the Don. *Wortley*, Yorksh. in the parish of Leeds. *Wortliham*, Devonsh. N. of Listen.

ton. *Worton*, Middlesex, in Isleworth parish. *Worton*, Wilts, near the Devizes. *Worton, Lower* and *Upper*, Oxfordsh. near Deddington. *Wortwell*, Norfolk, near Harleston. *Worvil*, Shrops. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Wosaker*, Chesh. in Malpas parish. *Wotton*, SW. of Bedford. *Wotton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Wotton*, Cornw. NW. of Saltash. *Wotton*, near Gloucester. *Wotton*, Hants, W. of Basingstoke. *Wotton*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Wotton*, Kent, 3 miles NE. of Elham. *Wotton*, Lincolnsh. NE. of Glandford-Bridge. *Wotton*, Norfolk, near Saxlingham. *Wotton*, S. of Northampton. *Wotton*, *Woodton*, or *Watton at Stone*, Herts, W. of Sawcomb. *Wotton*, Oxfordsh. near Tame. *Wotton*, Shropsh. E. of Oswestry. *Wotton*, Somersetsh. near Pilton. *Wotton*, Sussex, E. of Dichling. *Wotton*, Sussex, near Pevensey Marsh. *Wotton-Abbots*; see *Wotton-Abbas*.

Wotton Basset, a town in Wiltshire, 30 miles N. by W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Wotton-Courtney, Somers. 4 miles from Minehead. *Wotton-Fitzpain*, Dorsetshire, near Lyme. *Wotton Glanfield*, Dorsets. near the Vale of White-Hart. *Wotton, Great* and *Little*, Lanc. SE. of Liverpool. *Wotton, Lower* and *Upper*, Surry, 5 miles from Darking, near the bottom of White Down. *Wotton, N.* and *S.* Norfolk, N. of Lynn. *Wotton, N.* Dorsetshire, S. of Sherborn. *Wotton, N.* Somersetsh. NE. of Glastonbury, by Sedgmoor. *Wotton-Rivers*, Wilts, near Savernake-Forest. *Wotton's-End*, Gloucesters. in Westerleigh parish. *Wotton, South*, Somersetshire, S. of Glastonbury.

* Wotton-under-Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, seated under the hills, with a considerable woollen manufacture. It is 18 miles S. of Gloucester, and 108 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Wotton-under-Weaver-Hill, Staff. *Wotton-Underwood*, Bucks, near Bernwood-Forest. *Woughton*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Would-Newton*, Lincoln, W. of Ludburgh. *Would-Newton*, Yorkshire, N. of Kilham. *Woulsworth*, Glouces. E. of Wotton-under-Edge. *Wrabness*, Essex, W. of Harwich.

Wragby, a town of Lincolnshire, 8 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Thursday.

Wragby, Yorkshire, SW. of Pontefract. *Wramplingham*, Norfolk, NW. of Windham. *Wrangle*, Linc. S. of Wainfleet.

Wrath, Cape, a vast promontory of Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW. point of Britain. It is justly the dread of mariners; for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury. Lat. 58. 35. N. lon. 4. 44. W.

Wratting, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, N. of Haverill. *Wratting-Tallow*, Suffolk, W. of Little Wratting. *Wratting, West*, Camb. 7 miles from Newmarket. *Wrawby*, Linc. near Glandford-Bridge. *Wraxhall, Upper* and *Lower*, Dorsets. between Cerne-Abbey and Beminster. *Wraxhall*, Somersets. near Bristol. *Wraxhall, North*, Wilts, between Marshfield and Chippenham. *Wraxhall, South*, Wilts, N. of Bradford. *Wray*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Wraysbury*, Bucks, on the Thames, opposite Egham. An island in the river, and in this parish, is still called Charter Island; for in this island, it is said, the Great Charter was signed by King John, although his consent was extorted in Runny-Mead. *Wraysholm-Tower*, Lancas. S. of Cartmel, by the Ken Sands. *Wrechwick-Green*, Oxf. near Amersden. *Wreckelsham*, Surry, near Farnham. *Wrekin Hill*, Shrops. E. of Shrewsbury; the highest ground in the county, well adorned. *Wrekton*, Yorks. W. of Pickering. *Wrenbury*, Cheshire, on the Weaver, SW. of Namptwich. *Wreningham, Great* and *Little*, with *Nelonde*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Wrentham*, Suffolk, S. of Hensted. *Wrenthorp*, Yorkshire, near Wakefield. *Wrenthall*, Shropshire, near Penderbach. *Wrentage*, Somersets. near N. Curry. *Wressal*, or *Wreshill*, Yorkshire, on the Derwent, NW. of Howden. *Wrest-House*, Bedf. near Silsoe. *Wrestlingworth*, Bedf. SE. of Potton. *Wretham*, or *Wrotham, East*, or *Great, North*, or *West*, and *Thorp* or *Little*, Norfolk, hamlets, SW. of Shropham. *Wreton*, Chesh. N. of Kinderton. *Wretton*, Norfolk, W. of Stoke.

* Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, the most populous one in the county, and indeed in all N. Wales. Wrexham is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an English town. It has an ancient Gothic church, whose lofty steeple for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. Here is a considerable manufacture of Welsh flannels, and a large cannon foundry. It is seated on a river, which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead, 11 miles SSW. of Chester, and 188 NW. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday. Fairs on March 23d, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th.

Wribbenhall, Worces. a hamlet to Kidderminster. *Wriggleton*, Somers. between Philip's-Norton and Rodstoke. *Wrightbold*, Linc. S. of Dunnington. *Wrightington*, Lanc. NW. of Wigan. *Wrineford*, or *Wrinehill*, Staff. 4 miles W. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Wringworthy*, Devonshire, in Mary-Tavey parish.

Wrinton, a town in Somersetshire, seated among the Mendip Hills, 9 miles NNW. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Writtle,

Writtle, Essex, a mile from Chelmsford. *Wrockerdine*, Shrops. near Wellington.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, 11 miles NW. by W. of Maidstone, and 24 SE. by E. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wrotham-Park, Middlesex, near Barnet. *Wrottesley*, Stafford, NW. of Wolverhampton. *Wroughton*, Wilts, S. of Swindon.

WROXETER, a town of Shropshire, on the Severn, 5 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. It was known to the Romans; is said to have been built by the Britons, was three miles in circumference, and is supposed to have suffered much by the Saxons. Traces of a bridge over the river are yet discernible, when the water is low; as also of a wall 3 yards broad; and a deep trench, outside, with which the town was formerly environed.

Wroxhall, Warwickshire, a mile SW. of Honiley, near Old Stratford. *Wroxham*, Norfolk, on the Bure, NE. of Rackheath. *Wroxton*, Oxford, a mile NW. of Banbury. *Wrungey*, or *Worngey*, Norfolk, near Shouldham. *Wrynose Hill*, a mountain of Cumb. remarkable for its 3 shire stones, distant about a foot from each other, viz. one is in this county, one in Lancas. and the third in Westmorland. *Wulsall*, Wilts, near Great Bedwin. *Wulsencott*, or *Ovencote*, Warwicks. near Willoughby *Wullerton*, Shropshire, SE. of Prees. *Wulley*, Durham, NW. of Branspeth-Castle.

WULPIT, or WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, situated in the road between Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles E. of the former, and 79 NE. of London. Market on Thursday. A horse fair, which lasts for a week, from September 16th.

Wulscot, Derbys. NW. of Wirksworth. *Wulsthorp*, Nottingham, in Lowdham parish. *Wulston*, Cornwall, in St. Ives parish. *Wulston*, Durham, N. of Stockton. *Wulston*, or *Wolston*, Warwicks. SE. of Coventry. *Wulstey Castle*, Cumberl. W. of Abbey-Holm. *Wulvescote*, or *Woscote*, Warwicks. near Granborough. *Wurney*, a river in Montgomeryshire. *Wurspur*, Yorkshire, S. of Burton-Grange.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRTEMBURG, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia, S. of the palatinate of the Rhine, and the territories of Spire, Hohenlohe, and Hall. It is about 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it, from S. to N. Though it abounds with mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, excellent wine, timber, and silk. There are also mines and salt-springs, with plenty of fish and game. The duchy contains 68 cities and large towns, 1200 market towns, villages, and hamlets, and about 48,000 inhabitants. The castle of Wurtemburg, which gives name to the duchy, lies 4 miles E. of Stutgard, the capital.

WURTZBURG, a city of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and the residence of the bishop. It was anciently the residence of certain dukes of Thuringia. It contains an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several collegiate and parish churches, abbeys, and convents, a university, and an hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles N. by W. of Bamberg. Lat. 49. 40. N. lon. 10. 33. E.

WURTZBURG, a bishopric of Franconia, about 76 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants can consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

Wyberson, Bedf. in the parish of Eaton-Socon. *Wych*, Dorsetshire, 3 miles N. of Corfe, or Pool Bay. *Wych*, Dorsetshire, near the harbour of Bridport.

WYCK, part of the city of Maestricht, on the E. side of the Meuse.

WYCK-TE-DUERSTEDE, a town of Utrecht, 13 miles SE. of that city.

* WYCOMB, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Wyck, on which, as well as on the Loddon, are many corn and paper-mills, 12 miles SSE. of Aylesbury, and 31 NNW. of London. A large corn-market on Friday.

Wycomb, West, a village of Bucks, two miles W. of Chipping Wycomb.

WYE, a town in Kent, seated on the river Stour, 10 miles SSW. of Canterbury and 56 ESE. of London. Market on Thursday.

WYE, a river of S. Wales, which issuing out of Plynlimmon-Hill, very near the source of the Severn, crosses the NW. corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Ryadergowy, or the Fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county, and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to the Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Gloucester. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have frequently employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil, and still attract the curiosity of travellers.

Wye, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW. part of the county, above Buxton.

Buxton, and flowing SE. falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell. *Wye-Down*, Kent, is part of a ridge of hills, beginning at Chatham, and ending at the sea, between Folkestone and Hythe. *Wyerton*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Wyham*, Lincolns. near Ludburgh. *Wyke*, Dorsets. a mile from Gillingham. *Wyke*, Dorsetshire, in Halstock parish. *Wyke-Regis*, Dorsetshire, near Melcomb, and the ferry to Portland Isle. *Wyke*, Essex, near Beckingham. *Wykes*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Wykin*, Warwicks. NE. of Coventry.

WYL, or WEYL, a town of St. Gall, in Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick. It is 16 miles SSW. of Constance.

Wyley, Essex, SE. of Wivenhoe. *Wymondham*, Leices. S. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

WYMONDHAM. See WINDHAM.

WYNANDERMERE. See WINDERMERE.

WYNENDALE, a town of the late Austrian Flanders, where General Webb, in the year 1708, as he was conveying a great supply of provisions to the allied army before Lisle, was attacked by 24,000 French, but though he had only 6000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived safe at Lisle.

Wynniton, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's Bay. *Wynster* and *Wyre*, rivers in Lancashire.

WYRE, a river of Luxemburg.

Wyredale, Lancashire, a lonely village near Wyredale-Forest, at the source of the Wyre. *Wyre Forest*, Worces. near Bewdley. *Wyre Hill* or *Hall*, Middlesex, near Edmonton. *Wythington*, Gloucs. near Dowdeswell. *Wython*, Yorkshire, N. of Headon, in Holderness. *Wyerton*, Norfolk, SW. of Clay.

XABEA, a sea-port of Valencia, in Spain, 38 miles NNE. of Alicant.

XACCA, or SIACCA, a sea-port of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, seated on the SW. coast, 20 miles SE. of Mazara, and 41 miles SSW. of Palermo.

XAGUA, a large bay on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest ports in America. It is 15 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. Lon. 81. 20. W.

XALAPA, a town of Tlascala, in Mexico, containing about 2000 inhabitants, is said to give name to the purgative root, called *jalap*, or *xalap*, and is 63 miles E. of Puebla de los Angelos.

XALISCO, a town of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is 9 miles NW. of Compostella Nuova.

XALISCO, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara, W. of Mechoacan and Guadalajara Proper, and N. and E. of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 150 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It abounds with Indian wheat and silver mines, but has very few cattle of any sort.

XALON, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which rises near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about two leagues above Saragossa.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia, but siding with Charles III. in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built, called St. Felipe. It is 29 miles S. of Valencia.

XAVIER, ISLAND OF. See AGRIGNAN.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, about 3 miles E. of Sanguesa. It was the native place of the celebrated missionary of that name.

XENIL, a river of Spain, which rises in Grenada, and runs into the Guadalquiver, about a league below Ecija.

XERES-DE-BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 miles S. of Badajoz.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Seville, in Andalusia, famous for its excellent wines, corruptly called Sherry. It is seated near the river Guadaleta, 15 miles NNE. of Cadiz.

XERAS-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Andalusia, seated near the river Guadiana, a little to the N. of St. Lucar.

XERES, NOVA, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma.

XERIL, a considerable river of Spain, which rises in Grenada, and empties itself into the Guadalquiver, about 6 miles below Ecija.

XERUMENHA, a town of Alentejo, 36 miles E. of Evora.

XICOCO, an island of Japan, about 90 miles in length, and near as many in breadth, near the SW. extremity of Niphon, from which it is separated by a strait full of small islands, and to the NE. of Ximo. It has several convenient harbours, and there are many towns within the island.

XICONA, a town of Valencia, 13 miles N. of Alicant.

XILOCA, a river of Spain, which rises about 7 miles NE. from Albaracin, in Arragon, and at Calatajud, changes its name to Xalon.

XIMENES, a town of Leon, in Spain, 10 miles S. of Astorga.

XIMO, an island of Japan, supposed to be upwards of 300 miles in circumference, exclusive of the bays and creeks. It has a considerable number of cities and towns, with some good harbours, and is reckoned the second island in point of size and eminence. It is situated to the SW. of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

XIVRY-LE-FRANC, a town in the department of the Moselle, 9 miles S. of Longwy.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which rises in New Castile, and passing by Cuenza, Alarcon, &c. in Valencia, runs into the Mediterranean, about 24 miles S. of the city of Valencia.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Croatia.

Y, A town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Petcheli, 55 miles SW. of Peking.

Y, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Setchuen, on the borders of Thibet, 840 miles SW. of Peking.

Yabington, Hants, NE. of Winchester.

YADKIN, a river in N. Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, about 9 miles SW. of Salem.

Yafford, Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

YAIK, a river of Russia. See URAL.

YAIK COSSACS. See URALIAN COSSACS.

YAITSK. See URALSK.

YAKUTSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, capital of a province to which it gives name. It contains between 5 and 600 houses, and is defended by a wooden fort. It is situated on the river Lena, 960 miles NE. of Irkutsk.

Yaldham, Kent, in Wrotham parish.

Yalding, Kent, 4 miles S. of West Malling, has a stone bridge over the Medway.

YALE, a town, capital of a district in the Island of Ceylon, 56 miles SSE. of Candi.

YALEPUL, a town in the island of Ceylon, situated near the E. coast, 96 miles SE. of Candi.

YALME, a river in Devons. which runs into the English Channel at Yalmouth, about 7 miles SE. of Plymouth.

Yalmeton, or *Yampton*, Devonshire, on the river Yalme, SE. of Plymouth. Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, had his chief palace here.

Yanesborough-Castle, Wilts, on the Wilybourn, SE. of Heytesbury, has the traces of an oval camp, supposed to be Danish, as the Roman camps are generally square and single trenched. It is 362 paces long, and has three extremes.

Yaneton, or *Heanton*, Devonshire, NW. of Barnstaple.

YANGLI, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quangsi, about 1157 miles SSW. of Peking.

YANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is extremely populous, chiefly by the sale and distribution of salt, that is made on the adjoining sea coasts, carries on a great trade in all manner of Chinese works, and is situated on the Great or Royal Canal, which extends from the Takiang northwards to the river Hoangho, or the Yellow River, 485 miles SSE. of Peking.

YANGTSE, a river of China, which rises, however, in the mountains of Thibet, where it is called Kincha, it passes through the Chinese province of Setchuen, and enters the province of Houquang, where it changes its name to Yantse, after which it crosses the province of Kiangnan, and empties itself into the sea, about 120 miles E. from Nanking. This river changes its name in almost every province through which it passes.

Yanwath, Westmorland, S. of Penrith, near the conflux of the Loder and Eimont. Near it is Mayborough Castle, a curious monument of antiquity, consisting of immense stones leading to an area 88 yards in diameter.

YAONGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yunnan. It contains only two towns, but has a considerable territory. The adjoining forests produce abundance of musk. Near the city is a well of salt water, from which they make very white salt. It is 1175 miles SW. of Peking.

Yanworth, Gloucestershire, a hamlet to Hasleton. *Yapton*, Sussex, SW. of Arundel. *Yarborough Castle*, Wilts. *Yarburgh*, Lincolnsh. 2 miles W. of Thornton, gives name to a hundred, and has the ruins of a Roman camp. *Yarcomb*, Devonshire, W. of Chard, is properly *Yarticomb*, from the river Yarty, which rises under the Black Down Hills. *Yarcomb*, Somersetshire, near Whitstanton. *Yardbury*, Devonshire, near Honiton. *Yardley*, Herts, SW. of Buntingford. *Yardley*, Norfolk, NE. of Loddon. *Yardley*, Somersetshire, near Wokey. *Yardley*, Stafford, near Talk-on-the-Hill. *Yardley*, Worces. in the NE. part, adjoining King's Norton

Norton. *Yardley Chace* and *Hastings*, Northamptonshire, near Castle-Ashby. *Yardley-Gobbins*, Northampton, NW. of Stony Stratford. *Yardop*, Northumberl. NW. of Harehaugh. *Yardswick*, Chesh. W. of Sandbach.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which rises near the NW. part of the county, and passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

Yaresthorp, Yorkshire, W. of New Malton. *Yarkhill*, Herefordshire, between Stretton and Hereford. *Yarlet*, N. of Stafford. *Yarlington*, Somersetshire, W. of Wincanton.

* YARMOUTH, GREAT, a considerable sea-port of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, by means of which it has the export and import trade of Norwich, and various places in Norfolk, and Suffolk, 22 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 NE. of London. Its harbour will not admit ships of large burden; but it is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive and commodious quay, planted with trees. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons, that for mackarel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. Of these last, 50,000 barrels are generally taken and cured in one year; about 150 vessels of forty or fifty tons burden, being annually employed in the fishery. The herrings are chiefly cured here by salting, and then drying them in wood smoke; when, under the name of red herrings, they are either consumed at home, or exported to Spain, Italy and other southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. The town consists of about 1500 houses, and there are a few pretty wide streets, and a spacious market-place; but they are chiefly very narrow, are called rows, and are just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, or very small cart, drawn by one horse, and calculated entirely for these narrow streets. A lofty steeple here serves as a landmark for those at sea; but which every way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the roads, E. of the town, within the dangerous sands and banks of the Offing, are much frequented, though noted for frequent shipwrecks. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

YARMOUTH, a borough of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, seated on the north-western part of the island, on the sea-shore, 8 miles NNW. of Newport, and 99 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

YARKAN. See IREEKEN.

Yarnescomb, Devonshire, SE. of Biddeford. *Yarnfield*, Stafford, SW. of Stone. *Yarnton*, 3 miles from Oxford, in the road to Woodstock. *Yarton-Hall*, Warwick, near Birmingham.

YAROSLAF, a government of Russia, W. of the government of Kostrom. Its capital, of the same name, which is noted for the manufacture of Russia leather, is seated at the confluence of the river Volga, with the Kotorosl, 140 miles NNE. of Moscow.

Yarpoll, Heref. near Croft-Castle. *Yarrow*, *Jarrow*, or *Gruwi*, Durh. on the Tyne, 5 miles E. of Newcastle. *Yarrow-Haugh*, Northumb. N. of the Tyne, E. of Emmot-Haugh. *Yarty*, Devons. near Membury.

* YARUM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Tees, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and which is navigable for small craft to the sea. It is 4 miles SW. of Stockton, and 38 N. by W. of York. Market on Thursday.

Yarwell Lodge, Northamp. E. of King's Cliff. *Yarwich*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Yason*, Herefords. S. of Weobly. *Yate*, Glouc. a mile W. of Chipping-Sodbury. *Yateley*, Hants, near Blackwater. *Yateminster*, Dorsets. 3 miles NW. of Stokewood, near the river Ivel. *Yatesbury*, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *Yattleton-Hill*, Gloucesters. S. of Newent. *Yattingdon*, Berks, between E. Ilsley and Theal. *Yatton*, Heref. N. of Ross. *Yatton*, Heref. on the Lug, SE. of Wigmore-Castle. *Yatton*, Somers. SW. of Bristol. *Yaverland*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Yaxham*, Norfolk, S. of E. Dereham.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, where barracks have been lately erected upon a large scale. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Yaxley, Suffolk, NW. of Eye. *Yeadon*, Yorks. W. Riding, in Gisley parish. *Yealdam, Great* and *Little*, Essex, N. of Castle-Heningham. *Yeanworth*, Gloucesters. W. of Northleach. *Yearnwood, Upper* and *Lower*, Shrops. on the Severn, NE. of Clebury. *Yeasthorp*, Yorkshire, near New Malton. *Yedding Green*, Middlesex, NE. of Hayes. *Yeddingham*, Yorkshire, on the Harford River, SE. of Pickering. *Yednaston* and *Yeldersley*, between Ashborn and Derby. *Yeldon*, Bedfords. near Shelton. *Yelford*, Oxfordshire, between Bampton and Witney.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, N. of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long, and about 7 broad, and has several good harbours. The inhabitants live comfortably, having plenty of fuel, and catching immense quantities of small fish.

Yelling, Hunting. near the Papworths.

Yellington,

Yellington, Northumberl. near Skirnwood. *Yelsted*, Kent, near Stockbury. *Yelvertoft*, Northamptonshire, N. of Daventry. *Yelverton*, Norfolk, between Norwich and Loddon.

YEMEN, a division of Arabia, surrounded by the Red Sea, and the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. It is parcelled out among different sovereigns, some of them considerable princes, as the iman, who resides at Sana, and possesses the most interesting part of this tract of country. Others are called sheiks, or chiefs of large villages; and hakins, if of small ones; who are, however, perfectly independent. Coffee is almost the only article exported.

Yendon, a river in Staffordshire.

YENISEI, a large river of Siberia, which rises near Chinese Tartary, and running from N. to S. enters the Frozen Ocean, E. of the bay of Obey.

YENISEISK, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, and province of Tomsk. It is seated on the Yenisei, and contains three churches, a monastery, a nunnery, and an exchange, and pays an annual tribute of skins to the crown. Lat. 57. 46. N. lon. 92. 35. E.

Yenlode, or *Evenlode*, a river, in Staff. *Yenston*, Somersets. between the Cadburies and Stalbridge.

YENTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang.

Yeo, Devonshire, in Allington parish. *Yeoverin*, Northumb. in Glendale. *Yeoverin-Hill*, Northumberl. W. of Wooler. It is a steep and lofty mountain, one of the NW. Cheviots; on its summit and sides there appear several works of remote antiquity, imputed to the Druids. It is thought to have been a sacred mount used in fire worship.

* YEOVIL, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable market on Friday for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions, and a manufacture of leather gloves. It is seated on the river Ivel, 4 miles S. of Ilchester, and 123 W. by S. of London.

Yerdesley, Chesh. NE. of Macclesfield. *Yerely*, Yorks. between Pickering-Forest and the sea. *Yeresley*, Yorkshire, SW. of Horringham.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan.

Yesington, Northumb. in the lordship of Wooler. *Yestley*, or *Istley*, SE. of Oxford. *Yetminster*, Dorsetshire, W. of the Vale of White-Hart. *Yeveley*, Derbys. in Shirley parish. *Yeveney*, Middlesex, W. of Stanwell. *Yockleton*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Yokeflete*, Yorks. on the Humber, SE. of Howden. *Yokenthwaite*, Yorks. W. Riding, on the Wharfe, near Langstrethdale-Chace. *Yoke's-Court*, Kent, in Frinsted parish. *Yolands*, Kent, near Godmersham. *Yolgrave*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Yondover*, Dorsetshire, near Beminster.

YONNE, a department of France, N. of the department of Nievre. It is so called from the river that rises in the dept. of Nievre, passes by Chateau-Chinon, Auxerre, Sens, &c. below which last it falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

* YORK, an ancient city of Yorkshire, of which it is the capital. It has also been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; but it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. The minster is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln, perhaps, excepted. From its top is seen a vast extent of country, particularly the open Wolds to the E. stretching almost to the sea. It is divided by the river Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. The castle, built by William the Conqueror, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Among the charitable foundations is an asylum for lunatics, by much the finest and pleasantest in England. The river Ouse is navigable to this city, for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. The title of lord was first annexed to the office of mayor, by Richard II. The city has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets, W. of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Ainsty. Its members claim a seat in the House of Commons, next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy counsellor's bench. York is 197 miles N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, bounded on the N. by Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the SW. by a small part of Cheshire: on the W. by Lancashire; and on the NW. by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N. to S. and 115 from E. to W. This county is divided into three Ridings; the N. Riding containing 12 wapentakes; the E. 7; and the W. 12. It contains one city, 60 market-towns, 563 parishes, and 2330 villages. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely; the E. Riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the German Ocean, is more inclined to humidity than the other ridings; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. However, where the air is most indifferent, the soil is most fruitful: for on the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the

the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; great numbers of lean sheep are therefore sold hence, and sent into other countries to be fattened for the market. The W. Riding enjoys a sharp, but healthy air, and the land, on the western side, is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good meadow ground, and also pasture for the largest cattle. Much flax is grown here, and large plantations of licorice, about Pontefract. On the side next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley; and, in its worst parts, very good oats. Its other commodities are iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N. Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity and coldness of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle: in the district of Pickering, which forms the NE. corner of Yorkshire, and consists of a very extensive, secluded, and fertile vale, is a fossil marl, produced by a petrifying spring, very beneficial for improving land. Rape and potatoes are grown here in great quantities. Richmondshire, on the NW. of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead-mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. The principal rivers of Yorkshire are the Northern Ouse, and those which fall into it, as the Don, the Derwent, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nyd, and the Youre, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Here are likewise the Tees and the Hull.

York, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N. by the 45th deg. of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW. by the river St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW. and S. by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is about 350 miles long, and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains, running in a NE. and SW. direction. Beyond the Allegany Mountains, however, the country is pretty level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills, with rich intervening valleys. The hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture. The valleys, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported. The best lands in this province, which lie along the Mohawks River, and W. of the Allegany Mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or are just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes. The number of inhabitants, in 1771, was 148,124 whites, and 19,883 blacks; total 168,007. The capital is of the same name.

York, New, a city of N. America, capital of the state of the same name. It is situated at the SW. point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is about four miles in circumference. The situation is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is fifteen miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge, called King's bridge. The channels between Long and Staten Islands, and between Long and York Islands, are so narrow as to occasion an unusual rapidity of the tides, which is, increased by the confluence of the waters of Hudson and East Rivers. This rapidity, in general, prevents the obstruction of the channel by ice. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships, but the road where they lie in East River is defended from the violence of the sea by the islands which interlock with each other, so that, except that of Rhode-Island, the harbour of New York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best of the United States. A few houses here are built after the old Dutch manner, but the English taste has prevailed almost a century. In time of peace, more commercial business is done here than in any other port in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614. Lat. 40. 43. N. lon. 74. 5. W.

York Fort, in Hudson's Bay, the principal establishment of the company of that name; this place has upwards of one hundred men at it, who send home annually, from itself and four subordinate settlements, about 20,000 skins.

York Town, a small town of Virginia, situated on the S. side of York River, 13 miles E. of Williamsburgh.

York Wolds, a heap of hills in the middle of the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

Yorkton, Shropshire, NE. of Albrighton.

York, formerly Torento, a town of Canada, situated on the NW. coast of

Lake

Lake Ontario, in lat. 43. 25. N. and lon. 79. 20. W. Also a town of Pennsylvania, 72 miles W. of Philadelphia; a town in the district of Main, 50 miles NNE. of Boston; and a county of Virginia.

YOTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang, situated on the Tongting Lake, and on the Yangtse river, 675 miles S. of Peking.

* YOUGHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine, well-defended quay. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 25 miles N. by E. of Cork.

Youle, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, about 10 miles long. Here are a sort of persons called Triers, because, with a long piece of iron, they search into the soft, boggy ground for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furnish timber for building, and the smaller trees they split into laths, or cut into chips or splinters.

Youlston, Devons. in Sherwell parish. *Young's Manor*, Kent, by Chilham.

YOURE, a river in Yorkshire, which rises in the Cotter mountain, in the NW. extremity of the county, and passes by the towns of Askrig, Middleham, Masham, Rippon, and Boroughbridge, below which last, being joined by the Swale, both those rivers constitute what is called the Ouse. On this river is the magnificent cataract, called Aysgard-Force, the water falling nearly half a mile upon a surface of stone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and inclosed by bold and shrubby cliffs. According to Dr. Pococke, who visited Egypt, it exceeds the cataract of the Nile.

Yoxford, Suff. between Saxmundham and Halesworth. *Yoxhall*, Staff. 4 miles N. of Lichfield, had formerly a market.

YPRES, a town of Flanders, with a considerable manufactory in linen, of an excellent fabric, and every year, in Lent, there is a well-frequented fair. In 1242, the number of inhabitants, for the most part weavers, amounted to 200,000. By the severity of the Duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time, that branch of trade has declined. The chatelany of Ypres contained about thirty villages, and sent deputies to the states of Flanders. By the treaty of Utrecht, it became a Dutch barrier town, and though taken by the French in 1744, was restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated on the river Ypre, 15 miles NNW. of Lisle, and 138 N. of Paris.

YRIEX, ST. a town in the department of Upper Vienne, 20 miles S. of Limoges.

YSENDICK, a town of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles E. of Sluys.

YSSEL. See ISSEL.

YSSELBURG, a town of Cleves.

YSSENGEAUX, a town in the department of Upper Loire, 10 miles NE. of Le Puy.

YSTAD, a sea-port of Schonen, Sweden, from whence a packet sails to Stralsund.

YTHAN. See EITHAN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

YVERDUN, a town of Bern, Swisserland, in the county of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, 15 miles in length, and containing 25 parishes. In the Theodosian table, it is called *Castrum Ebredunense*, and the Romans maintained here a *prefectus barcariorum*. It is seated at the head of the lake of the same name, 34 miles SSW. of Bern.

YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See NEUFCHATEL.

YVETOT, a town in the department of Lower Seine, 5 miles NNE. of Caudebec.

YVICA. See IVICA.

YUMA, or LONG ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, 50 miles in length, and of unequal breadth.

YUMETOS, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, about 20 miles W. or SW. of Yuma.

YUN-NAN, a province of China, S. of Setchuen and Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. Gold is very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains of the eastern part. There are also copper-mines, several sorts of precious stones, beside musk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours. They have also excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low: as also very small deer, which are kept for their amusement.

YUNNAN, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of a province of the same name. It is 1152 miles SSW. of Peking.

YUNNING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan. It is 430 miles S. of Peking.

ZABERN, a town of Spire, 21 miles SSW. of Manheim.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania.

ZABURN. See SAVERNE.

ZACATECAS, a province of Mexico, having new Biscay on the N. and Guasteca on the E. The capital, of the same name, is 240 miles NNW. of Mexico.

ZACATULAN, or SACATULA, a town of Mechoacan, in N. America, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Pacific Ocean, 130 miles S. of Mechoacan.

Zael-Monachorum, Devons. SE. of Okehampton.

ZAFRA, a town in Spanish Estramadura.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Livadia, near the ancient Thebes. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGATULLA, a town of Mechoacan, Mexico, 130 miles S. of the city of Mechoacan.

ZAGORIA, or DAEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 58 miles NE. of Adrianople.

ZAGRAB, a town in Austrian Croatia.

ZAHARA, a town of Andalusia.

ZAHARA, or THE DESERT, a vast country of Africa, stretching from near the Atlantic Ocean on the W. to Barca and Nubia on the E. and from Biledulgerid on the N. to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the S. It comprehends a space of about 600 miles from N. to S. and 1800 from W. to E. The inhabitants are a mixture of wandering nations proceeding from Arabs, Moors, Portuguese refugees, &c. subject to a number of petty princes. The commodities are camels, horned cattle, horses, dates, the fat and feathers of ostriches, and the gum Senegal.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which passes through the kingdom of Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the 6th and 7th deg. of S. lat.

ZAMORA, a town of Leon, on the Douro.

ZAMORA, a town of Guadalajara, Mexico; and a town of Quito, S. America, 180 miles SSW. of Quito.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers.

ZAMOSKI, a town of Belez, Poland.

ZANA, or SANA, a decayed town of Truxillo, in Peru, capital of a jurisdiction which extends about 25 leagues along the coast. It is situated in a charming valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, about 60 miles N. of Truxillo.

ZANFARA, a town of Negroland, capital of a country, 170 miles ENE. of Wangara.

ZANGUEBAR, a country of Africa, little known, situated on the eastern coast, between lat. 2. 0. N. and 18. 0. S. in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants are partly of the Romish faith, and Mahometans, but mostly Pagans. The Bedouin Arabs breed cattle, and live on the flesh and milk, while the Zanges, or negroes, feed on wild beasts and fowl, which swarm all over these parts. Throughout the whole country, are mines of gold, easily got, by the help of which the indolent natives purchase necessaries from other parts; but, on this very account, they are extremely jealous of letting strangers penetrate into the inland country. The principal territories are Melinda, Mongala, Mosambique, Jubo, and some others. The Portuguese trade with the natives for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, furs, wax, and drugs.

ZANHAGA, a district of Zahara, in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles SE. of the Island of Cephalonia. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; its principal riches consist in currants, with which it abounds. Here are also fine peaches, weighing eight or ten ounces, cucumbers, figs, and oil. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for scarce a year passes without one; but they do no great damage. The grapes are called currants, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This island lately belonged to the Venetians, and in it there about 50 villages, but no other large towns than Zante, which is seated on the eastern side of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lat. 37. 53. N. lon. 21. 3. E.

ZANZIBAR an island of the eastern coast of Africa, near the coast of Zanguebar. Lat. 6. 0. S.

ZARA, a city of the late Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a safe, capacious harbour. It is seated on a small peninsula, joined to the continent by an isthmus only 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel the fortifications are considered as almost impregnable, being defended by very deep ditches hewn out of the rock. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two handsome fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of an ancient temple of Juno. The circumference of the walls extends two miles, and the number of the inhabitants is about 6000. In the castle the proveditor, or governor of Dalmatia resided. Lat. 44. 22. N.

ZARNATA, a town in the Morea, 10 miles SW. of Misitta.

ZARNAW, a town of Sandomirz, Poland.

ZASLAW, a town of Volhinia.

Zatmar, a town of Hungary, 56 miles NNW. of Colosvar.

Zator, a town of Cracovia.

Zborow, a town of Poland, in Galicia, 63 miles E. of Lemburg.

Zealand, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, almost of a round form, and about 700 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the N. by the Schaggerack, on the E. principally by the Sound, on the S. by the Baltic, and on the W. by the Great Belt. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fish. In most parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the sland, where turf is generally used for fuel. It is the largest of the isles of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty; and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital.

Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by he sea on the N. from the isles of S. Holland; by the Scheldt on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German Ocean. It comprehends 8 islands, 3 of which are pretty large. Their names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Toen, Doveland, Wolferdike, and St. Phi-p. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of ttle importance. The inhabitants defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea by their dikes, which, at the bottom, are generally 25 German ells in breadth, and are so wide at top, that two carriages may pass abreast. In high tides and stormy weather, the waves, however, often force a passage, and even flow over them. The nhabitants, in general, are extremely wealthy, being maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and trade with foreign nations. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy for strangers, though not for the natives. The river Scheldt, having passed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds, as it were, the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of these runs eastward, and the other westward, which last the fishermen call Stont, or Hont.

Zealand, New, in the South Pacific Ocean, was first discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. 0. to 43. 0. S. and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States-General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait abovementioned, which is 4 or 5 leagues broad, and to which he gave his own name. These islands lie between lat. 34. 0. and 48. 0. S. and lon. 166. 0. and 180. 0. E. Along the coast many small islands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping, and abundant supplies of wood and water. There are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels, in which the spring-tide rises nearly ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two islands, the southernmost is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of stupendous height, consisting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with snow; but the land bordering on the sea-coast is clothed thick with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance: it is, indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is, in general, light, but fertile; and, it is supposed, that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flourish here with the utmost luxuriance. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for buildings of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and straight, of which, probably, very fine masts might be made. Among other trees, is a species of philadelphus, which grows on the eminences that jut out into the sea, the leaves of which may be used as tea, and might be an excellent substitute for that oriental plant. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are also raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden-seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected, and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account

account of the underwood and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may shoot as many in a day as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. Captain Cook seldom came to an anchor, but his men caught enough, with hook and line only, to supply the whole ship's crew, and when they fished with nets, every mess in the ship salted as much as supplied them when at sea some time after. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell-fish. The men are stout and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men, possessing few peculiar graces of form or person; and chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dress is also the same; it consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad. They bring two corners of this garment over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other parts, which covers the body, and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl shells, bones, &c. The women, sometimes, wear necklaces of shark's teeth, or bunches of long beads, made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging-places, and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish, with which, instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the bark, or dry outside, falls off. Beside their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and, in most parts of the northern islands, they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but, in the southern, nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and but little subordination, or distinction of rank, is observed among them. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43. S. for upwards of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated, is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility with all the rest. From their scanty stock of vegetables, if their fishing should fail, they have no resource against absolute famine. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

Zebid, a city of Yemen, Arabia.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the W. of Zanfara.

Zeila. See **Adel.**

Zeiton, a town of Thessaly, 50 miles SSE. of Larissa.

Zeitz, a town of Naumburg, Upper Saxony, with a college.

Zell, a town of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover, by marriage with the heiress, the male line failing, in 1705. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chesnut and lime-trees; and is a small town, with a few artificers and manufacturers, particularly in gold and silver. The houses are old and of a mean appearance; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick Lunenburg are held here. Here also is the provincial house for the diets of the principality. The other public edifices are the Guildhall, the Riding-House, the Mews, and the Armoury. The castle, which is situated near the town, and is walled and moated in, was formerly the residence of the dukes, and was repaired by order of the king of Great Britain, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the Queen of Denmark, who died here. It is seated on the river Aller, 40 miles S. of Lunenburg.

Zell, a town of Salzburg, Bavaria, seated on the Zeller See; and a town of Hammersbach, Suabia.

Zembla, Nova, a large island, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Waigate, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It was first discovered by the English in 1553. Its inhabitants are chiefly wild beasts, particularly white foxes, bears, elks, rein-deer, and rabbits; yet a few human beings have been seen here at times. The country produces nothing

but moss, and a few arctic plants. Sea-cows abound on the coast, and sea-fowl flock there to lay their eggs. In 1596, a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here; they did not see the sun from the 4th of November, to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Lat. 71. to 78. N. lon. 53. 45. W. to 72. 49. E.

Zennen, Cornwall, near St. Burien's.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary on the river Theisse, where Prince Eugene, in 1697, obtained a signal victory over the Turks, commanded by the emperor, Mustapha II. in person. Twenty thousand Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 8000 taken prisoners. It is 52 miles N. of Belgrade.

ZERBST, a town of Anhalt Zerbst, Upper Saxony, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside, and a college. It is famous for brewing good beer; and here are manufactures of gold and silver. It is 44 miles SSW. of Potsdam.

ZEREA, a town of Farsistan, Persia, 18 miles NNE. of Schiras.

ZIA, an island in the Archipelago, anciently called Ceos and Hydrassa, SW. of Andros, and 12 miles E. of Cape Colonni. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life. They have here a sort of oak, whose fruit, called *velani*, is the best trading commodity of the island, being exported for the use of dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and formerly a place of considerable consequence. The harbour is now filled up with sand; it is, however, large and populous, and is 18 miles SSW. of Briel.

ZITTAU, a town of Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer, but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittau trade with those of Prague and Leipsick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. Here is a library, the finest in all Lusatia, which is open twice a week; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan-house. It is seated on the river Neiss, 17 miles S. of Gorlitz.

ZNAIM, a town of Moravia, 58 miles SW. of Olmutz.

ZOARA, an island of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles NNW. of Tripoli.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Berne, Swisserland, the principal place of a bailiwick, 24 miles NNW. of Lucerne.

ZOLLERN, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to the principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince is hereditary chamberlain of the empire. It is 10 miles S. of Tubingen.

ZOLNOK, a town of Hungary, on the Theisse, 48 miles SW. of Debreczin.

ZONS, a town of Cologne.

ZOQUES, a district of Mexico, in Chiapa, bordering on Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village in the New Marche, Brandenburg, near Custrin.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, with a hard crust, exactly resembling ice, which, at a distance, has a very striking appearance.

ZUEELA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a fertile district, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, fountains, cisterns, and vaulted caves, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendour, as will probably attract, and highly reward, the attention of future travellers. It is 60 miles E. of Mourzouk.

ZUG, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name, seated on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley. It contains two churches, a convent, a town-house, arsenal, corn magazine, college, hospital, &c. Oswald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the 7th century, is the tutelar saint of this place. Zug is 12 miles NNE. of Lucern.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Swisserland, bounded on the E. and N. by Zurich; on the W. by Lucern; and on the S. by Schweitz; about 10 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The government resides in a council, which meets annually in the town of Zug, where every male of 16 years of age is possessed of a vote, and where all public posts are conferred. The inhabitants are Romanists.

ZUG, a lake of Swisserland, 8 miles long and 2 wide, named from the town on its coast.

ZULLICHAW, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, with a woollen manufacture. It is 37 miles SE. of Frankfort, on the Oder.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, a sort of suburb to Ispahan. It contains about 4000 houses, and is peopled with a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas, from an ancient town on the Aras. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULPIGH, a town of Cologne.

ZURICH, a city of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name, situated at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich. It is one of the best built cities in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. Zurich was the first town in Swisserland that separated from the church of Rome, being induced thereto by the arguments of Zuinglius. Among the charitable foundations in this town, are an orphan-house; an hospital for incurables; that for the sick of all nations, which usually contains between 6 and 700 patients; and the Allmosen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000l. a year. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition, and contains a reserve of muskets for 30,000 men. They have manufactures of muslins, cottons, linens, silk handkerchiefs, &c. The inhabitants, in 1780, amounted to 10,559. It is 40 miles SE. of Basle. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 30. E.

ZURICH, one of the thirteen cantons of Swisserland, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Schaffhausen and a part of Suabia; on the S. by Schweitz and Zug; on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the county of Baden. The civil war between the magistrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were readmitted; but, engaging in a conspiracy against the citizens, were discovered and put to death. In consequence of this the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms, and Zurich, for protection, formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich, a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. There is also a granary maintained at the public expence, where, in seasons of scarcity, corn is sold considerably cheaper than at the market-price. In 1784, it contained 174,572 inhabitants, including those in the capital. The people are divided into thirteen tribes; and the legislative authority is vested in a council of 200, or rather of 212 members drawn from these tribes. This council comprises the senate, or little council (composed of 50 members), which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes.

ZURICH, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of the same name, near 10 leagues in length and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are studded thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S. part of the lake appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus; the scenery is picturesque, lively, and diversified.

ZURITA, a town of New Castile.

ZUTPHEN, a considerable town of the United Provinces, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the French, in 1672, under Philip, duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV. and abandoned by them in 1674, after having previously destroyed the fortifications. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yssel, 9 miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 6. 22. E.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, separated by the Yssel from Guelderland. Otho I. of Nassau, acquired this country in the 11th century, by marrying the heiress of Gerlach, Count of Zutphen; since which time it has ever been annexed to Guelderland.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and North Holland. It is so called from its situation toward the S.

Zwallock, or *Swallock*, Cornwall, W. of Camelford.

ZWAMMERDAM, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 10 miles ESE. of Leyden.

ZWICKAU, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony, seated on the river Muldaw.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles N. of Manheim.

ZWOLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, and in the district of Zallant. It is large and rich, and a canal begins near this place, which extends to the river Yssel. Here was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas à Kempis, otherwise called Hamerken, lived 71 years, and died in 1471, at the age of 91. It was

formerly an imperial and Hanseatic town, and is seated on the river Aa, between the Yssel and the Vecht, 15 miles N. of Deventer.

ZWORNICK, or SWERNICK, a town of Bosnia.

ZYTOMIERK, a town of Volhinia, 70 miles NNW. of Kiof.

THE END.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Map of the World to front the Title; the other may be distributed before their respective descriptions.

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